
Index to the Supplement
TO
THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE
FROM
JULY TO DECEMBER 1875.

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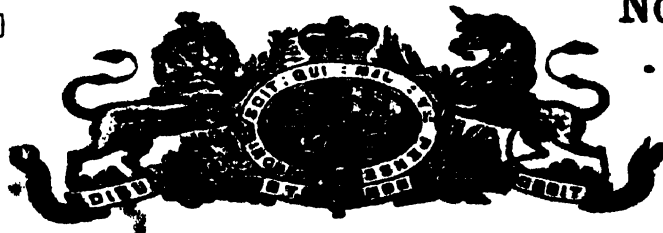
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SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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TEXT-BOOKS FOR VERNACULAR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated Darjeeling, the 28 June 1875.

IN my Minute of the 3rd May 1875 on the subject of "Scholarship. Vernacular Education and Encouragement of Elementary Practical Science I examined the style of text-books prescribed for each of the several subjects of the standard for the Vernacular Scholarships, and expressed my satisfaction with some of those already in use, and amongst others with Mr. Clapham's History of the World, and Mr. Lethbridge's History and Geography of Bengal, both of which were written in English, and have been translated into Bengali. I adopted these two books, because these were understood to be standard works already in use, and accepted as such. Not having heard of any better works on the same subjects, and as the time had arrived when notice must be given for the ensuing year, I followed on these points that practice which I found in existence. The changes ordered in that Minute related to other branches.

2. Since the appearance of that Minute, I have seen it stated that the translations of the above-mentioned text-books are defective; that really good books, composed by native authors and adapted to the capacity of our students, have been overlooked or excluded, and that this selection of English works, translated into Bengalee, will be damaging to the cause of vernacular literature.

3. It has not been suggested what Bengalee works should take the places of these particular text-books to which objections have been made, and I know not whether any books, written by native authors in the vernacular, exist which would be suitable as substitutes. I have little doubt but that, with the progress of education, we shall before long see original compositions of merit in these particular branches, history and geography; but at present I do not find that such original compositions are forthcoming, or that, if forthcoming, they have been accepted as standard works. When such works are presented, I shall be glad to see them prescribed as text-books in future years. Meanwhile, these translations have been made from manuals specially prepared by experienced officers for this country. If there are mistakes in the translations, they can be corrected without much difficulty in future editions.

4. In the vernacular education of the natives, I think it right that, if possible, original vernacular works by native authors should be used in preference to translations from European works. *Cæteris paribus* an original native work should certainly be preferred for this purpose. But while laying down this principle, I would not adopt such works at Government schools unless they were at least of nearly equal merit with works translated from the English.

5. I wish, then, that the Director of Public Instruction may be requested to look into this matter and see whether there are any original vernacular compositions which could properly be substituted for the works named above; and if any native gentleman, author or otherwise, has any such book to produce, he would do well to communicate with the Director of Public Instruction, who will be able to give it his consideration, and to submit the matter for the orders of Government if necessary.

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT VACCINATION IN BENGAL.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 28th June 1875.

IN reference to the correspondence before the Government of Bengal, regarding our system of vaccination by the State, I have had the advantage of considering the subject in consultation with Dr. Lidderdale, the Superintendent of the North Bengal or Darjeeling Circle of Vaccination, and I desire to record the following remarks.

2. It has always appeared to me that there is a danger of our operations in the way of vaccination being too desultory. To vaccinate a few hundreds of persons in a particular place, or a few thousands in a particular district, may be, I presume must be, beneficial to the persons vaccinated; but will do little, perhaps almost nothing, to ward off small-pox from that place or that district. Whereas, according to my apprehension of the case, the real object is, or should be, to take up a locality and to go on vaccinating there till all the residents—first children, then adults—have been vaccinated; till all the people there have thus received the protection which vaccination is scientifically proved to afford; then to make arrangements for vaccinating those children who may be subsequently born, and all new-comers and immigrants. If this be thoroughly done, we may believe that small-pox will be banished from that locality.

3. It may be very well to afford the protection of vaccination to so many hundreds and so many thousands of persons out of a great population, which is all that we effect by scattered or desultory operations. We cannot, however, measure the real amount of good done in this way, because, after all, the individuals vaccinated might have escaped small-pox even without vaccination. Our purpose should be much larger than this: namely, to prevent altogether the occurrence of small-pox, a disease which year by year causes much of death and misery among the people; and this can be done only by concentrated vaccination as above described. If after such persistent and sustained effort having been exerted in a particular district, it is found that during several consecutive years small-pox has failed to appear in that district, then we may measure the good that has been done by the vaccination; for it is

humanly certain that without the vaccination, the disease must, at some season or other, have made its appearance. Therefore the proper, perhaps the only, test of success in vaccination is the total disappearance of small-pox. If after our perseverance in this work the disease ceases to occur, then indeed we may point to success. If not, that is if the disease continues to occur, then it is vain to point to the statistical returns of the numbers vaccinated.

4. Again, it is only by the attainment of such practical and demonstrable success that the people will be induced to believe in the efficacy of vaccination; and unless such popular belief shall be brought about, it is difficult to see how so great a population as that of Bengal can ever be brought under vaccination. And unless this can ultimately be done, that is unless the people at large are vaccinated, there is no hope that small-pox can ever be suppressed in the country. The Government may, and will, make a beginning with vaccination, point the way for prosecuting the work, and demonstrate its benefits to the people; but the Government can hardly undertake to vaccinate so many millions of people, or to maintain the great establishments which would be required for such a purpose. If the people at large are ever to be vaccinated, it must mainly be by their own exertions, prompted by their own belief in the efficacy of vaccination. They may indeed look to the Government for scientific guidance, for support, and co-operation; but the work in the main must be done by themselves, if it is to be done at all.

5. But it is not to be expected that the people will have faith in vaccination until they see for themselves that it actually succeeds in warding off small-pox from the country. The Europeans and the educated classes of natives may believe in the scientifically ascertained fact that vaccination prevents small-pox; but the mass of the people will not, it is to be feared, believe this until they see that the disease actually is prevented. Once they see that, then probably they will not be slow to adopt vaccination extensively or universally; and then, but not till then, will success be attained. Now, scattered or desultory operations do not at all tend to produce such belief; but, on the contrary, tend rather to prevent its arising at all, or to weaken it when it may have begun to arise. The people see vaccination going on to a certain limited extent year after year; they further see that, notwithstanding all this, small-pox recurs much the same as before. They have no scientific knowledge that they should see the real merits of the case, and they draw the inference that vaccination is not of any practical use. If, under such circumstances, their inference should be in this wise, we need hardly feel surprise.

6. On the other hand, there is reason to suppose that the people are disposed to seek for protection against small-pox, if they can only find any means which may command their confidence; for they already resort to some extent to the partial protection afforded by the scientifically obsolete method of inoculation. As is well known, the benefit of this inoculation is not at all in the warding off of small-pox from the individual who has been inoculated, but only in producing a mild attack of the disease itself, and which prevents its occurrence in a severer form. Further, this remedy not only does nothing to keep off small-pox from the neighbourhood, but actually introduces the disease in what may be called an artificial manner. And small-pox thus introduced, in however mitigated a form, sets up all the infectious and contagious influences which would ordinarily arise from a spontaneous outbreak of the disease. Consequently the result of inoculation can at the best be but slightly beneficial. The faith in it, however, languidly survives. The people apparently suppose it to be better than nothing. Probably they esteem vaccination as hardly more efficacious. And, unless we render our vaccination more demonstrably successful in its general result, they will hardly believe in its superiority to inoculation.

7. We have power by law to prohibit the practice of inoculation. We do not enforce this prohibition in any districts save those where vaccination is going on; but wherever the vaccination is effectually diffused, there inoculation must be prohibited. This done, the persons who have been wont to practice as inoculators, who form a class of rural practitioners, may probably be converted into vaccinators. They may be instructed in vaccination, and when qualified may be licensed by the Government officers to practice as vaccinators. They would not receive any salary from Government, but would

have to look to their earnings as vaccinators, instead of their former earnings as inoculators. Occasionally they might, however, receive rewards at the discretion of the Government officers. The existence of such a class should supply, with good management, a ready-made machinery for carrying on the work of vaccination among the mass of the people. These men must, however, be properly supervised in their work, and I am quite prepared to concur in the maintenance of a special staff of supervisors for this purpose, to be paid by Government.

8. It appears to me then that the Superintendent of Vaccination should take up a particular part of the country, and concentrate his efforts upon that until he has done with it. Then, and not till then, should he move on to the next tract, which he would treat in the same manner, and so on. By concentration of efforts I understand the following measures in the tract selected. First, inoculation is to be prohibited. Then every person, of whatsoever age, who will consent to be vaccinated, should be vaccinated. No effort should be spared to persuade the people to be vaccinated, both themselves and their children especially. The object should be not to vaccinate a few here and there, but, if possible, every one without exception. Not until this is accomplished can success be said to be completely attained. If this shall be fortunately accomplished, then the Superintendent should quit that locality and carry his Government establishment on to the next place, leaving the old ex-inoculators, who will meanwhile have been trained as vaccinators, in charge of the current work of vaccination, that is the vaccinating of new-comers and of children who may subsequently be born. Thus the protection against small-pox, which will have been afforded by the visit of the Superintendent, will be permanently maintained.

9. It is a great satisfaction to me to find that the principle of concentration, as above explained, is fully concurred in by Dr. Lidderdale, and that he is already acting upon it. At present he has selected the area on the right bank of the Brahmapootra (or more properly to be called the Juboona) river in the district of Bogra. When he is satisfied with that area, he will proceed to the Dinagepore district. He seems to have made progress in winning the people to faith in the beneficence of the measure. I would accord to him high commendation for his efforts; and I would sanction occasional rewards to those members of his native establishment who have distinguished, or may yet distinguish, themselves by practical success.

10. The principle, as above laid down, is of course equally applicable to the other vaccination circles besides that of North Bengal: namely, the Eastern or Dacca Circle, the Central or Presidency Circle, and the Circle of Calcutta.

11. I may take this opportunity of observing that no circle for vaccination has yet been established either in Behar or in Orissa. I desire that a communication be made to the Commissioners of the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions with this view, and that the Commissioner of Orissa be also addressed on the subject. I understand it to be the opinion of the local authorities in Orissa that vaccination is not likely to be appreciated by the people there; but it is difficult to perceive the reason for this view, if, as is probably the case, small-pox afflicts Orissa in common with other provinces. Naturally, if the people of Orissa were to find, after actual experience, that vaccination affords protection against that disease, they would be willing, or desire to be vaccinated. If this be so, then it would hardly be consistent with the policy of Government to debar them from this advantage, merely because they, having no means of knowing, by practical demonstration, the efficacy of vaccination, do not as yet appreciate the beneficence of that measure. I desire that the Commissioner of Orissa be addressed further on this subject.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 3rd July 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
Western Districts.			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, July 5,* '75	1.41	Rainfall at RaneeGUNGE 1.16, Bood-bood 1.10, Cutwa 1.54. Rainy weather. Prospects of <i>aus</i> , or early rice, are favorable. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> , or late rice seedlings, is being pushed on. State of sugarcane is same as last week; <i>e.g.</i> , rather backward owing to excess of rain. General health continues good.
	2 Bankoora, „ 3, „	3.65	Rainy weather. Agricultural operations are going on in all directions. The standing crops are doing well.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 3, „	2.35	Showery weather. State and prospects of the crops continue good.
	4 Midnapore, „ 3, „	2.43	Showers fall almost daily, and the weather is seasonable. The prospects of all the crops are above average. The early rice is very promising.
	5 Hooghly, „ 3, „	2.72	Weather wet and damp, with occasional sunshine. State and prospects of the crops are better than usual. Sugarcane forward; jute and <i>aus</i> rice looking very well; pine-apple crop being gathered. District generally healthy.
	Howrah, „ 3, „	1.41	There has been rain throughout the district during the week. All crops are in a satisfactory condition.
Central Districts.			
PRESIDENCY DIV.	6 24-Pergunnahs, July 5,† '75	1.92	Warm and rainy weather. The early rice and jute look promising. Transplantation of the late rice progressing fairly. Fever decreasing at Barripore.
	7 Nuddea, „ 3, „	1.40	Seasonable weather. Rain has fallen. Some of the early rice is beginning to come out in ear. The rice crops generally are promising. It is feared that indigo will not be a good crop this year.
	8 Jessore, „ 3, „	1.83	Weather cloudy, but not much rain. Prospects of the crops continue good.
	9 Moorshedabad, „ 3, „	2.79	Rainfall at Lalbaugh 3.98, Ramporehaut 3.51, and Jungypore 0.94 inches. Weather variable, hot at one time, cool in the next. There is nothing calling for report, the weather being nearly the same as last week. The soil is in excellent condition for ploughing and cultivation. Transplantation of <i>hemanti</i> , or late rice, is going on satisfactorily. <i>Aus</i> rice is being cut in places. Indigo, mulberry, sugarcane, and other crops now in the ground, are favorably described. Prices steady. Small-pox at Dhunigram. Cholera still in Soojagunge and Gora-bazar, but in a mild form. River rising.
RAJSHAHY DIV.	10 Dinagepore, „ 2, „	2.57	Strong wind from east, and much rain. Transplanting of winter rice commenced. Ploughing going on. Prospects of other crops are good.
	11 Malda, „ 3, „	3.70	The 2nd of July was fine, but rain for the rest of the week was incessant. The <i>bhadai</i> , or early rice, at head-quarters was injured by the heavy rains, but is favorably reported of, from other thannas. There are good accounts of other rice crops, and of indigo and mulberry. Three-fourths of the silk-worms in the Sibgunge thana are said to have died.
	12 Rajshahy, „ 3, „	.....	There has been a good deal of rain all over the district. The rain of the last week has been most beneficial to the crops, which are all doing well. No sickness prevalent.
	13 Rungpore, „ 2, „	1.57	Weather clearing. State of crops is good.
	14 Bogra, „ 3, „	1.54	Greater part of the week was rainy. Fair at the time of report. Crops promising. Sowing of the late rice is progressing. More rain needed.
	15 Pubna, „ 3, „	1.78	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of both early and late rice are very good, if the rivers do not rise too rapidly. The outturn of the indigo is reported to be poor.

* Telegram of the 5th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 5th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
Central Districts.— (Contd.)			
COCH BEHAR DIV.	16 Darjeeling, July 3, '75	10.31	Frequent heavy falls of rain have continued throughout the week. Indian-corn and the millets, <i>cownee</i> and <i>murwa</i> , are ripening in the hills with good prospects. All the other crops in the hills and in the plains are progressing very favorably.
	17 Julpigoree, „ 3, „	3.60	Weather fine, with occasional heavy passing showers of rain. Prospect of crop is good. Cholera is still prevalent, but is fast decreasing.
	Cooch Behar, „ 1, „	3.47	During some days of the week the weather has been hot and cloudy. There were subsequently heavy showers of rain. The prospects of the late rice and the jute crop continue favorable. Cholera has ceased nearly altogether.
Eastern Districts.			
Dacca DIV.	18 Dacca, July 5,* '75	2.04	Seasonable weather. State of crops is very good. A little damage done to late <i>acous</i> in lowest parts of Bikrampur by rise of rivers. Early <i>acous</i> all cut there.
	19 Fureedpore, „ 3, „	1.95	Alternate sunshine and rain during the week. The crops are doing well in all but the Muksoodpore and Gopalgunge stations, where the <i>acous</i> and <i>raida</i> crop in the low lands have suffered more or less by considerable rain in previous weeks. General health continues good.
	20 Backergunge, „ 1, „	2.79	Seasonable weather. All is well.
	21 Mymensingh, „ 2, „	5.00	The rainfall at head-quarters is greater than at any of the sub-divisions by from 1 to 2½ inches. The young jute crop appears to have been injured by heavy rains in many parts. The <i>barua</i> , or long-stemmed rice now growing, is reported to have been over-topped by the floods in the east of the district, and to have been much injured. Other crops of rice are promising. The rainfall in the week ending 19th June, in the western and eastern sub-divisions of the district, was 13 and 11 inches respectively, and not 13 and 11 inches, as published in the Gazette of the 23rd idem.
CHITTAGONG DIV.	22 Chittagong, „ 1, „	8.91	Weather gusty and rainy. The crops generally want a short cessation of rain and a little sunshine.
	23 Noakholly, „ 1, „	6.67	Weather cloudy and gloomy almost all the week; strong south and south-easterly wind. The early rice crops are going on well. Toward Omrabad in the north, transplantation of the late rice has been stopped owing to water lying deep in the fields. The paddy already transplanted there has perished. More heavy rain is likely to injure the crops much. In other parts winged insects have attacked the blades rather more than usual. Cholera in the interior of the district. Six fatal cases in Kamungunge station.
	24 Tipperah, „ 2, „	10.89	Rainfall at Brahmunberiah 2.37. Heavy rain during the week; cloudy and stormy weather. The winter rice on the low grounds has been somewhat damaged by the inundation caused by the heavy rain. The rice in the higher grounds, however, has much benefited by the copious rainfall.
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, June 29, „	8.7	Continued rains throughout the whole week. Weather cool and pleasant. Sowing nearly finished. The young paddy and cotton in the <i>jooms</i> are thriving, and prospects good throughout the whole district.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 30, „	4.7	It has rained more or less throughout the week, though not heavily. The weather is favorable for the <i>amun</i> sowing, which still continues, and for the <i>acous</i> crop, which has germinated.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIV.	26 Patna, July 5,* „	6.97	Rain at intervals throughout the week. Prospects of crops favorable. Cholera disappearing.
	27 Gya, „ 3, „	7.10	Heavy rain all over the district during the week. Highest reading of dry maximum thermometer 98°. Agricultural operations were going on actively. Heavy rains have temporarily stopped this, as portions of country have been flooded. Prospects favorable. Cholera hanging on at various parts of the district.
	28 Shahabad, „ 3, „	2.59	Weather cloudy, and heavy rain for short periods during one or two days. Sowing of the <i>bhadoi</i> and late rice crops going on. Much sugarcane in cultivation.
	29 Durbhanga „ „ „	.....	Return not received.

* Telegrams of the 6th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEMAR—(Contd.)			
PATNA DIV.—(Contd.)	80 Mozufferpore, July 3, '75	4.46	Weather hot and rainy. The rainfall in the Hajipore sub-division during the week was 1.92, and in Seetamurhee 1.87 inches. More rain is wanted in the latter sub-division. Transplantation of rice is going on rapidly. <i>Bhadai</i> crops are progressing well.
	81 Sarun, „ 3, „	4.04	Weather damp and cloudy, with frequent heavy showers of rain. Clear at the time of report. There has been heavy rain throughout the week, which has benefited the crops. Ploughing and sowing going on briskly. A break in the weather is desirable to admit of the <i>makai</i> sowings being completed, and the <i>bhadai</i> fields being weeded. Manufacture of indigo going on, but the outturn has been small on account of continuous rain. State and prospects of crops are very favorable. General health good. Cholera abating.
	82 Chumparun, „ 2, „	2.45	The weather during the early part of the week was close and hot, and the rain of the 1st did not come before it was wanted. The fall up to the present moment has been ample for all requirements. The prospects of the crops continue excellent.
BHAGULPORE DIV.	83 Monghyr, „ 3, „	7.48	Weather cloudy. Very heavy rain during the week. Fine weather is wanted.
	84 Bhagulpore, „ 5,* „	2.18	Rain of the 30th June has been very favorable to transplanting paddy in Muddehpooa. Prospects so far appear good. Some damage from inundation is reported from Banka sub-division. Fever has broken out in Muddehpooa. Rainfall reports from Soopool and Banka not received.
	85 Purneah, „ 3, „	2.70	Stormy weather. Though the rainfall up to date is far below the average, the prospects of the rice and jute crops continue good. The snail rainfall has been very favorable for indigo.
	86 Sonthal Perga, „ 3, „	4.23	Rain heavy and constant everywhere; not much damage done yet, but young <i>janera</i> millet wants sun. State and prospects of the crops are generally good.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	37 Cuttack, June 26, „	4.34	Weather cloudy and cool, with occasional rain, but 25th and 26th June have been fine. Crops everywhere coming up well. A little cholera in the north-east and east of the district.
	38 Pooree, July „	.89	Rainy and cloudy weather. Tillage and sowing are going on well. The prospects are fair. Miscellaneous crops are doing well.
	39 Balasore, „ 2, „	.....	Rainfall at Bhadruck 2.82 inches. Young crops strong and healthy. Sowing finished: weeding commenced. Severe cholera has broken out in the south of the district, along the pilgrim route.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, July 2, '75	4.62	Rain more or less for five days out of seven; cloudy and gloomy weather. The wet and gloomy weather has hindered the growth of the <i>bhadai</i> considerably, though no actual damage has yet been done. Fine weather anxiously looked for, and much wanted.
41	Lohardugga „ „	.....	Return not received.
42	Singbhoom, „ 2, „	3.08	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of the crops are very favorable. District is healthy.
43	Manbhoom, „ 3, „	2.25	Weather favourable generally. Too much rain reported from Govindpore. The district officer says that, judging from what he himself saw, and from what the police generally report, all crops were flourishing. The officer at Govindpore, however, reports that the people of that part of the district consider the late rain prejudicial to the <i>biree</i> pulse and Indian-corn crops now in the ground.

* Telegram of the 5th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 6th July 1875.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in

DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
	WHEAT			BARLEY			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON			BULBUSH MILL— CUMBOO, BAJEA.			GREAT MILL— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILL— RAGI OR MUJ AND CHEN					
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																								
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																								
Adwan	18 0	18 0	12 0	21 0	23 0	18 0	14 8	15 0	13 8	15 0	15 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boora	18 12	18 12	12 12	24 0	24 0	21 0	15 12	16 4	10 10	16 8	17 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhoom	21 0	20 0	12 0	20 0	23 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	18 12	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Englishly	19 0	20 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arab	17 0	17 8	12 8	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	10 8	15 4	16 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Central Districts.</i>																								
Cuttack	17 4	17 0	13 0	27 0	26 0	16 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	14 4	15 8	11 4	...	...	...	2 0	18 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pargunahs	17 0	16 0	10 8	26 10	25 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	14 9	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idia	20 0	19 0	11 10	32 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 7	13 15	13 15	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
More	17 12	18 0	11 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	10 10	17 4	18 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orshedabad	22 0	24 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	...	17 0	12 0	13 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	11 0	32 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agepore	17 0	17 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	10 8	22 0	20 0	8 2	26 0	24 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idah	26 0	26 8	13 8	45 0	45 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	9 1	20 0	21 0	12 0	30 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahye	20 10	20 10	11 4	41 4	37 8	18 0	18 0	17 4	7 8	19 8	18 0	21 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agpore	23 8	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ta	14 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	10 8	10 8	6 12	21 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ma	22 8	22 8	14 4	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	8 0	18 12	16 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeeling	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	12 0	14 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...
Pigoree	13 7	13 3	8 0	...	...	...	13 7	16 0	8 0	24 7	22 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Western Districts.</i>																								
Ja	14 8	14 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	15 4	16 0	10 8	17 8	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seedpore	18 0	18 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	17 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monsingh	18 0	13 8	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 12	8 12	21 0	21 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return of wages of labor not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 23 seers, barley 32 to 35 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 14 to 19-8 seers, and grain 25-8 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, barley 29 to 40 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 19 seers, maize 20 to 30 seers, grain 18 to 20 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 13 to 21-4 seers, common rice 18 to 22-8 seers, and grain 21-4 seers per rupee.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 7, 1875.

Unmentioned Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 30th June 1875.

SEER OF 80 TOLAS.																AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.																DISTRICT.
RICE OR INDIAN-CORN.				GRAM.				FINE-WOOD.				SALT.				ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.				SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.				COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.								
Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.						
h.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.				
...	21	0	21	8	15	8	200	0	200	0	100	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	5	0	5	0	7	8				
0	35	0	16	0	19	0	20	0	13	4	480	0	480	0	8	8	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	7	0				
...	21	0	21	0	13	0	320	0	220	0	240	0	8	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	7	8				
...	16	0	17	0	12	0	180	0	180	0	9	0	9	0	5	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	5	0	8	8				
...	24	0	24	0	13	0	120	0	120	0	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	7	8				
...	20	0	20	0	13	4	120	0	120	0	9	0	9	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	12	0				
Western																																
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- D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, best rice 9 to 15 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, and gram 16 to 26 seers per rupee.
E In the interior only.
F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 7-12 to 8 seers, common rice 13 to 17-8 seers, and gram 20 to 23 seers per rupee.
G In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 23 seers, best rice 14-8 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 26 seers per rupee.
H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 25 seers, common rice 16 to 20-13 seers, and gram 25 to 32 seers per rupee.
I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers per rupee.
J In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 19 seers, common rice 18 to 21 seers. Paddy 30 to 40 seers and gram 16 seers per rupee.
K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, best rice 8-8 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 23 seers, and gram 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermenti

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPE																							
	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREATER MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR MU AND CHRE					
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
See Districts—(Contd.)																								
Attigong ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nakholly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M 13 0	14 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upperah ...	13 5	13 15	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attigong Hill Tracts, Tipperah ...	9 5	9 6	10 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 7	15 3	15 3	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																								
Atna ...	26 0	27 0	17 0	35 0	36 0	20 12	10 4	10 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	N 15 3	19 8	...	...	...	...
ya ...	25 0	25 8	11 4	37 0	38 8	15 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	22 0	22 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	E 35 0	35 0	...	...	
Bahabad ...	{ 19 0 17 0 to 20 0 18 0 }			14 0	30 0	29 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lozufferpore ...	20 0	21 0	12 0	29 0	30 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arna ...	23 8	24 0	14 8	31 8	31 8	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	21 0	22 0	12 8	...	...	...	34 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	
Humparan ...	P 24 0	23 0	13 0	35 0	36 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	...	...	
Longhyr ...	23 1	22 0	15 7	36 7	36 7	21 0	12 6	11 7	8 4	16 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore ...	22 1	23 5	14 8	44 3	40 6	18 15	20 15	20 2	10 1	22 11	22 11	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	{ 28 0 to 35 0 }	28 0 to 35 0	...	...	
Burneah ...	30 0	30 0	12 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	9 8	22 0	22 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lonthal Pergunnahs ...	Q 17 0	18 0	...	{ 41 0 40 0 to 50 0 45 0 }			16 0	16 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	35 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																								
Cuttack ...	21 0	17 11	11 13	...	...	...	17 1	15 12	17 1	22 6	21 0	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	26 4	...
Pooree ...	14 7	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	21 0	23 10	23 10	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore ...	18 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																								
South-Western Frontier Agency.																								
Hazareebagh ...	22 0	22 0	10 8	28 0	32 0	13 0	10 0	12 0	8 8	20 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	...
Lohardugga ...	20 0	20 0	12 0	30 0	31 0	17 0	20 0	18 0	13 8	24 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...
Smaghoom ...	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munbhoom ...	S 17 0	17 0	11 0	{ 16 0 16 0 to 30 0 30 0 }			14 0	14 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	14 0	E 16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

L In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, and common rice 20 to 23 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 25 seers, and common rice 19 to 32 seers per rupee.

N This grain has become very scarce in the bazar, having been used largely for seeds.

O In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 23-12 to 28 seers, barley 36 to 42-8 seers, best rice 18-8 to 20-8 seers, common rice 20 to 27 seers, and gram 20 to 27 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20-8 to 27-8 seers, barley 32 to 61 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 16-4 to 22 seers, lesser millets 28 to 35 seers, and gram 21 to 30 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA.

The 6th July 1875.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 7, 1875.

stricts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 30th June 1875.—(Continued.)

SEER OF 80 TOLAS.																			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.												DISTRICT.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
RICE OR INDIAN-CORN.		GRAM.		FIRE-WOOD.		SALT.		ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.		SICK OR HOUSE-KEEPER.		COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 27 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 45 seers, maize 5 and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.
 R Average wages of agricultural laborer in this district are thus regulated:—Without food, Rs. 3-8-0; with one meal a day, from Rs. 1-8 to 2-4; with two from Rs. 1 to 1-8 per month.
 S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 18-8 to 22 seers, and gram 14 to 18-8 seers per rupee

Published for general information.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 13th to 19th June 1875.	Rain from 20th to 26th June 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1875.			
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	2.86	2.93	25.68	26th June		
		Cutwa ...	6.16	4.14	32.73	ditto		
		Culna ...	2.90	2.82	22.25	ditto		
	Burdwan ...	Bood-bood ...	1.59	5.70	17.29	ditto		
		Raneegunge ...	4.10	1.37	16.74	ditto		
		Jehanabad ...	1.98	2.09	17.70	ditto		
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...	4.32	1.44	16.25	ditto		
	Beerbhoom ...	Sooree ...	9.27	4.72	25.02	ditto		
		Hetampore ...	16.32	6.38	35.54	ditto		
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	0.93	8.13	21.52	ditto		
		Tumlook ...	2.10	1.40	20.19	ditto		
	Hooghly ...	Gurbeta ...	1.49	3.17	17.80	ditto		
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	1.67	1.99	11.34	ditto		
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	2.40	4.72	16.12	ditto		
	Howrah ...	Hooghly ...	4.40	2.67	20.50	ditto		
		Serampore ...	1.83	1.79	17.58	ditto		
	Howrah ...	Howrah ...	3.46	4.27	20.59	ditto		
		Moheshrekha ...	1.81	2.60	8.53	ditto	From 31st May 1875	
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island ...	3.30	1.20	18.31	ditto		
		Calcutta ...	4.51	4.10	20.85	ditto		
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	3.53	2.95	19.24	ditto		
		Alipore { Jail ...	3.79	2.73	18.86	ditto		
		Buaseerhat ...	4.95	2.93	21.70	ditto		
		Baraset ...	2.77	5.31	27.91	ditto		
		Diamond Harbour ...	1.63	1.38	17.01	ditto		
		Barripore ...	1.69	4.76	16.26	ditto		
		Satkhira ...	4.58	2.91	25.64	ditto		
		Barrackpore ...	1.83	1.96	17.87	ditto		
		Dum-Dum ...	4.63	5.34	24.66	ditto		
	Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur ...	2.15	3.63	26.80	ditto		
		Bongong ...	4.26	1.07	29.62	ditto		
		Meherpore ...	5.45	2.65	29.19	ditto		
		Choodangah ...	3.68	2.58	28.97	ditto		
		Kooshtea ...	3.72	5.62	29.00	ditto		
	Jessore ...	Raunghat ...	0.60	4.02	23.86	ditto		
		Jessore ...	2.80	1.65	30.52	ditto		
		Narail ...	3.15	2.99	31.64	ditto		
		Khoolna ...	4.70	2.90	26.75	ditto		
		Jhenida ...	6.71	3.45	31.89	ditto		
	RAJSHAHYE.	Moorshedabad ...	Bagirhat ...	2.81	4.82	34.02	ditto	
			Magoorah ...	1.89	2.62	29.30	ditto	
			Berhampore ...	3.17	5.80	21.29	ditto	
			Rampore Haut ...	3.95	3.23	21.29	ditto	
			Lalbagh ...	2.04	7.02	22.86	ditto	
Dinapore ...		Jungpore ...	3.50	6.72	18.78	ditto		
		Azingunge ...	1.18	5.55	20.18	ditto		
		Lalgolla ...	1.55	2.83	17.98	ditto		
		Kandee ...	3.10	2.97	24.58	ditto	From 14th March 1875	
Maldah ...		Dinapore ...	0.84	5.75	24.15	ditto		
Rajshahye ...		Maldah ...	0.76	12.06	20.36	ditto		
	Chanchal ...	2.84	2.30	13.38	ditto			
Rajshahye ...	Bauleah ...	2.97	4.30	19.87	ditto			
	Nattore ...	1.70	4.31	21.04	ditto			
Rungpore ...	Rungpore ...	6.88	2.98	30.44	ditto			
	Bhowanigunge ...	2.32	3.04	26.90	ditto			
Bogra ...	Bogra ...	2.49	3.42	27.65	ditto			
	Pubna ...	Pubna ...	5.51	2.20	20.51	ditto		
Pubna ...	Serajgunj ...	2.80	2.19	25.53	ditto			
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	8.29	30th Apl.		
Darjeeling { Hospital ...		3.00	13.27	38.80	23th June.			
COCH BEHAR.	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...	9.86	4.75	43.90	ditto		
		Boda ...	7.36	2.82	36.73	ditto		
	Julpigoree ...	Buxa { Commissioner's Office ...	5.32	Not rec.	43.61	19th June		
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office ...	4.01	ditto	46.56	ditto		
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Titalya ...	6.24	3.09	39.08	26th June		
		Cooch Behar ...	11.74	4.92	39.44	ditto		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 13th to 19th June 1875.	Rain from 20th to 28th June 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
EASTERN DISTRICTS.			Inches.	Inches.	1875.		
DACCA.	Dacca ...	Dacca... { Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	22.55	12th June	
		... { Hospital ...	6.39	2.53	30.55	28th June	
		Moonsheegunge ...	4.07	1.75	24.41	ditto	
	Fareedpore ...	Manickgunge ...	3.93	4.09	31.24	ditto	
		Fareedpore ...	6.00	3.48	30.45	ditto	
		Goalundo ...	3.92	1.88	31.46	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Madaripore ...	2.75	4.60	29.48	ditto	
		Burrial ...	2.31	Not rec.	19.88	19th June	
		Perozepore ...	2.50	ditto	23.91	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Patoakbally ...	8.22	ditto	40.28	ditto	
Dowlatkhan ...		6.75	ditto	29.63	ditto		
Mymensingh ...		Mymensingh ...	5.23	1.72	41.18	28th June	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	Jamalporo ...	4.92	1.55	30.03	ditto	
		Atin ...	8.13	2.77	38.00	ditto	
		Kishoregunge ...	8.14	2.72	43.57	ditto	
	Chittagong ...	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	7.30	7.20	47.00	ditto	
		... { Jail ...	7.25	7.68	48.21	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar ...	5.02	10.47	49.62	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly ...	7.33	6.57	45.87	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah ...	5.88	9.01	38.64	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah ...	9.45	1.89	47.45	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	4.70	8.29	37.91	ditto	
Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah ...	6.18	3.33	48.21	ditto		
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna ...	Patna ...	0.94	13.79	20.88	ditto	
		Behar ...	0.42	5.27	10.75	ditto	
		Barh ...	0.45	5.82	12.80	ditto	
	Gya ...	Dinapore ... { Jail ...	0.30	9.10	14.20	ditto	
		... { Cantonment ...	Nil	11.50	10.62	ditto	
		Gya ...	0.49	5.74	11.07	ditto	
	Shahabad ...	Nowadah ...	0.70	2.00	7.18	ditto	
		Arungabad ...	0.70	4.20	8.97	ditto	
		Jehanabad ...	0.10	2.42	6.05	ditto	
	Muzafferpore ...	Arrah ...	0.08	4.82	8.73	ditto	
Sasseram ...		0.47	3.94	6.67	ditto		
Buxar ...		0.23	8.82	12.43	ditto		
BHAGULPORE.	Muzafferpore ...	Bhuboah ...	0.21	6.54	9.62	ditto	
		Muzafferpore ...	Nil	Not rec.	6.43	19th June	
		Hajepore ...	0.40	ditto	8.28	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Seetamurhee ...	0.74	ditto	8.98	ditto	
		Durbhunga ...	3.22	2.95	12.95	20th June	
		Mudhoobunnee ...	0.49	2.25	15.04	ditto	
	Sarun ...	Tajpore ...	0.62	7.41	13.95	ditto	
		Chupra ...	0.16	6.74	10.34	ditto	
		Sewan ...	2.39	8.35	17.42	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee ...	2.00	4.28	15.65	ditto	
Bettiah ...		0.52	6.55	20.81	ditto		
Monghyr ...		Monghyr ...	0.26	1.12	9.38	ditto	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr ...	Begoo Serai ...	0.25	0.98	11.35	ditto	
		Jamooee ...	0.28	4.85	9.59	ditto	
		Bhagulpore ...	0.85	4.08	9.89	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Sopaul ...	1.85	2.43	10.47	ditto	
		Muddelpoora ...	2.10	2.36	12.37	ditto	
		Banka ...	1.48	2.12	8.94	ditto	
	Purneah ...	Sonbursa ...	1.36	3.88	12.00	ditto	
		Purneah ...	2.10	3.97	12.86	ditto	
		Kissengunge ...	0.69	3.92	25.18	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Arrareah ...	0.45	3.43	16.19	ditto	
Nya Doomka ...		5.21	2.20	20.37	ditto		
Rajmehal ...		4.50	11.50	19.36	ditto		
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Deoghur ...	0.20	2.17	6.34	ditto	Not rec. 2nd to 8th March. Not rec. 9th to 15th and 23rd to 29th May.	
	Jamtara ...	2.04	4.94	17.93	ditto		
	Godda ...	2.73	1.53	6.87	ditto		
							Not rec. 23rd to 29th May and 30th May to 6th June.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 13th to 18th June 1875.	Rain from 20th June to 26th June 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	CUTTACK ...	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	7.30	2.60	21.30	1875.	From 16th May.
		Cuttack ... { Hospital ...	7.53	2.75	22.35	26th June	
		Cuttack ... { Jajpore ...	2.05	0.80	16.19	ditto	
		Cuttack ... { Kendraparah ...	2.10	Nil.	10.90	ditto	
		Cuttack ... { Jugutsingapore ...	3.80	0.30	10.85	ditto	
		Cuttack ... { False Point ...	5.15	Not rec.	15.25	19th June	
		Pooree ... { Pooree ...	1.45	0.25	11.45	26th June	
		Pooree ... { Khoordah ...	7.31	0.50	18.92	ditto	
		Balasore ... { Exe Engr.'s Office	1.75	2.25	7.05	ditto	
		Balasore ... { Collector's Office	0.85	2.18	14.75	ditto	
	Balasore ...	Bhuddruck ...	3.22	0.55	11.80	ditto	
		Jellapore ...	2.08	7.20	16.74	ditto	
		Soroh ...	1.43	0.27	12.43	ditto	
		Chandbally ...	1.57	0.18	10.02	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary	Mehals Sumbulpore ...	3.63	1.10	8.08	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... { Jail ...	1.24	4.53	14.16	ditto	
		Hazareebagh ... { Dispensary ...	1.42	4.87	16.26	ditto	
		Pachumba ...	2.19	7.19	15.16	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee ...	1.92	2.04	15.72	ditto	
		Palamow ...	1.68	3.30	7.09	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa ...	5.05	1.05	18.48	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia ...	0.43	5.28	16.45	ditto	
		Govindpore ...	1.83	7.32	16.76	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet ...	Sylhet ...	24.36	4.34	99.42	ditto	
		Sebsaugor ...	6.18	Not rec.	42.89	19th June	
	Sebsaugor ...	Golaghat ...	0.58	ditto	20.07	ditto	
		Jorehaut ...	3.54	ditto	32.51	ditto	
		Nazeerah ...	Not rec.	ditto	37.37	12th June	
		Deopanie ...	ditto	ditto	36.24	ditto	
		Hattiepootie ...	ditto	ditto	37.92	ditto	
		Mazengah ...	ditto	ditto	36.31	ditto	
		Sunteck ...	ditto	ditto	37.58	ditto	
		Cherideo ...	ditto	ditto	43.04	ditto	
		Benares ...	ditto	ditto	1.59	ditto	
		Akyab ...	11.90	10.70	54.86	26th June	

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd July 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 27th June to 3rd July 1875.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	June 27th	10	29.519	29.537	86.0	82.5	85	W by S	...	...	KS	
		16	29.431	29.449	85.5	81.3	83	W S W	...	0.43	CK, C, S	
	28th	10	29.427	29.445	84.8	81.3	85	S E	...	0.24	C K	scuds.
		16	29.330	29.348	79.5	78.2	94	S W	...	...	C	o, r
	29th	10	29.448	29.466	84.3	78.0	74	S W	...	0.74	C	scuds.
		16	29.360	29.378	84.0	78.8	78	S S W	...	0.02	K	
	30th	10	29.468	29.486	80.4	78.0	88	S	...	0.03	...	o
		16	29.398	29.416	80.9	79.8	95	S	...	0.19	...	o
	July 1st	10	29.492	29.510	80.0	77.8	90	S W	...	...	...	o, d
		16	29.404	29.422	85.7	78.0	69	W by S	...	0.08	S	
	2nd	10	29.490	29.508	84.5	81.5	87	S S E	...	0.04	K	scuds.
		16	29.406	29.424	89.4	82.5	73	S E	...	...	K	
SAGOR ISLAND.	3rd	10	29.514	29.532	86.6	82.5	83	S E	...	0.15	K	
		16	29.436	29.454	87.4	83.0	81	S S E	...	0.06	SK	
	June 27th	10	29.519	29.525	85	81	83	W S W	15.2	...	N	m, o u
		16	29.452	29.458	83	80	87	S W	12.5	0.10	N	i, m o u
	28th	10	29.438	29.444	82	79	87	S W	24.1	1.60	N	m, o scuds
		16	29.380	29.386	82	79	87	S S W	29.6	0.20	N	d, m o scuds
	29th	10	29.467	29.473	85	79	75	S S W	23.4	0.50	N	b, m scuds.
		16	29.399	29.405	83	78	78	S S W	23.4	...	N	m, o scuds.
	30th	10	29.488	29.494	82	79	87	W S W	28.3	...	N	b, m o scud
		16	29.413	29.419	84	80	83	S S W	17.6	0.10	N	m, o
	July 1st	10	29.512	29.518	83	80	87	W	12.2	0.10	N	o, p
		16	29.427	29.433	86	82	83	S S W	8.1	...	N	b, m
CHITTAGONG.	2nd	10	29.493	29.499	82	81	95	E	5.6	0.20	N	o, r
		16	29.435	29.441	86	82	83	S W	10.2	0.20	N	b, m scuds
	3rd	10	29.515	29.521	85	81	83	S S W	5.9	1.20	N	b, v u
		16	29.454	29.460	86	82	83	S W	11.4	...	N	b scuds.
	June 27th	10	29.527	29.519	83	79	83	S	6.0	...	KS	m
		16	29.424	29.516	83	79	83	S	9.2	...	KS	g
	28th	10	29.512	29.505	80	79	95	E S E	3.8	0.80	KS	p
		16	29.462	29.556	77	76	95	S S E	14.9	0.20	...	d 2
	29th	10	29.522	29.514	85	81	83	S S W	9.9	1.00	KS	p
		16	29.454	29.546	83	79	83	S W	18.9	0.30	KS	p, q
	30th	10	29.479	29.571	85	81	83	S E	8.3	2.10	KS	p
		16	29.417	29.510	80	78	91	S	13.1	0.70	...	d, u
MADRAS.	July 1st	10	29.497	29.590	81	78	86	S E	6.7	0.20	K	b, m
		16	29.402	29.494	84	80	83	S W	12.0	...	KS	m
	2nd	10	29.489	29.581	86	79	72	N E	3.2	0.10	K	b, v
		16	29.416	29.508	86	82	83	W	3.9	...	KS	u
	3rd	10	29.571	29.663	83	79	83	W	6.6	0.20	KS	m
		16	29.484	29.576	83	80	87	W	8.9	0.10	N	d
	June 26th	10	29.736	29.766	93	76	43	W S W	16	...	...	p, c
		16	29.599	29.629	98	76	33	S	17	...	...	c
	27th	10	29.718	29.748	93	76	43	S W by W	17	...	...	b, c
		16	29.579	29.609	87	78	65	W by S	12	...	...	c
	28th	10	29.749	29.779	93	76	43	W by S	16	0.03	...	cloudy.
		16	29.656	29.686	94	75	38	W by N	10	...	...	cloudy.
CUTTACK.	29th	10	29.784	29.814	90	74	44	W S W	10	...	...	cloudy.
		16	29.650	29.680	97	74	30	W N W	15	...	...	cloudy.
	30th	10	29.769	29.799	93	75	40	W by N	17	...	...	c
		16	29.634	29.664	92	76	45	E by S	9	...	...	c
	July 1st	10	29.719	29.749	94	74	35	W by N	16	...	...	b, c
		16	29.594	29.624	91	78	53	S E by E	12	...	...	b, c
	2nd	10	29.703	29.733	94	76	40	W by N	14	...	...	c
		16	29.595	29.625	89	80	66	S E by E	11	...	...	c
	June 27th	10	29.483	29.565	83	78	78	S W	2.7	...	C, KS, N	c
		16	29.378	29.461	81	77	82	S W	4.2	0.10	N	d
	28th	10	29.393	29.476	78	77	95	S S W	3.7	4.00	N	r
		16	29.398	29.421	81	79	91	S S W	2.9	0.10	N	r
AKYAB.	29th	10	29.453	29.536	79	74	77	S S W	6.3	...	C, KS, N	
		16	29.308	29.451	82	76	74	W S W	9.3	...	C, KS, N	
	30th	10	29.408	29.551	82	75	70	W	4.9	...	CK, N, C	
		16	29.405	29.487	83	77	75	W	6.8	...	KS, N, C	
	July 1st	10	29.463	29.545	86	79	72	W	2.0	...	C	b
		16	29.367	29.444	92	80	67	W	4.1	...	C, CK	b
	2nd	10	29.440	29.522	83	77	75	W N W	1.5	...	N	d
		16	29.373	29.455	83	80	87	S S W	2.8	...	N	d
	3rd	10	29.490	29.573	78	76	90	S W	5.2	2.00	N	d
		16	29.410	29.493	81	78	86	S W	7.7	...	N	p
	June 27th	10	29.630	29.652	83	80	91	W S W	4.4	4.60	...	b
		16	29.561	29.583	82	80	91	S	5.0	...	...	g
AKYAB.	28th	10	29.660	29.682	81	80	95	S W	5.3	1.40	...	r
		16	29.633	29.655	79	79	100	S W	9.5	1.20	...	r
	29th	10	29.682	29.703	85	83	91	S W	5.3	0.50	...	b
		16	29.607	29.628	86	84	91	S S W	8.8	...	...	b
	30th	10	29.615	29.636	84	82	91	S	5.5	1.00	...	b, g
		16	29.544	29.566	80	79	95	S S W	4.8	...	...	m
	July 1st	10	29.595	29.616	83	80	87	S S E	2.7	0.20	...	i
		16	29.516	29.537	83	80	87	S	8.3	...	...	b
	2nd	10	29.595	29.616	85	81	83	S S E	5.1	...	...	b
		16	29.559	29.581	81	80	95	S S W	5.3	...	...	g
	3rd	10	29.715	29.737	78	78	100	S	4.8	0.60	...	r
		16	29.614	29.636	79	79	100	S S W	3.8	...	...	r

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,

W. G. WILLSON,

The 3rd July 1875.

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 30th June 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
June	22nd	29.497	88.6	80.9	126.6	83.2	81.2	79.8	0.90	S & S S W	...	149.5	1.01	...	Cirrocumuli and overcast and cirrostrati. Thunder from 11½ A.M. to 1 P.M. Rain between noon and 1. Drizzled at 6 P.M.
	23rd	445	82.0	79.5	...	80.4	79.2	78.4	.94	S S W & S by W	...	82.5	2.20	...	Chiefly overcast. Rain at 8, and from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
	24th	469	86.0	78.5	109.7	82.3	79.7	77.9	.87	S S W & S by W	0.3	189.8	0.42	...	Overcast, cirri, and cirrostrati. Rain at midnight from 4 to 6½, at 8, 11 A.M., and 10½ P.M.
	25th	620	88.7	81.0	128.0	83.5	80.9	79.1	.87	S S W & S	...	192.2	0.05	...	Stratoni and overcast. Slight rain between 12 and 1 and at 1½ P.M.
	26th	612	90.4	81.0	148.5	83.7	81.1	79.3	.87	S by E & S	0.4	119.9	0.12	(	Clear, cirrocumuli, cumuli, and overcast. Thunder from 2½ to 4 P.M. Slight rain at 1½ and 3 P.M.
	27th	480	86.4	81.0	130.0	83.3	81.1	79.6	.89	S by W & S S W	1.0	96.6	0.43	...	Cirrocumuli and overcast. Thunder at 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. Sheet lightning between 7 and 8 P.M. Rain from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.
	28th	404	86.0	79.5	139.0	82.2	80.1	78.6	.89	S S W	4.0	115.5	0.98	...	Overcast and cumuli. Brisk wind from 3½ to 9 P.M. Rain after intervals between midnight and 5 P.M.
	29th	411	86.7	80.0	132.9	82.6	78.6	75.8	.81	S S W	1.0	286.6	0.02	...	Overcast and cumuli. Light rain between midnight and 1 A.M., and 1 and 2 P.M.
	30th	430	82.4	77.9	119.0	80.5	78.4	76.9	.89	S S W & S	...	237.1	0.22	...	Stratoni and overcast. Slight rain after intervals between 6 A.M. and 3 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past nine days	...	12.5
The maximum temperature during the past nine days	...	90.4
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	93.6
The mean humidity during the past nine days	...	0.88
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.85
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 30th	... { by lower rain gauge	5.45
	... { by anemometer gauge	5.04
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	3.68
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 30th June	...	22.52
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	23.74

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 2nd July 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 19th June 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	39,572½	24,794 5 10	2,272 16 4	81,566 81	17,800 12 11	1,631 14 10	3,904 11 2
Or per mile of railway	250	156 10 10	14 7 3	515 17	112 7 9	10 6 3	24 13 6
For previous 24 weeks of half-year...	837,951	5,88,043 14 9	53,904 0 6	30,24,659 0	6,79,328 0 9	62,272 4 1	116,176 4 7
Total for 25 weeks	877,523½	6,12,838 4 7	56,176 16 10	31,06,225 31	6,97,128 13 8	63,903 18 11	120,080 15 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	29,502½	20,426 8 11	1,872 8 8	1,76,140 20	23,136 8 3	2,120 16 11	3,993 5 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	186	129 1 3	11 16 8	1,113 4	146 3 3	13 8 0	25 4 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	809,711	5,47,017 11 4	50,143 5 6	78,99,558 1	11,95,179 6 5	109,556 5 7	150,699 11 1

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 26th June 1875, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,417	984 0 0	98 8 0	1,353 0	246 0 0	24 12 0	123 0 0
Or per mile of railway	52	36 0 0	3 12 0	49 0	9 0 0	0 18 0	4 10 0
For previous 25 weeks of half-year...	40,008	28,887 0 0	2,988 14 0	1,40,138 0	12,227 0 0	1,222 14 0	4,111 8 0
Total for 26 weeks	41,425	29,871 0 0	2,987 2 0	150,491 0	12,473 0 0	1,247 6 0	4,234 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	1,504	1,411 2 3	141 2 4	10,023 0	860 1 2	86 0 2	227 2 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	55	61 12 6	5 3 7	367 33	31 9 0	3 3 1	8 6 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	38,677	30,608 5 5	3,050 16 8	2,37,708 10	15,753 12 2	1,575 7 6	4,626 4 2

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 26th June 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	27,564	2,976 0 0	297 12 0	5,749 0	224 0 0	22 8 0	320 0 0
Or per mile of railway	984	106 0 0	10 12 0	205 0	8 0 0	0 16 0	11 8 0
For previous 25 weeks of half-year...	219,096	30,229 0 0	3,022 18 0	4,36,877 0	14,820 0 0	1,482 0 0	4,504 18 0
Total for 26 weeks	246,660	33,205 0 0	3,320 10 0	4,42,626 0	15,044 0 0	1,504 8 0	4,824 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	24,231	2,606 7 9	260 13 0	11,312 0	364 8 0	36 9 0	297 2 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	865	93 1 5	9 6 2	404 0	13 0 3	1 6 0	10 12 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	229,946	31,938 10 0	3,163 17 3	4,62,544 10	16,060 15 0	1,606 1 10	4,769 19 1



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE JUTE WAREHOUSE ACT IN HOWRAH DURING THE YEAR 1874-75.

No. 301, dated Burdwan, the 22nd June 1875.

Memo. by—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial Department for information.

Dated Howrah, the 9th June 1875.

From—F. W. V. PETERSON, Esq., c.s., Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

In accordance with the provisions of section 31 of Act II of 1872 (B.C.), I have the honor to submit the following report on the working of the Jute Warehouses and Fire Brigade Act in this Municipality for the official year ending 31st March 1875.

2. During the year there were 52 Jute and Cotton Warehouses in the town, but only 28 of these were licensed, 9 were used only for storing screwed jute and cotton, and 15 were not used at all. A classified statement of the licensed Jute Warehouses is given in the Appendix A. annexed hereto.

3. Two new Jute Warehouses were constructed, of which the plans were submitted to the Commissioners in accordance with section 7 of the Act, and the buildings having been found to possess the requirements laid down in the law, were passed.

4. The total income during the year amounted to Rs. 13,482-10-9, of which the following are details :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance of funds on 1st April 1874	8,802	1	9
License fees*	8,675	0	0
Fines†	440	0	0
Proceeds of sale of Fire Brigade stock‡	260	0	0
Refunds	305	9	0
Total	13,482	10	9

5. The Commissioners anticipated a net income of Rs. 15,000 during the year, the estimate being based on the fees leviable on all the warehouses in the town that were used for jute and cotton purposes, but, as explained before, a large number of them (chiefly screw-houses) were not licensed. The reason for this was that many steam presses were set up which undertook the work at much lower rates than the hand screws, and also pressed bales of cotton and jute to smaller dimensions, for which better prices were secured in the market. It appears, too, that from some cause or other there was a very great decrease in the jute trade during the year under report. It was the same with the cotton trade, so far as this part of the country was concerned, and the explanation offered of this is that the merchants found it more convenient and economical to send this material to Bombay for shipment than to bring it down here and ship in Calcutta.

6. The expenditure on the inspection of Jute Warehouses amounted to Rs. 3,096-11, which is made up as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Special Committee's inspection fees	144	0	0
<i>Inspection Establishment.</i>			
1 Inspector	2,730	0	0
2 Peons	164	15	3
Contingencies	57	11	9
Total	3,096	11	0

7. Appendix B contains the prosecutions instituted under the Act.

8. From the statement of prosecutions, it will be perceived that the number of cases is small as compared with that of the previous year; this is owing to the simple fact that traders were more careful, and did not turn every 8th or 10th shop into a jute depôt as they did in the preceding year, and for which 17 of them were fined.

9. The operation of the Jute Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act came into practical effect in Howrah in August 1873, i. e. it was from that date that the Commissioners commenced to derive an income from this source.

10. As stated in the last report, the Commissioners possessed one large and one small engine. During the year 3 more were purchased and brought out from England at a cost of Rs. 3,163-15-8, which amount was paid out of the balance of the funds of the preceding year; thus raising to five the number of efficient engines at the disposal of the Municipality.

11. The organization of a regular brigade commenced in April 1874, when the following staff was appointed :—

1 Coachman,
2 Syces, and
28 Khalassees.

Subsequently, on the arrival of the new engines from England, a complete establishment was entertained, consisting of—

1 Foreman,
4 Tindals,
44 Khalassees,
2 Coachmen, and
4 Syces.

12. Four fire-engine stations were established in the town: one at each of the three police stations, consisting of one small engine, worked and drawn by 8 men and one tindal, and one at the office, consisting of the large engine, drawn by horses, and worked by 20 men and a tindal, and of one small auxiliary engine.

13. When the station at the office was first opened, two pairs of horses were maintained—one to draw the van containing the men, and the other the fire-engine. This arrangement was, however, found to be very expensive, and steps were at once taken to make alterations in the carriage of the large engine, so as to accommodate all the men. The engine was handed over to Messrs. Burn and Company, and the necessary alterations were carried out by them at a cost of Rs. 150. With this improved arrangement one pair of horses was found sufficient, and accordingly the Commissioners disposed of the second pair.

* Of this, the sum of Rs. 100 was for the arrears of the previous year.

† Of this amount Rs. 110 appertained to the preceding year, and Rs. 330 to this year.

‡ For an explanation of this item see para. 13.

14. As soon as a full brigade was formed, all the men were systematically trained for the work, and the stations were regularly visited by the foreman.

15. A fire-watch was regularly kept up at the top of the *kutchery* building which commanded an extensive view of the town, and information of all fires was promptly given to the several stations. An abstract shewing the number of fires (together with certain information regarding them) which occurred during the year is given in Appendix C.

16. The following is an abstract of the expenditure in the Fire-brigade Department during the year:—

I.—*Establishment.*

	Rs.	As.	P.	
Foreman ...	842	3	0	
Tindals ...	132	3	6	
Khalassees ...	1,832	9	9	
Coachmen ...	107	8	11	
Syces ...	177	8	11	
Compensation to men attending fires ...	42	3	3	
				3,134 5 4

II.—*Purchase of Stock.*

Cost of 3 engines ...	3,163	15	8	
Ditto an exercising van ...	400	0	0	
Ditto two pairs of horses ...	911	10	3	
Ditto harness ...	346	0	0	
Ditto canvas hose ...	272	9	0	
Ditto uniform for men ...	122	1	0	
Ditto repairs to engines ...	297	3	3	
Ditto feed, keep, &c., of horses ...	535	6	3	
Ditto building sheds at stations ...	889	1	0	
				6,937 14 5
				195 8 3

III.—*Contingencies.*

Total Rs. ... 10,267 12 0

17. The balance of funds at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 118-3-9.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Jute Warehouses for which Licenses were granted during the year 1874-75.

Register No.	NAME OF OWNER.	Locality.	Description of premises.	Annual valuation.	Class of license.	Annual fee.	Amount of fee realized.
1	Howrah Hydraulic Press	54, Rosemary Lane...	2 Large Warehouses, one Screw-house, and 8 Hydraulic Presses	Buildings Presses Ra. 7,000 7,680	Ra.		Ra. As. P.
2	H. W. Jones, Esq.	4, Cullen Place	1 Warehouse and one Screw-house, with 2 sets of hand Screws	Buildings Screws 3,000 960	2nd	750	750 0 0
3	Lalloumonee Dassie	140, Old Ghoosery Road	3 Warehouses and 2 Screw-houses, with 3 sets of hand Screws	Buildings Screws 2,700 1,440	4th	250	250 0 0
4	East Indian Railway Co.	24, Howrah Ghaut Road	Portion of Goods Shed	Building 1,200	4th	250	250 0 0
5	Ram Protap and Darraj	141, Old Ghoosery Road	4 Warehouses and 2 Screw-houses, with 3 sets of hand Screws	Buildings Screws 2,100 1,440	5th	150	150 0 0
6	Bisum Doyal Singh	33, Old Ghoosery Road	2 Warehouses and 1 Screw-house, with 2 sets of hand Screws	Buildings Screws 1,840 960	4th	250	250 0 0
7	Ghoosery Cotton Mills Co., Limited	104, Old Ghoosery Road	2 Warehouses	Buildings 1,500	4th	250	250 0 0
8	Nasmyth's Patent Press Co.	103, Old Ghoosery Road	1 Screw-house, 4 Warehouses, and 5 Hydraulic Presses	Buildings Presses 8,000 4,800	5th	150	150 0 0
9	Nowrojee Nusserwanjee	13, Joya Beebee's Lane	3 Warehouses	Buildings 12,800 1,825	2nd 5th	750 150	750 0 0 125 0 0

10	Messrs. Ruckton Brothers	227, Grand Trunk Road	2 Screw-houses and Warehouses, 6 sets of hand Screws, and 2 Hydraulic Presses	Buildings Hand Screws 2 Hydraulic Presses	8,820 2,880 1,920	750 0 0
11	Messrs. Geo. Henderson and Co.	1, Bally Station Road	1 Warehouse	Building	150	150 0 0
12	Horro Nath Banerjee	14, Joya Beebee's Lane	1 Warehouse	Building	54	150 0 0
13-14	Messrs. Ralli Brothers	5, Koloopooker Lane	1 Warehouse	Building	120	150 0 0
15	Bromomoye Dabee	192, Horrugunge Road	7 Warehouses and 2 Screw-houses, with 5 sets of hand Screws	Buildings Screws	5,605 2,400	500 0 0
16	Bhaugowan Chunder Banerjee	46, Howrah Road	4 Warehouses and 1 Screw-house, and 24 sets of hand Screws	Buildings Screws	8,005 3,593 1,200	250 0 0
17	Messrs. W. Moran and Co.	75 Howrah Road	1 Screw-house, with 2 sets of hand Screws	Building Screws	4,793 1,800 960	250 0 0
18	Chintamonee Dey	34, Byranto Nath Chatterjee's Lane	1 Warehouse	Building	108	150 0 0
19-20	Messrs. Ahmuty and Co.	36, Chalmers Road	3 Warehouses	Buildings	2,040	150 0 0
21	Messrs. W. H. Harton and Co.	126, Old Ghoseery Road	2 Warehouses and 1 Screw-house, with 2 Steam Presses	Buildings Presses	2,772 1,920	250 0 0
22	Messrs. Anderson, Wright and Co., Agents for West's Patent Press Co., Ltd.	7, Woreahparrak Lane	4 Warehouses and 1 Pressing-house, with 3 Hydraulic Presses	Buildings Presses	4,692 4,540 2,880	500 0 0
23	Scrup Sook	129, Old Ghoseery Road	7 Warehouses and 2 Screw-houses, containing 63 sets of hand Screws	Buildings Screws	9,700 3,120 12,820	750 0 0
Carried over					6,925 0 0	

APPENDIX A.—(Continued.)

Statement of Jute Warehouses for which Licenses were granted during the year 1874-75.

Register No.	NAME OF OWNER.	Locality.	Description of premises.	Annual valuation.	Class of license.	Annual fee.	Amount of fee realized.
				Rs.		Rs.	As. P.
				Brought forward			6,925 0 0
24	Nasmyth's Patent Press Co.	103, Old Ghosery Road	1 Warehouse (new) and 2 Hydraulic Presses	Buildings Presses			
				1,800 1,920			
				3,720	4th	250	250 0 0
25	Manuckjee Rustonjee	11, Joya Beebee's Lane	1 Screw-house, 14 Warehouses, and 4 sets of hand Screws	Buildings Screws			
				9,240 1,920			
				11,160	2nd	750	750 0 0
26	Sabaram Sowth Ram	25, Joya Beebee's Lane	1 Screw-house, one Warehouse, and 3 sets of hand Screws	Buildings Screws			
				2,475 1,440			
				3,915	4th	250	250 0 0
27	Preonath Mookerjee	92, Hurro Chunder Mookerjee's Lane	2 Warehouses	Buildings			
				72	5th	150	150 0 0
28	Seepore Jute Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	7-1, Kawraparrah Ghaut Road	1 Warehouse	Building			
				3,000	4th	250	250 0 0
			Total				8,575 0 0

APPENDIX B.

Prosecutions under the Jute Warehouse Act during the year 1874-75.

Sections of Act violated.	Nature of offences.	NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS DURING THE YEAR.		NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED.		Total.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year	Amount of fines.	Average fine per case.	Maximum fine provided in Act.	REMARKS.
		Number of cases pending from previous year.	Number of cases reported during the year.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons warned.						
11	Using Jute Warehouse without license.	.....	3	2	.....	3	.....	Rs. 75	Rs 37	Rs. 100	.
12	Establishing new Jute Warehouse without license.	.....	6	4	.....	4	2	225	56	500	.
13	Storing and drying jute in the open air.	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	30	10	50	.
14	Preventing Inspector of Jute Warehouses from inspecting premises.	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.
	Total	.....	13	9	.....	11	2	330	.....	.....	.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the particulars of Fires which occurred during the year 1874-75.

Date	Time of occurrence.	Locality	Origin of fire	Number of house destroyed.	Estimated loss of property.	Number of engines engaged.	REMARKS.
1874.							
17th April	9 A.M.	Murgheebhatta	Unknown	6 Huts	Rs. 100	One	Prompt assistance was rendered by the Golabarry Engine.
28th "	11-30 P.M.	Golabarry	Ditto	Numerous	Some thousands.	Two	Much difficulty experienced in getting water owing to dryness of ponds. Wind high, and ravages severe.
30th July	7 A.M.	Raukistopore	Spontaneous combustion	Large quantity of coal	5-40	One	Belonging to Mr. Avdall. This fire was of long duration, keeping the brigade engaged fully 8 hours.
31st "	"	Municipal Market	Unknown	1 Hut	5	One	Extinguished by the Howrah Engine.
"	1 P.M.	Raukistopore (Ghaut)	In cooking	Some straw	Trifling.	One	A boat laden with straw caught fire through carelessness in cooking. Promptly extinguished by the Brigade.
17th December	7 P.M.	Badulpara	Unknown	1 Hut	30	One	Ditto ditto Sudder Station and Seebpore Engines.
21st "	5 P.M.	Seebpore	Ditto	3 Do.	150	Two	Promptly extinguished by the Golabarry Engine.
29th "	1 A.M.	Jolaparch	Ditto	2 Do.	.5	One	Ditto ditto Howrah Engine.
31st "	1 A.M.	Ditto	Ditto	3 Do.	300	Two	Good service rendered by the Howrah Sudder Station Engines. Had there been any slackness in working, the fire, no doubt, would have assumed a serious character.
1875.							
1st January	11 P.M.	Satghorrah	Ditto	2 Do.	Unknown.	Nil	The Brigade promptly turned out, but returned, being informed by the Police, within 2 miles of the spot, that the fire had been extinguished.
12th February	3 P.M.	Raukistopore	Ditto	1 Do.	6	One	Promptly extinguished by the Seebpore Engine.
19th "	12-30 A.M.	Tieciapara	Ditto	1 Do.	50	Two	Ditto ditto Sudder Station and Howrah Engines.
6th March	2-15 A.M.	Narcoolbagan	Ditto	3 Do.	70	Two	Ditto ditto ditto ditto
7th "	2 A.M.	Seebpore	Ditto	1 Do.	5	One	Ditto ditto Seebpore Engine.
"	11-30 P.M.	Raukistopore	Ditto	1 Do.	5	One	Ditto ditto ditto.
8th "	9 P.M.	Seebpore	Ditto	1 Do.	20	One	Ditto ditto ditto.
9th "	8 P.M.	Khoo-root Road	Ditto	Some straw	Trifling.	One	Extinguished by Seebpore Engine. Great difficulty experienced in getting at the fire, being confined to one of the rooms of a large pukka building. But for the timely aid, loss of property would have been serious, as the flames were spreading rapidly to the beams and rafters.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 10th July 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
Western Districts.			
1	Burdwan, July 12,* '75	2.30	Rainfall at Culna 3.01, Cutwa .84, Bood-bood 1.01, Raneegunge 0.59, Jehanabad 0.44 inches. Prospects of crops fair as before.
2	Bankoora, „ 10, „	2.68	Rain fell during the first part of the week; dry since the 7th instant. Rain very much wanted. Transplantation of the <i>hemanti</i> , or late rice, is progressing, but slowly for want of rain.
3	Beerbhoom, „ 10, „	1.85	Showery weather. State and prospects of crops continue good.
4	Midnapore, „ 10, „	5.37	Constant rain during the first four days of the week, and sunshine for the last three days. Thus far the season is all that could be desired. The fall of rain had been a little excessive, but now there seems to be a break in the wet weather; just when it was required.
5	Hooghly, „ 10, „	2.04	Fine the last three days. State and prospects of crops are very good indeed. The fine weather of the last three days is very favorable. Health fair.
	Howrah, „ 10, „	5.37	There has been heavy rain during the week. All crops are in a satisfactory condition.
Central Districts.			
6	24-Pergunnahs, July 12,† '75	3.34	Weather rainy during the first four days; latterly sunny and hot. Weather favorable to crops. Early rice and jute look promising. Transplantation of the <i>amun</i> , or late rice, progressing very fairly. Fever decreasing at Barri-pore. A few cases of cholera reported from Busseerhat, and a case of small-pox from Sathkera.
7	Nuddea, „ 10, „	4.17	Moderate rain. The rice is promising everywhere, and the weather has been favorable during the week. The prospects of indigo are poor.
8	Jessore, „ 10, „	2.18	Weather partly clear and partly cloudy; moderate rain. Wind generally from south-east. State and prospects of crops continue good.
9	Moorsheadabad, „ 10, „	0.18	There has not been much rain during the week; character of weather therefore is very hot and oppressive. Paddy plants look healthy and promising. Sugar-cane good; indigo and mulberry pretty fair. Prices much the same as last week. Cholera prevalent in Soojangunge, Gorabazar, and Gokurn.
10	Dinagepore, „ 9, „	1.45	Not much rain. Sun hot. Wind for the last three days south south-west. Progress in all the matters noted in the last report. Present prospects of everything are favorable.
11	Maldah, „ 10, „	1.18	Weather cloudy and cooler, with occasional rain. A moderate <i>bhadai</i> , or early autumn rice crop, is expected. The indigo crop is fair.
12	Rajshahye, „ 10, „	.79	There has been no rain for the last few days, and the weather has been warm. Transplanting of rice has commenced in Tannore and Godagaree. The general cessation of rain for some days is not favorable, but no injury has yet resulted. More rain is very desirable. Jute in the north of the district is doing well, and indigo is being cut. There is no sickness.
13	Rungpore, „ 9, „	.17	Weather very hot and oppressive; a little rain has fallen. The few showers have done good to the crops, but now more rain is called for in places to south and west.
14	Bogra, „ 10, „	.23	Weather fair. Rain is urgently wanted, and if there be no rainfall soon the crops will suffer.
15	Pubna, „ 10, „	1.16	Nearly all the rain fell on the 3rd; since then the weather has been hot, with occasional light showers. The cutting of the <i>amun</i> , or early rice, has commenced. The prospects of the <i>amun</i> or late rice, and jute, are good. The Pubna has risen, and is flowing into the Ichamutty. Public health is generally good, but there are many cases of fever of a mild type in the town of Pubna.

* Telegram of the 12th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 12th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
Central Districts.— (Contd.)			
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling, July 10, '75	4.45	Weather wet; rain fell almost daily, with occasional sunshine. All the crops are progressing favorably. In the terai the <i>keotee dhan</i> , or winter rice, is being sown. In the hills the <i>bhoota</i> , or maize crop, is ripening.
	17 Julpigoree, „ 10, „	5.58	The weather has been unusually hot, and rain was beginning to be needed, when, on the morning of the 9th instant, there was a very heavy fall (4.10), and it has been raining since that day. Early rice is in ear; in some few places it is being cut; and is a full crop. Transplanting of the late rice still goes on, and the crop promises well. Jute is a fair crop all round. Cholera disappearing.
	Cooch Behar, „ 8, „	4.22	Some heavy showers during the first two days of the week; the weather then cleared up. There has been no change in the favorable prospects of the early rice and jute crops.
Eastern Districts.			
DACCA DIVN.	18 Dacca, July 12,* '75	0.05	Weather fine, with occasional showers. State of crops good.
	19 Fureedpore, „ 10, „	0.18	Weather clear during the week, with occasional rain. The inundation is fairly advancing. The rice crops are doing well. The general health of the district continues good.
	20 Backergunge, „ 8, „	2.69	All is well save that cattle-disease is still present in the thanas of Bowfal, Golachipa, Gulsakhali, Dowlat Khan, and Baranaddi.
	21 Mymensingh, „ 9, „	0.79	Rain has been much less this week all over the district. Weather on the whole is clear at Mymensingh, but reported cloudy in the sub-divisions. The <i>aus</i> , or early rice, is being reaped in parts of the district. Transplantation of the <i>raa</i> , or late rice seedlings, has begun. The <i>bawa</i> crop, as already reported, seems to have been much injured by the rains.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22 Chittagong, „ 8, „	.78	Weather very suitable; some rain, and a good deal of hot sunshine. Progress of cultivation is good.
	23 Noakholly, „ 8, „	4.19	Weather cloudy. Heavy showers on the 3rd and 5th instant. Wind occasionally strong in the early part of the week. The early rice crops are going on well. The transplantation of the late rice crop continues.
	24 Tipperah, „ 9, „	.37	Rainfall at Brahmanberiah 2.80 inches. Weather hot, close, and sultry; only slight rain during one night in the week in the sudder division. The winter crops in the low lands have been somewhat damaged in the sub-division of Brahmanberiah in the north, and in thana Chaghalnaya in the south-east; no other damage reported. The <i>aus</i> , or early rice, is in good condition.
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 6, „	2.66	Rain throughout the whole week. <i>Jooming</i> nearly finished. The young paddy and cotton in the <i>jooms</i> are thriving well. Prospects good.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 7, „	2.9	Showers of rain frequent throughout the week, but not heavy. Weather seasonable and favorable for the crops. Small-pox has broken out amongst the hill people in the Koilashur sub-division.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.	26 Patna, „ 12,* „	.15	Weather partly cloudy and partly clear; hot sun for the last two days. Prospects of <i>bhadai</i> crops are excellent owing to abundance of rain. Cholera still prevalent, but is fast decreasing.
	27 Gya, „ 10, „	.40	Weather warmer, and less rain than last week. Highest reading of dry maximum thermometer during the week was 95 degrees. In Nawadah and Jehanabad sub-divisions the rainfall has been 2.47 and 1.94 inches respectively. Prospects of all crops are favorable. Cholera decreasing.
	28 Shahabad, „ 10, „	0.65	The weather was rainy at first, but afterwards it became very close, with occasional showers. The <i>bhadai</i> crops have been mostly sown. <i>Murwa</i> millet is being transplanted out. What rice has been sown has germinated, but all the rice land is not yet sown. The lull in the rains has permitted ploughing.
	29 Durbhunga, „ 10, „	2.07	Alternate rain and sunshine. At Madhubanee no rain fell during the week, and is reported that unless rain falls in the next week, serious damage to the young crops will ensue. Elsewhere the rainfall has been sufficient, and prospects are favorable.

* Telegram of the 12th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR —(Contd.)			
PATNA DIVN.—(Contd.)	30 Mozufferpore, July 10, '75	23	Very hot weather; little rain fell. The rainfall in Hajeehpore sub-division during the week was 1.25, and in Seetampurhee .60. More rain is wanted everywhere. Transplantation of paddy is going on rapidly, and <i>bhadoi</i> crops are progressing well.
	31 Sarun, „ 10, „	.99	Weather close and sultry; some rain has fallen. Both east and west wind. Cloudy at the time of report. There has been a break in the weather. Ploughing and sowing going on briskly. <i>Bhadoi</i> fields are being weeded. Manufacture of indigo going on. State and prospects of crops are favorable. General health good. Cholera abating.
	32 Chumparan, „ 9, „	0.6	Rain is wanted in some parts of the district, especially in the south-west. If the rain which was falling at the time of report has extended throughout the district, it will do much good. The prospects of the crops are at present good.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33 Monghyr, „ 10, „	3.35	Weather cloudy, with occasional showers. Dry weather and some sunshine are now required. Report from sub-divisions is good.
	34 Bhagulpore, „ 12,* „	3.18	Rain has fallen during the week, but it is much wanted in Muddehpore and Soopool sub-divisions both for <i>bhadoi</i> crops and <i>aghani</i> , or late rice, transplantation. Prospects of crops are very good in the Sudder and Banka sub-divisions. General health is very good, except in Muddehpore, where fever is said to be prevalent.
	35 Purneah, „ 10, „	0.38	Weather hot and close; occasional storms from the east. Rain is much wanted for the transplanting of the late rice. The fall this week has been very small.
	36 Sonthal Pexghs. „ 10, „	2.66	Alternating heavy rain and hot sun. State and prospects of crops are excellent everywhere.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION	37 Cuttack „ „ „	...	Return not received.
	38 Pooree, „ 9, „	2.22	Weather cloudy and hot. Cultivation after sowing of the late rice crop has begun, and the early rice crop is being weeded with fair prospects. Miscellaneous crops are getting on well. There is some cholera.
	39 Balasore, „ 9, „	2.12	Rainfall at Bhudruck 2.99 inches. The young crop is well grown. The process of earthing up has commenced. A good many cases of cholera reported from all parts of the district.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>		
	40 Hazareebagh, July 9, '75	5.01	Seasonable weather. The past week of general fine weather has benefited the crops, but they are still very backward. The ensuing week will determine whether the <i>bhadoi</i> crop will be a failure or otherwise.
	41 Lohardugga, „ 10, „	5.58	Very wet weather. The <i>bhadoi</i> crop have been slightly damaged in Chota Nagpore Proper by the continued heavy rain, and some fine weather is now required. In Palamow prospects are most favorable. Small-pox and cholera still prevalent, particularly the latter, in Palamow.
	42 Singhbhoon, „ 9, „	2.92	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of the crops are very favorable. District is healthy.
	43 Maunbhoon, „ 10, „	4.65	Weather generally favorable, especially for seedling paddy. The Gobindpore sub-divisional officer still reports fear of the Indian-corn and other <i>rubbee</i> crops owing to excessive rain.

* Telegram of the 12th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 13th July 1875.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 20th June to 26th June 1875.	Rain from 27th June to 3rd July 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JAN. TO 30TH JUNE.		Rainfall in June 1875.	Average rainfall in June.	REMARKS.
					1875.	Average.			
BENGAL.									
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.					
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	2.93	1.43	26.66	20.33	10.07	10.63	
		Cutwa ...	4.14	1.49	34.09	22.25	19.32	12.06	
		Culina ...	2.82	1.41	23.04	19.19	10.97	9.61	
	Burdwan ...	Bood-bood ...	5.70	1.20	18.16	17.21	9.07	9.38	
		Rancegunge ...	1.37	1.16	17.81	16.17	8.28	9.26	
		Jehanabad ...	2.00	1.17	18.47	18.13	7.22	8.35	
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...	1.44	3.73	18.66	17.41	9.14	9.53	
	Beerbhoom ...	Sooree ...	4.72	2.28	26.96	14.84	19.88	9.28	
		Hetampore ...	6.38	4.16	39.26	.....	30.49	.....
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	8.13	2.19	22.89	21.51	11.09	11.31	
		Tuinlook ...	1.40	3.34	22.93	21.45	10.53	8.33	
	Midnapore ...	Gurbeta ...	3.17	Not rec.	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	1.99 4.72	2.64 2.73	..... 17.49	..... 21.08	..... 9.77	..... 12.23	
	Hooghly ...	Hooghly ...	2.67	2.51	22.57	24.56	12.12	10.89	
		Serampore ...	1.79	1.95	19.16	19.08	7.67	8.75	
	Howrah ...	Howrah ...	4.27	1.78	22.01	24.56	10.80	13.22	
		Moheshrakha ...	2.60	4.63	.....	.....	11.59	.....	From 31st May.
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.								
	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island ...	1.20	4.20	23.34	22.20	14.50	13.42	
		Calcutta ...	4.10	1.98	22.52	21.95	11.83	11.80	
		Alipore { Dispensary { Jail ...	2.95 2.73	2.16 2.01	..... 20.55	..... 22.24	..... 9.90	..... 11.49	
		Russeerhat ...	2.93	2.04	26.26	20.80	14.12	10.53	
		Barasat ...	5.31	0.75	28.41	20.26	12.73	9.67	
		Diamond Harbour ...	1.38	3.98	19.00	21.92	10.71	10.80	
		Barripore ...	4.76	2.70	17.58	21.12	11.40	10.53	
		Satkhira ...	2.91	2.82	28.32	21.63	12.38	12.00	
		Barrackpore ...	1.96	1.81	19.39	22.51	7.84	12.06	
		Dum-Dum ...	5.34	2.44	26.89	21.45	15.22	10.16	
	Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur ...	3.63	0.76	27.51	24.25	14.14	10.95	
		Bongong ...	1.07	2.61	30.83	21.32	13.91	10.57	
		Meherpore ...	2.65	1.02	29.76	20.14	11.59	10.28	
		Choondangah ...	2.58	0.78	29.25	22.83	16.99	10.41	
		Kooshtea ...	5.62	3.64	31.10	22.30	16.88	10.75	
	Jessore ...	Ranaghat ...	4.02	3.13	25.92	20.52	12.87	10.53	
		Jessore ...	1.65	1.79	31.92	26.88	20.35	13.35	
		Narail ...	2.99	0.59	35.05	29.10	23.85	13.85	
		Khoolna ...	2.90	1.50	28.00	26.36	18.05	13.70	
		Jhenida ...	3.45	0.95	32.49	29.53	21.82	16.88	
RAJSHAHYE.	Moorshedabad ...	Bagirhat ...	4.82	2.35	35.83	28.17	23.56	16.46	
		Magoorah ...	2.62	1.29	30.31	23.57	17.06	10.81	
		Berhampore ...	5.80	2.87	23.52	18.32	14.65	9.76	
		Rampore Haut ...	3.23	4.01	24.14	.....	15.06	.....
		Lalbagh ...	7.02	4.03	25.92	17.97	17.06	11.39	
	Dinagepore ...	Jungypore ...	6.72	1.14	19.83	18.03	12.15	10.05	
		Azingunge ...	5.55	1.45	21.23	.....	13.79	9.74	
		Lalgolla ...	2.83	1.78	18.43	.....	8.25	.....
		Kandee ...	2.97	1.52	.....	.....	17.50	.....	From 14th March.
		Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore ...	5.75	2.57	25.40	30.50	12.20	18.84
Maldah ...	Maldah ...	12.06	3.70	22.64	17.63	18.66	9.27		
	Chanchal ...	2.30	4.13	16.99	.....	10.97	.....	
Rajshahye ...	Bauleah ...	4.30	1.69	21.19	20.69	12.27	10.77		
	Nattore ...	4.31	1.82	22.27	20.86	8.14	9.58		
Bogra ...	Rungpore ...	2.98	1.57	30.84	36.44	15.29	22.09		
	Bhowanigunge ...	3.04	2.18	28.63	26.29	15.65	15.29		
Bogra ...	Bogra ...	3.42	1.54	29.36	32.30	17.01	16.35		
	Pubna ...	Pubna ...	2.20	1.65	21.20	28.10	10.64	12.33	
Serajgunj ...		2.19	1.35	26.89	23.71	14.23	10.76		
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office { Hospital ...	Not rec. 13.27	Not rec. 10.26	..... 44.81	..... 41.03	..... 30.11	..... 26.81	
		Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...	4.75	3.60	46.23	45.84	24.49	28.88
	Boda ...		2.82	1.89	32.58	29.02	16.09	16.59	
	Buxa { Commissioner's Office { Civil Surgeon's Office		Not rec. 3.65	7.67 7.70	..... 54.26	..... 77.02	..... 19.64	..... 46.18	Not rec. 20th to 26th June.
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Titalya ...	3.09	3.59	41.30	34.28	27.35	21.85	
Cooch Behar ...		4.92	5.46	41.80	56.87	23.93	37.17		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 20th to 26th June 1875.	Rain from 27th June to 3rd July 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JAN. TO 30th JUNE.		Rainfall in June 1875.	Average rainfall in June.	REMARKS.
					1875.	Average.			
BENGAL—(Continued.)									
EASTERN DISTRICTS.			Inches.	Inches.					
DACCA.	Dacca ...	Dacca... { Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	1.47	Not rec. 13th to 26th June.
		{ Hospital ...	2.53	1.88	31.79	32.08	21.85	13.46	
		Moonsheegunge ...	1.75	1.81	26.11	.....	14.56	.....
	Furzedpore ...	Manickgunge ...	4.09	2.29	32.52	.....	18.13	.....
		Furzedpore ...	3.48	1.95	32.12	34.83	19.05	14.10	
		Goalundo ...	1.68	2.10	32.86	23.13	20.44	10.69	
	Backergunge ...	Madaripore ...	4.60	3.27	30.98	32.20	17.05	12.82	
		Burrisal ...	4.50	2.25	25.77	28.43	14.76	15.66	
		Perozepore ...	3.02	Not rec.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mymensingh ...	Patoankhally ...	9.29	4.20	54.13	.....	34.73	21.64
		Dowlatkhan ...	5.73	3.28	36.89	32.16	25.90	18.47	
		Mymensingh ...	1.72	3.94	44.45	44.88	20.93	22.33	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	Jamalpore ...	1.55	3.79	32.36	20.99	13.99	14.75	
		Atia ...	2.77	2.10	39.80	32.15	29.18	19.01	
		Kishoregunge ...	2.72	1.58	44.73	39.90	22.02	20.26	
	Chittagong ...	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	7.20	5.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ Jail ...	7.68	5.50	53.15	39.66	33.02	22.75	
		Cox's Bazar ...	10.47	6.92	55.22	53.96	38.15	35.67	
	Noakholly... ..	Noakholly ...	6.57	4.44	48.93	38.83	33.00	21.95	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah ...	9.01	4.25	42.13	41.50	25.34	18.87	
		Brahmunberiah ...	1.89	4.21	49.85	36.90	29.28	16.45	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	8.29	2.60	.....	.....	26.71	17.33
Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah ...	3.33	6.19	51.50	.....	22.77	.....	
BEHAR.									
PATNA.	Patna ...	Patna ...	13.79	7.12	22.28	10.61	18.10	7.54	
		Behar ...	5.27	7.92	13.89	9.82	9.37	6.19	
		Barh ...	5.82	6.72	14.35	8.08	10.91	5.38	
	Gya ...	Dinapore ... { Jail ...	9.10	3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ Cantonment ...	11.50	4.60	18.22	11.32	14.55	8.79	
		Gya ...	5.74	7.00	17.01	10.28	14.19	7.08	
	Shahabad ...	Nowadah ...	2.60	10.49	12.68	11.32	9.01	7.54	
		Arungabad ...	4.20	7.55	12.19	8.74	9.74	5.99	
		Jehanabad ...	2.42	5.85	7.56	.....	4.42	.....
	Muzafferpore ...	Arrah ...	1.82	2.46	9.25	11.60	5.61	7.56	
		Sasseram ...	3.94	5.27	10.62	8.85	8.81	7.04	
		Buxar ...	8.82	2.19	13.06	8.70	11.28	6.54	
	Darbhanga ...	Bhuboah ...	6.54	2.42	11.57	11.00	9.53	7.71	
		Muzafferpore ...	3.36	4.28	9.81	10.35	4.86	6.56	
		Hajeeapore ...	16.90	5.85	26.63	12.86	22.12	9.40	
	Saran ...	Seetamurhee ...	1.83	2.09	10.81	13.64	3.37	8.93	
		Durbhunga ...	2.95	3.79	12.90	11.45	8.26	8.07	
		Mudhoobunnee ...	2.25	1.38	15.04	13.97	5.77	7.87	
	Chumpanun ...	Tajpore ...	7.01	6.75	15.22	11.99	11.35	8.14	
		Chupra ...	6.74	4.23	10.99	9.99	7.65	6.66	
		Sewan ...	8.35	2.25	18.60	13.91	13.67	10.28	
	Monghyr ...	Motibaree ...	4.28	3.61	16.10	12.90	9.20	8.96	
		Bettiah ...	5.55	3.46	22.58	16.04	11.12	10.22	
		Monghyr ...	1.12	7.95	13.24	10.06	7.57	6.33	
	Bhagulpore ...	Begoo Serai ...	0.98	10.17	11.45	9.66	6.47	5.31	
		Jamooee ...	4.85	12.83	13.74	12.66	11.72	7.67	
		Bhagulpore ...	4.08	1.70	10.43	13.44	6.25	8.40	
	Purneah ...	Soopool ...	2.43	1.23	11.83	12.93	6.35	8.90	
		Muddehpooora ...	2.36	1.60	13.57	13.75	6.61	8.40	
		Banka ...	2.12	3.26	11.41	13.50	6.83	8.37	
BHAGULPORE.	Soutbal Pergunnahs...	Soubursa ...	3.88	1.17	12.20	.....	6.53	.....
		Purneah ...	3.97	2.46	14.85	17.00	8.05	11.52	
		Kessengunge ...	3.92	5.29	20.43	22.57	11.94	14.30	
	Soutbal Pergunnahs...	Arrareah ...	3.43	2.70	18.52	.....	6.06	12.04
		Nya Doomka ...	2.20	4.23	22.63	16.73	13.58	9.81	
		Rajmebal ...	11.50	2.10	.....	.....	8.38	7.13
	Soutbal Pergunnahs...	Deoghur ...	2.17	8.74	.....	.....	17.50	10.02
		Janitara ...	4.94	4.08	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Godda ...	1.53	2.01	10.81	.....	6.12	.....

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 14, 1875.

DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 20th June to 28th June 1875.	Rain from 27th June to 3rd July 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JAN. TO 30th JUNE.		Rainfall in June 1875.	Average rainfall in June.	REMARKS.
				1875.	Average.			
SA.		Inches.	Inches.					
Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	2.60	6.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
	... { Hospital ...	2.75	7.09	26.88	16.27	19.92	10.53	
	Jajpore ...	0.80	Not rec.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kendraparah ...	Nil.	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jugutsingapore ...	0.30	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pooree ...	False Point ...	1.19	7.10	19.75	19.41	13.05	12.09	
	Pooree ... {	0.25	3.04	12.34	14.03	5.51	8.32	
	Khoordah ...	0.50	4.78	22.50	16.67	17.89	11.80	
Balasore ...	Balasore ... { Exo Engr.'s Office	2.25	0.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	From 16th May.
	... { Collector's Office	2.18	1.37	14.34	21.83	5.13	10.69	
	Bhuddruck ...	0.55	4.33	14.40	16.19	9.46	8.13	
	Jellasore ...	7.20	0.81	17.04	.....	11.13	.....
	Sorah ...	0.27	0.99	13.07	.....	4.39	.....
	Chandbally ...	0.18	5.20	13.94	.....	9.03	.....
Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbalpure ...	1.10	6.54	9.17	13.09	7.53	10.28	
CHOTA NAGPORE.								
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.								
Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... { Jail ...	4.53	8.50	18.80	12.16	12.12	8.52	
	... { Dispensary ...	4.87	8.29	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pachunba ...	7.19	4.00	18.17	11.18	13.80	8.97	
Lohardugga ...	Ranchee ...	2.04	6.64	16.96	12.77	8.04	7.08	
	Palamow ...	3.30	7.35	13.64	11.90	11.06	9.36	
Singbhoom ...	Chybassa ...	1.65	4.32	20.36	15.00	11.03	7.99	
Maubhoom ...	Purulia ...	5.28	3.03	18.07	13.43	11.00	8.96	
	Govindpore ...	7.32	2.21	18.71	14.64	12.55	9.61	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.								
Sylhet ...	Sylhet ...	4.34	6.90	104.05	70.45	46.01	32.15	
	Sebsaugor ...	1.57	Not rec.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sebsaugor ...	Golaghat ...	6.80	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jorehaut ...	3.32	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nazeerah ...	2.09	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Deopanie ...	1.77	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hattiepootie ...	1.83	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mazengah ...	2.05	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Suntock ...	1.68	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cherideo ...	1.56	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Benares ...	Not rec.	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Akyao ...	16.70	9.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

CALCUTTA.
The 10th July 1875.

W. G. WILLSON.
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 4th to 10th July 1875.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat.=100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	July 4th	10	29.526	29.544	82.5	81.0	63	S	...	...	...	<i>o. d</i>
	16	29.464	29.482	83.6	80.9	88	S	...	...	0.52	...	<i>o. d</i>
	5th	10	29.567	29.586	84.0	82.9	95	S S E	...	0.39	SK	...
	16	29.515	29.533	78.7	78.0	98	S E	...	...	1.19	...	<i>o</i>
	6th	10	29.641	29.659	82.8	80.7	91	S E	...	0.05	CK	<i>scuds.</i>
	16	29.582	29.600	85.0	80.5	81	S	...	...	0.03	K C	...
	7th	10	29.742	29.760	85.5	81.5	83	S E	...	0.03	K	...
	16	29.641	29.659	85.0	80.2	77	S by E	...	...	0.11	K	...
	8th	10	29.718	29.736	85.0	81.4	85	S by W	...	...	K	...
	16	29.580	29.604	86.5	82.0	71	S S W	...	...	...	K K	...
SAGOR ISLAND.	9th	10	29.667	29.685	86.8	81.2	77	S by W	...	...	C K	...
	16	29.561	29.579	87.9	81.2	73	S by W	...	...	...	K K	...
	10th	10	29.690	29.708	88.0	81.1	72	S	...	...	K	...
	16	29.592	29.610	89.2	82.4	73	S S E	...	...	...	K	...
	4th	10	29.538	29.544	82	79	87	S W	16.4	0.60	N	<i>o. d u sc</i>
	16	29.488	29.494	82	80	91	S S W	22.8	0.10	...	...	<i>o. d scu</i>
	5th	10	29.565	29.571	85	82	87	S W	11.0	0.10	N	<i>p. o scu</i>
	16	29.521	29.527	84	81	87	S	9.8	...	...	N	<i>d. o scu</i>
	6th	10	29.636	29.642	79	78	95	W	9.8	...	N	<i>o. d scu</i>
	16	29.597	29.603	81	78	86	S	4.3	0.40	...	N	<i>o. r u s</i>
CHITTAGONG.	7th	10	29.738	29.744	86	82	83	S S E	7.0	0.30	N	<i>b. m u s</i>
	16	29.661	29.667	86	81	79	S S E	13.8	...	...	N	<i>b. m scu</i>
	8th	10	29.726	29.732	85	80	79	S	4.2	...	N	<i>b. m</i>
	16	29.624	29.630	87	81	76	S	10.7	...	...	KS	<i>b. v scu</i>
	9th	10	29.691	29.697	86	81	79	S	8.7	...	N	<i>b. v scu</i>
	16	29.591	29.597	87	80	72	S	9.9	...	...	N	<i>b. v scu</i>
	10th	10	29.696	29.702	87	81	76	S	8.4	...	N	<i>b. v scu</i>
	16	29.610	29.622	83	80	87	S S E	15.5	0.10	...	N	<i>b. p v</i>
	4th	10	29.581	29.673	85	80	75	E	5.5	...	K	<i>b. v</i>
	16	29.527	29.620	82	78	82	E S E	20.2	...	...	N	<i>d. g</i>
MADRAS.	5th	10	29.593	29.685	85	79	75	E	5.4	0.20	KS	...
	16	29.492	29.584	85	79	75	S	12.3	...	...	K	<i>b. v</i>
	6th	10	29.653	29.745	84	79	79	E S E	6.1	...	K	<i>b. v</i>
	16	29.568	29.660	86	81	79	W	12.3	...	...	K	<i>b. v</i>
	7th	10	29.710	29.802	86	80	75	S E	3.8	...	K	<i>b. v</i>
	16	29.588	29.680	86	80	75	S E	6.9	...	...	C	<i>b. v</i>
	8th	10	29.683	29.777	84	79	79	N	4.2	0.20	CK	<i>b. v</i>
	16	29.558	29.650	86	80	75	W	4.2	...	...	KS	<i>u</i>
	9th	10	29.665	29.758	83	79	83	E S E	5.6	0.10	CK, C, S	<i>v</i>
	16	29.542	29.634	81	79	79	S	7.3	...	...	KS	<i>u</i>
CUTTACK.	10th	10	29.688	29.780	85	78	71	E S E	5.6	0.10	KS	<i>p</i>
	16	29.628	29.721	80	78	91	S E	13.9	...	...	KS	<i>p</i>
AKYAB.	3rd	10	29.738	29.768	95	77	41	W N W	13	...	...	<i>c</i>
	16	29.631	29.661	97	76	35	N F	9	...	...	...	<i>c</i>
	4th	10	29.732	29.762	93	74	37	W N W	16	...	...	<i>c</i>
	16	29.611	29.641	92	78	61	E	8	...	...	...	<i>c</i>
	5th	10	29.718	29.748	93	74	37	W by N	17	...	...	<i>c</i>
	16	29.612	29.642	90	76	50	S W	11	...	...	...	<i>c</i>
	6th	10	29.755	29.785	92	73	37	W by N	13	0.11	...	<i>c</i>
	16	29.612	29.672	90	79	50	S W by S	10	...	...	...	<i>c</i>
	7th	10	29.805	29.835	92	74	39	W N W	13	...	...	<i>c</i>
	16	29.702	29.732	88	76	55	S E by E	12	...	...	...	<i>c</i>
CALCUTTA.	8th	10	29.815	29.845	84	76	67	N N W	4	...	...	<i>cloudy.</i>
	16	29.695	29.725	87	74	51	N	11	...	...	...	<i>o</i>
	9th	10	29.759	29.789	81	77	82	S W by W	7	0.44	...	<i>o</i>
	16	29.670	29.700	84	76	67	W S W	6	0.01	...	...	<i>o</i>
	4th	10	29.485	29.567	83	78	78	S W	3.8	0.50	N	<i>d</i>
	16	29.390	29.472	83	79	75	W	4.4	...	...	C, KS, N	...
	5th	10	29.487	29.568	88	80	69	S S W	1.9	...	C, CK	...
	16	29.415	29.497	87	81	76	S	4.4	...	...	N	<i>p</i>
	6th	10	29.535	29.617	83	79	83	N N E	0.5	0.50	N	<i>c</i>
	16	29.403	29.486	82	78	82	W	2.3	...	...	KS, N	...
CALCUTTA.	7th	10	29.639	29.721	86	80	75	E N E	0.9	...	...	KS, C
	16	29.547	29.629	87	80	72	N E	4.2	...	...	CK, N, C	...
	8th	10	29.646	29.727	88	81	72	N N E	0.7	...	...	CK, C
	16	29.535	29.616	89	81	69	S S E	3.4	...	...	K N, C	...
	9th	10	29.599	29.681	86	80	75	N N E	0.9	...	...	K, CK,
	16	29.477	29.559	85	81	83	S W	2.8	0.20	...	K N	<i>p</i>
	4th	10	29.718	29.735	80	80	100	S	2.5	1.60	...	<i>g</i>
	16	29.643	29.665	80	79	95	S	2.5	0.40	...	...	<i>d</i>
	5th	10	29.725	29.747	80	78	91	S E	3.6	2.30	...	<i>d</i>
	16	29.606	29.628	80	78	91	S	4.1	0.40	...	...	<i>b</i>
CALCUTTA.	6th	10	29.740	29.761	83	80	87	E	2.7	0.10	...	<i>b</i>
	16	29.659	29.680	84	81	87	S W	5.8	...	...	...	<i>b</i>
	7th	10	29.781	29.802	87	83	83	E	3.6	...	...	<i>b</i>
	16	29.689	29.710	86	81	79	S W	4.1	...	...	...	<i>b</i>
	8th	10	29.781	29.782	85	82	87	E	2.2	...	...	<i>b</i>
	16	29.659	29.680	86	80	75	S S W	4.1	...	...	...	<i>b</i>
	9th	10	29.753	29.775	81	80	95	S E	3.2	0.50	...	<i>b</i>
	16	29.672	29.693	84	84	100	S S E	6.3	...	...	...	<i>b</i>
	10th	10	29.796	29.817	83	80	87	S	7.7	0.20	...	<i>g</i>
	16	29.743	29.765	80	79	95	S	6.8	0.70	...	...	<i>r</i>

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th July 1875.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 1st to 7th July 1875.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
July	1st	29.455	85.7	79.5	130.0	81.8	79.0	77.0	0.86	S S W	2.0	166.9	0.08	...	Chiefly overcast. Brisk wind from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Slight rain after intervals from 5 A.M. to 2 P.M.
	2nd	29.461	91.0	78.5	137.5	83.7	80.6	78.4	.85	S E & S E	...	165.6	0.19	...	Overcast and cumuli. Thunder and lightning at 3 and 4 A.M. Slight rain between midnight and 1 at 4½, 9½ A.M., 4½ and 5 P.M.
	3rd	29.486	90.0	80.5	144.0	84.1	81.3	79.3	.86	E & S E	0.2	170.1	0.19	...	Overcast and cumuli. Slight rain after intervals from 1 to 8 P.M.
	4th	29.502	84.0	80.5	...	81.8	80.2	79.1	.92	S	0.8	168.3	0.48	...	Chiefly overcast. Rain after intervals.
	5th	29.545	85.2	78.0	...	80.3	79.4	78.8	.95	S & S S E	1.0	170.4	1.49	...	Chiefly overcast. Thunder and lightning between noon and 1½ P.M. Rain after intervals.
	6th	29.614	87.0	78.0	140.0	81.3	79.3	77.9	.90	S E & S	...	133.7	0.71	...	Overcast and cumuli. Sheet lightning on N. W. at 11 P.M. Rain after intervals.
	7th	29.691	88.7	78.8	138.0	82.5	79.9	78.1	.87	S S E, S & S by W	1.0	112.4	0.11	...	Cirri, cumuli and clear. Sheet lightning on N. W. at midnight and 1 A.M. Thunder and rain between 12 and 1 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer, 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	13.0
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	91.0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	92.3
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.89
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.81

		Inches.	
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	by lower rain gauge	...	3.25
	by anemometer gauge	...	3.04
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of twenty-one previous years	...	3.03
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th July		...	25.77
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of twenty-one previous years	...	26.77

The 9th July 1875.

GOPEENATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,--BENGAL.

(GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 351.—*The 13th July 1875.*

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruttee, and Brahmapootra during the month of June 1875.

Date.	RIVER GANGES.										RIVER BHAGIRATHI.		BRAHMAPOOTRA.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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G. F. E. S. NEILL, Captain, M.S.O.,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 11 days of June 1875, on 1,279 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the period... ..	175,467 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,01,332 12 8	18,455 10 1	*1,723,072 10	*4,47,130 3 3	40,986 18 8	59,442 8 9
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	167 5 2	14 8 5	.....	349 6 2	32 0 7	46 9 0
For previous 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ weeks of half-year	3,023,752 $\frac{1}{2}$	43,37,178 13 4	307,574 14 6	22,475,382 20	91,74,443 7 9	840,900 13 1	1,238,505 7 7
Total for 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ weeks	3,199,220	45,38,511 9 7	416,030 4 7	23,598,454 30	96,21,573 11 0	881,977 11 9	1,298,007 16 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding 10 days of previous year	165,733	2,21,761 6 6	20,328 2 7	1,534,354 0	6,75,860 13 3	61,063 18 2	82,282 0 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding period of previous year ... ..	.....	173 4 7	15 17 8	.....	528 1 11	48 8 3	64 5 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,949,873	41,47,381 10 9	380,176 13 1	38,242,959 30	1,65,30,733 4 8	1,515,807 4 4	1,896,043 17 5

* Added mds. 12,600-10, and Rs. 3,454-4-0 on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 11 days of June 1875, on 223 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the period	7,968 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,454 10 3	1,783 6 10	79,160 10	22,422 15 0	2,055 8 8	3,838 15 6
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	86 15 2	7 19 5	.....	100 3 5	9 3 9	17 3 2
For previous 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ weeks of half-year	137,991 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,36,542 14 6	40,016 8 8	21,45,118 19	6,15,933 9 3	56,406 1 7	96,482 10 3
Total for 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ weeks	145,960	4,55,997 8 9	41,739 15 6	22,24,278 20	6,38,416 8 3	58,521 10 3	100,321 5 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding 10 days of previous year	6,296	15,758 4 6	1,444 10 2	1,20,675 30	36,097 8 6	3,308 18 10	4,753 9 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding period of previous year ... ..	.....	70 6 10	6 9 2	.....	161 5 4	14 15 9	21 4 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year... ..	128,000	4,06,306 10 3	37,244 15 6	35,17,850 20	9,05,733 13 6	91,275 12 1	128,520 7 7

† Added mds. 1,255-0, and Rs. 504-8-0 on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 4 days of June 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,985	560 0 0	56 0 0	14,900 0	491 0 0	40 2 0	105 2 0
Or per mile of railway	142	20 0 0	2 0 0	532 0	17 8 0	1 15 0	3 15 0
For previous 26 weeks of half-year	246,660	33,205 0 0	3,320 10 0	4,42,626 0	15,044 0 0	1,504 8 0	4,824 18 0
Total for 26 weeks and 4 days ...	250,645	33,765 0 0	3,376 10 0	4,57,526 0	15,535 0 0	1,553 10 0	4,930 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,551	355 8 6	35 11 1	6,926 20	293 13 3	29 7 8	64 18 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	91	12 11 2	1 5 5	247 15	10 7 11	1 1 0	2 6 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	232,497	31,994 2 6	3,199 8 4	4,09,470 30	16,354 12 3	1,635 9 6	4,834 17 10

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 3 days of July 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,280	452 0 0	45 4 0	3,817 0	137 0 0	13 14 0	58 18 0
Or per mile of railway	117	16 0 0	1 12 0	139 0	5 0 0	0 10 0	2 2 0
For previous weeks of half-year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week	3,280	452 0 0	45 4 0	3,817 0	137 0 0	13 14 0	58 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,721	521 11 0	52 3 4	6,147 0	185 10 0	18 11 3	79 14 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	133	18 10 1	1 17 3	219 21	6 10 1	0 13 3	2 10 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,721	521 11 0	52 3 4	6,147 0	185 10 0	18 11 3	79 14 7

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended the 26th June 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	59,523	21,290 4 3	1,951 12 2	1,09,476 12	27,155 15 6	2,489 5 11	4,440 18 1
Or per mile of railway	250	134 8 7	12 6 8	691 32	171 0 7	15 14 7	28 1 5
For previous 25 weeks of half-year...	877,523½	6,12,838 4 7	56,176 16 10	31,06,225 31	6,97,128 13 8	63,903 18 11	1,20,080 15 9
Total for 26 weeks	9,17,046½	6,34,128 8 10	58,128 0 0	32,15,702 3	7,24,284 13 2	66,303 4 10	1,24,521 18 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	38,694	18,457 8 4	1,691 18 10	1,42,097 35	31,923 7 11	2,926 10 1	4,618 8 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	245	116 10 2	10 13 10	897 37	201 11 10	18 9 10	29 3 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	848,405	5,65,475 3 8	51,835 4 4	80,41,665 36	12,27,104 14 4	1,12,482 15 8	1,64,318 0 0

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 4 days ended 30th June 1875, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the last 4 days ...	789	509 0 0	50 18 0	3,902 0	284 0 0	28 8 0	79 6 0
Or per mile of railway ...	29	18 8 0	1 17 0	143 0	10 8 0	1 1 0	2 18 0
For previous 26 weeks of half-year...	41,425	29,871 0 0	2,987 2 0	1,50,491 0	12,473 0 0	1,217 6 0	4,284 8 0
Total for 26 weeks and 4 days	42,214	30,380 0 0	3,038 0 0	1,54,393 0	12,757 0 0	1,275 14 0	4,313 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding last 4 days of previous year	645	604 12 4	60 9 7	4,205 0	368 9 7	36 17 2	97 6 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding last 4 days of previous year	24	22 3 1	2 4 4	157 25	13 8 5	1 7 1	3 11 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	39,322	31,113 1 9	3,111 6 3	2,42,063 10	16,122 5 9	1,612 4 8	4,729 10 11

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 3 days of July 1875, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the first 3 days ...	587	358 0 0	35 16 0	4,185 0	344 0 0	34 8 0	79 4 0
Or per mile of railway ...	22	13 0 0	1 6 0	154 0	12 8 0	1 5 0	2 11 0
For previous weeks of half-year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1 week	587	358 0 0	35 16 0	4,185 0	344 0 0	34 8 0	79 4 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding 4 days of previous year	643	498 1 5	49 16 2	2,607 0	165 15 2	16 11 11	66 8 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding 4 days of previous year	24	18 4 5	1 16 6	96 0	6 1 5	0 22 2	2 8 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	643	498 1 5	49 16 2	2,607 0	165 15 2	16 11 11	66 8 1



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY FOR THE YEAR 1874.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 20th July 1875.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Calcutta Municipality for the year 1874, submitted by the Secretary to the Justices with his letter No. 1316, dated 11th instant.

Read again—

The Administration Report for the year 1873, with the Government Resolution thereon.

The Administration Report of the Calcutta Municipality now submitted is, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe, a favorable one as regards the financial results of the year. The total sum at the disposal of the Justices for police and municipal purposes amounted to Rs. 46,12,464, compared with Rs. 44,96,118 in 1873, as shown in the following table :—

	1873.	1874.
	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue account income	24,98,300	26,68,395
Capital account receipts	11,95,774	12,59,618
Suspense account	1,00,141	1,45,879
Cash balances	7,01,903	5,38,572
Total	44,96,118	46,12,464

2. The improvement which these figures show in the ordinary income of the Municipality is due chiefly to an increase in the receipts under the heads of "police rate," "water rate," "rent," "jute warehouses," and "miscellaneous," and to the revenue now derived from the municipal markets, which, in the year under review, exceeded half a lakh of rupees.

3. While the collections on account of "house rate" were somewhat more than was estimated in the budget, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that they were less than in the year previous by Rs. 19,644. That this is not attributable to any remissness on the part of the collecting establishment is shown by the fact that the arrears outstanding at the close of the year amounted only to Rs. 18,724, of which Rs. 7,000 are merely nominally due. The assessments in a considerable part of the town were revised during the year with some advantage, it would seem, from a financial point of view: and though some complaints arose at one time, still the Lieutenant-Governor does not gather that any hardship has ultimately resulted from the proceedings; any inequalities in the assessments having been remedied when brought to light on appeal.

4. As regards the other rates also levied by the Municipality, the collections were in excess of what was anticipated. Including those made on account of the house rate, they are stated to have amounted to Rs. 18,71,155, against a budget estimate of Rs. 18,41,965; while the total amount remaining unrealized at the close of the year was Rs. 51,558. These results are favorable to the system adopted of paying the collecting establishment by a percentage on the amount realized by them.

5. The receipts on account of licenses on professions, trades, and callings, and for carriages and horses, slightly exceeded those of the previous year; and Sir Richard Temple is glad to observe that while collections have increased, there has been a considerable decrease during the year under review in the number of prosecutions for not taking out licenses.

6. Comparing results with those of the previous year, it appears that the total expenditure of the Justices, including that on police, was as follows:—

		1873. Rs.	1874. Rs.
Revenue account expenditure	...	25,19,433	26,13,922
Capital account expenditure	...	14,48,123	15,04,490
Total	...	39,67,556	41,18,412

Deducting the total expenditure from the total amount available, the balance in the hands of the Justices at the close of the year appears to have amounted to Rs. 4,94,051 against Rs. 5,28,562 at the close of 1873. Adding, however, to the revenue account expenditure stated above a sum of Rs. 4,50,791 provided for in the budget, but not disbursed till after the close of the year, it would seem not only that the amount really at the credit of the Municipality was very inconsiderable, but that the ordinary expenditure of the Justices exceeded their ordinary income by no less than Rs. 3,96,318.

7. To meet the extraordinary or capital account expenditure, it became necessary for the Justices to add a sum of Rs. 12,20,000 to their debt, which now amounts to Rs. 1,46,60,600, against an accumulation of Rs. 14,88,317 only in the Sinking Fund. Including payments to this fund, the charges on account of the debt incurred amount to no less than Rs. 10,04,740 annually. Having to provide for the payment of this sum, the Justices are necessarily prevented from carrying out many minor improvements in the town which are obviously desirable. Still the Lieutenant-Governor thinks (and he is glad to learn that the opinion is gaining ground among the ratepayers) that the money spent has been well applied.

8. In reviewing the circumstances under which the introduction of a complete system of drainage into Calcutta was determined upon, the Chairman of the Justices notices prominently the fact that at first the difficulty and expense of the work were much under-rated. In the twenty years which have elapsed since the first scheme was drawn out, much may have occurred to change the conditions under which the work has been executed; and the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the statement that no more economical plan could have been devised than that which has so far been carried out. The length of sewers constructed in the year under review was 44,283

lineal feet, and the total expenditure Rs. 5,37,635. Sir Richard Temple observes that it is anticipated that the whole of that portion of the works, the undertaking of which, at a total cost of Rs. 21,20,242, was determined on in 1871, will be completed by the middle of the current year. It is clear, however, that further provision will be necessary to guard against the floods which are stated to have proved a source of inconvenience in several streets, and to be due in part to obstructions caused by the new drainage works. This may be an additional reason for completing these according to Mr. Clarke's original design. When the detailed estimates now under preparation for the construction of the 3rd class sewers are ready, the Lieutenant-Governor will be happy to learn what determination the Justices have come to in the matter, and to receive any proposals they may have to make for the purpose of providing funds to meet the cost of any further works which it may be desired to undertake. The completion of the drainage works in the native part of the town is, no doubt, an object of prime importance.

9. Excluding interest and contributions to the Sinking Fund, the total expenditure in connection with the water-supply of the town during the year was Rs. 2,86,981, of which Rs. 36,839 were spent in providing an additional pumping engine at Tallah, and Rs. 21,334 on the Chandpal Ghât works, which supply unfiltered water for conservancy purposes. Notwithstanding the completion during the year of the subsidiary scheme at a total cost of Rs. 2,38,224, it is found that the demand for filtered water still continues to increase, and often exceeds the supply which the works were designed to provide. If the constant supply system is to be maintained, the present demand would seem to require a further outlay of some 23 lakhs of rupees, and the question whether additional works are to be undertaken is now under the consideration of the Justices. The Lieutenant-Governor, though quite aware of the need for a larger quantity of filtered water, would be disposed to make further efforts to meet this requirement without undertaking costly additional works, which must, if executed, add to the already heavy charges on account of the municipal debt. By increasing the number of filters at Pultah, which can be made at no great expense, it is probable that some relief will be afforded. At any rate, before further expenditure is incurred, which might necessitate additional taxation, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see some practical measures devised, and submitted, if necessary, for the sanction of the Legislature, to check the present waste of water which is complained of.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor congratulates the Justices on the completion, at a total cost of Rs. 6,50,000, of the new Municipal Market. He is glad to learn that the receipts derived from it, and from the Dhurumtollah Market, are sufficient to cover all expenses, including interest on the money borrowed, and contribution to the Sinking Fund. The improvements which the Maharajah of Burdwan has carried out in the Tirectta Bazar are satisfactory and commendable, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that they may be followed by the completion of the works which the Health Officer alludes to as necessary to render the bazar a perfect one.

11. A somewhat increased sum was devoted during the year under review to the ordinary purposes of conservancy and road-making. The thanks are due to Mr. E. S. Gubboy for the liberality which has rendered the very marked improvements carried out in Lindsay Street possible. He will watch with interest the effect, as regards sanitary improvements in the town, of the amalgamation which has been carried out since the close of the year of the Drainage and Conservancy Departments. The Justices have already been apprised of the importance attached, as well by the Home as by the Indian Government, to the introduction of some measure of sanitation. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Justices will now devote their attention to this important subject in connection with the improvement of the native villages within the town. He cannot express too strongly his conviction that the condition of these native villages in the heart of the city is unworthy of our municipal administration: that the evil is one which ought not to be—indeed cannot be—tolerated much longer. He is sanguine that the Justices themselves appreciate the necessity of devising some remedy. In meeting the difficulties before them, they may rely on every assistance which it is in his power to afford them.

12. No attempt was made during the year to work the Municipal Tramway, the failure of which, from a financial point of view, was reported in 1873. The question of the terms on which private parties should be permitted to undertake the task of supplying Calcutta with a complete system of tramways has continued to be a subject of discussion, and no final conclusion of the matter has yet been possible, partly owing to a difficulty in reconciling the claims of the Port Commissioners with those of the Municipality. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the matter is one in which he may find it possible to effect an arrangement satisfactory to both parties.

13. From the report of the number of prosecutions under the Jute Act, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that its provisions would seem to have been enforced with sufficient strictness. He trusts that, by the amendments recently made in the law, a sufficient measure of relief has been given to those who found matter for complaint in the original Act.

14. The number of fires which occurred during the year is stated to have been twenty-two. It is satisfactory to find that four only of these happened in Calcutta. The Lieutenant-Governor would, however, have been glad had the means of judging in some measure of the efficiency and usefulness of the Fire Brigade been afforded him by a statement of the number of cases, especially in the suburbs, where it arrived in time to be of any material assistance in extinguishing the fire or in saving property.

15. Sir Richard Temple notices with much pleasure the assiduity with which certain of the Justices, and notably Mr. A. M. Vardon, have devoted themselves to the disposal of municipal cases. It is also gratifying to him to find that there has been no abatement in the interest taken by the Justices as a body in the control and management of all municipal measures having any bearing on the financial arrangements of the year. He trusts that in the future, as in the past year, no ground of complaint will exist with regard to friction in the relations of the Chairman with the Justices. Mr. Hogg deserves much credit for the large measure in which he has secured to himself the support of the Justices generally, and the thanks of Government are due to him for the continued success of his administration during the past year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA AND ITS SUBURBS DURING THE YEAR 1874.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 20th July 1875.

Read—

The Annual Report by the Commissioner of Police on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs during the year 1874; also the Annual Reports of the Police Magistrates of the Town of Calcutta for the same year.

Read again—

The reports of the previous year and the orders passed thereon.

The number of offences, cognizable as well as non-cognizable, reported in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta during the past three years is shown in the report now submitted by the Commissioner of Police to have been as follows:—

			1872.	1873.	1874.
Town	...	...	38,879	39,169	29,833
Suburbs	...	...	8,659	9,153	7,821
		Total	47,538	48,322	37,654

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find from these figures that the increase in crime, which was noticed in reviewing the report for 1873, has not been sustained during the past year. He observes that Mr. Hogg attributes the decrease of 10,668 cases which has occurred, on the whole, chiefly to instructions issued by him enjoining moderation on the part of the Police in the exercise of the very wide powers of arrest given to them by the Police Acts. Manifestly, it is very desirable, in a crowded city like Calcutta, to prevent persons being arrested without *adequate* reason (the word *adequate* is emphasized, because it is presumed that there will always be some reason, more or less, whenever an arrest is made). Anything like a tendency to indiscriminate arresting would inspire the urban population with a dread of authority which is really established for the public convenience. The Lieutenant-Governor can readily believe that Mr. Hogg has done well in issuing these instructions. Their effect is most apparent on a reference to the number of persons tried in Calcutta for offences under chapter XIV of the Indian Penal Code, which fell from 6,476 in 1873 to 3,742 during the past year. In reviewing the report for 1873, the Lieutenant-Governor noticed that the intervention of the Police in these cases required some explanation. It is now stated that the power to arrest in them is exercised by the Police under the provisions of Act XXI of 1864. This Act was passed with the view merely of enabling the Police Magistrates to punish cases of nuisance summarily, and it seems very doubtful to the Lieutenant-Governor whether it really confers on the Police the power of arrest claimed. Under any circumstances, it seems to him that in cases of simple nuisance, the immediate arrest of the offender should very seldom be necessary. In the Suburbs, where the Police have to be guided in this matter by the provisions of section 93 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the number of persons charged with the offences in question was very insignificant compared with the number charged in Calcutta; and he thinks that it would be sufficient if, in the Town, the Police were, in these and other petty cases, to arrest only where the offence is committed in their view, and the name of the offender is unknown and cannot be ascertained. These, in fact, are the requirements of section 237, Act VI (B.C.) of 1863; but from an examination of the returns of the past and previous years, it would appear to be doubtful whether the requirements of the law have been strictly adhered to, even as regards cases under the Conservancy Acts. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Commissioner of Police will give his continued attention to the matter. It is to be added, however, that, in a large city, the prevention of nuisances committed by individuals is a matter of public importance, and that, in cases where such nuisances are committed in sight of the Police, or where such offender may be brought to the Police on credible testimony, and his name and residence cannot be ascertained, it is desirable that the Police should exercise any power of arrest which they may lawfully possess.

2. Distinguishing crime as cognizable or non-cognizable, and according as it was triable under the Penal Code, or under miscellaneous Acts, the chief results for the past year, for both Town and Suburbs, were as follows:—

	COGNIZABLE.		NON-COGNIZABLE.		Total.
	Penal Code.	Miscellaneous.	Penal Code.	Miscellaneous.	
Cases	6,706	11,912	5,967	13,079	37,654
Number of persons summoned	6,418	15,618	6,467	9,840	38,343
Convictions	3,405	8,312	8,775	9,032	24,524

These figures, taken in connection with Mr. Hogg's explanation noted above, are satisfactory as showing that the number of persons brought to trial was 38,343 only, against 58,290 in the previous year, and of persons convicted 24,524 only, against 38,558. The fact that, of 9,840 persons appearing before the courts charged with non-cognizable offences under miscellaneous Acts, 9,032 were convicted, bears favorable testimony to the discretion with which prosecutions under these Acts have been instituted.

3. The total number of persons and cases shewn by the Police Magistrates in their returns to have been disposed of by them were as follows :—

	Number of cases instituted.	Total number of persons put on trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed.
Northern Division	5,337	7,884	1,384	6,366	170
Southern „	6,933	7,125	1,154	5,894	73
Total	12,270	15,009	2,498	12,280	243

Compared with the previous year, these figures show the large decrease of 7,390 in the number of cases instituted, of 11,377 in the number of persons brought to trial, and of 9,885 in the number of persons convicted. While the business of both courts has fallen off, the decrease is most apparent in that of the Northern Division. The Lieutenant-Governor would hope that the increase in the number of committals to 243, against 182 in the previous year, may be the result of a desire on the part of the Magistrates to deal more strictly with old offenders.

4. *Cognizable crime.*—The report of the Commissioner of Police shows the number of cognizable offences reported during the year in both Town and Suburbs, including cases under miscellaneous Acts, as well as under the Penal Code, to have been 18,618, or a little less than the number reported in 1871; but while in that year more than two-thirds of the persons arrested in such cases were convicted, in the past year the proportion was very little over one-half. This result is in some measure attributable to the large increase in the number of persons released without trial, which rose to 8,195 in 1874, against 6,737 in the previous year. As the number of false cases preferred was only 1,803, against 2,348 in the previous year, the reason for this increase must be otherwise accounted for, and it is to be found probably in the fact that the Commissioner of Police appears to have exercised his discretion more freely in discharging persons accused in petty cases with a warning against a repetition of the offence, instead of pressing such cases.

5. In Calcutta itself the total number of cognizable offences accepted as true was only 13,561, against 17,778 in the previous year. It is satisfactory to find that the decrease has been marked under every class of crime, except minor offences against the person and against property, where a slight increase is observable. The number of cases of murder was 2 only, against 7 in the previous year; of these, one occurred on the high seas and was followed by the conviction of four of the offenders. For the failure to secure a conviction in the other case, where a child was murdered for the sake of her ornaments, the Police are in no way responsible. While the acquittal of the accused is much to be regretted, the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied to observe that they were subsequently successfully prosecuted for stealing the ornaments. Of culpable homicide there was but one case, and in this a conviction was obtained. The other case reported was one of attempt only by a lunatic, in which injury was caused to no one. The defect in the law which the Commissioner of Police notices with regard to a case of unnatural offence, in which the Police Magistrate was unable to secure the attendance of the witnesses before the Sessions, will, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, be remedied, should the Bill now before Council to regulate the procedure of Police Courts in Presidency towns be passed.

6. Another benefit to be anticipated from the proposed law is the power which it will give the Police to deal effectually with notorious thieves. The movements of these are at present subject to no legal control, and to this may fairly be attributed in part the increase observable in the returns of thefts. The difficulty noticed by Mr. Hogg in dealing with cases of thefts by servants is a serious one: but the Police cannot be held responsible when persons without characters and complete strangers are engaged as domestic servants.

7. The following table gives the number of cases of thefts, burglaries, and house-trespass taken together, which have occurred during the past three years in the Town and Suburbs respectively, with the amount of property stolen and recovered:—

		TRUE CASES.		DETECTED.		AMOUNT STOLEN.		AMOUNT RECOVERED.	
		Calcutta.	Suburbs.	Calcutta.	Suburbs.	Calcutta.	Suburbs.	Calcutta.	Suburbs.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...		2,377	1,393	716	413	1,12,913	43,600	44,305	17,908
1873	...	2,141	1,476	812	370	99,397	21,175	52,346	9,354
1874	...	2,396	1,204	907	424	1,46,662	24,505	60,338	9,579

While the large increase in the amount of property stolen is to be regretted, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that an increased measure of success has attended the operations of the Police in detecting the criminals, and that the percentage of stolen property recovered amounted to 55·17 in the Town and to 39·09 in the Suburbs.

8. In the Suburbs, also, there has been a decrease, though not so marked as in the Town, in the number of cognizable offences accepted as true. It is to be regretted that the efforts made to trace the criminals in two out of the four murders which occurred were unsuccessful. Dacoity and robbery may be said to be now non-existent in the Suburbs. Serious crime of other kinds was rare during the past year, and cases of theft and house-breaking, which, though less numerous than formerly, are still of frequent occurrence, were dealt with with greater success than usual.

9. *Non-cognizable crime.*—The chief offences classed in the returns under this head, which were dealt with by the Police in Calcutta, were forgery, cheating, and offences under the Arms' and Post Office Acts. The result of the prosecution of the Burmans who smuggled arms to Akyab is doubtless discouraging to the Police, but His Honor trusts will not lead them to relax that vigilance which is so necessary to the proper enforcement of the rules under the Arms' Act. The Commissioner of Police is to be congratulated on the successful issue of the investigation of the case where a whole bag of registered letters was stolen by a Post Office clerk, whose subsequent conviction appears to have been chiefly due to the exertions of Inspector R. Reid. There is nothing calling for notice in the returns of non-cognizable crime in the Suburbs. There is little variation in the number of assault and conservancy cases, which form the bulk of the offences reported. On the whole, a slight decrease of 554 cases is observable compared with the previous year.

10. *Shipping Act.*—The Lieutenant-Governor observes with the greatest regret that the Magistrate of the Southern Division reports that the seamen of the merchant service are becoming more troublesome than formerly, and that cases of refusal of duty and absence without leave are common. He admits, however, that, in one case, the allegation of the men that the vessel was not in a fit state to proceed to sea was well founded. The Lieutenant-Governor fears that in other cases allegations to this effect have been made by the offenders, and though not accepted by the Magistrate, they might have been true for all that, inasmuch as there are not sufficient means of testing them. A copy of the Magistrate's remarks, pointing out that in the absence of a survey prior to leaving port the seamen have no guarantee that the vessels they ship in are good and seaworthy, will be forwarded to the General Department (Marine) of this Government for immediate consideration, inasmuch as the matter is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's estimation, one of grave and urgent importance. As compared with the previous year, there is a slight increase in the number of persons brought to trial and convicted.

11. *Arms' Act.*—It is satisfactory to find that the rules prescribed by the Government of India have had the desired effect of restricting the importation of cheap fire-arms, and that the rules have generally worked well and are

found amply sufficient for all purposes. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad also to learn that the registers of the Calcutta dealers are now kept with tolerable accuracy and are carefully checked. The question whether or not the rules should be rigidly enforced as regards the trade in lead and saltpetre is under the consideration of the Government of India.

12. *Strength and Cost of the Police.*—There was no change made in the strength or cost of the Calcutta Police during the year. A slight reduction was effected in the River Police, and in the Suburbs the strength of the lower grades has been brought down to the sanctioned scale. It is satisfactory to find that the number of dismissals from the force has largely decreased. The number of minor departmental punishments inflicted, however, continues to be great. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that though the endeavours made to increase the number of Bengallee constables have not been altogether satisfactory in their results, still a considerable number of men of education and promise have been enlisted. He desires that the enlisting of Bengallee constables may continue to receive consideration.

13. *Old Offenders.*—In reviewing the report for 1873, the Lieutenant-Governor impressed upon the Police Magistrates the necessity of their assisting in the suppression of habitual crime by committing to the High Court old offenders who may be found to be persevering in their evil courses. The table showing that no less than 291 persons previously convicted were dealt with summarily during the year would seem to indicate that the Magistrates have paid but insufficient attention to those instructions. Sir Richard Temple must insist upon the Magistrates adopting the course pointed out to them in this respect in future. Meanwhile, he will be glad to receive separately an explanation which they may have to offer of the apparent failure to resort sufficiently to committal.

14. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor has to express his approval of the manner in which the administration of the Police has been conducted throughout the year by Mr. Stuart Hogg, and, under his orders, by Mr. J. Lambert, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and he desires that an expression of the approbation of Government may be conveyed to the subordinate officers who are mentioned in the report as having discharged their duties in an efficient manner.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. L. MANGLES,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 17th July 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, July 19,* '75	·95	Rainfall at Culna ·77, Jehanabad 3·19, Raneeunge 3·25, Bood-bood ·82, and Cutwa 2·74 inches. High wind and stormy weather on the 14th and 15th instant. Barometer fell about ·30. Crops thriving, and not injured by the stormy weather. Health fair.
	2 Bankoora, „ 17, „	1·06	Slight showers, generally accompanied by wind. Rain is much wanted for transplanting rice; other crops are doing well.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 17, „	1·91	Showery weather. State and prospects of crops continue good.
	4 Midnapore, „ 17, „	3·49	Very stormy on Wednesday and Thursday morning. The rainfall increases as one goes south, and apparently there was a storm out at sea. Hardly any of the crops are advanced enough to be seriously injured by the storm. At Contai, however, the rainfall (over seven inches) is reported to threaten some damage to the young rice.
	5 Hooghly, „ 16, „	2·57	Wind north, then north-east, then east, and very strong for about 50 hours. Every appearance of a cyclone at some distance. No damage reported. Fine since morning of the 15th instant. State and prospects of crops are very good.
PRESIDENCY DIV.	Howrah, „ 17, „	6·24	There has been heavy rain during the week. All crops are in a satisfactory condition. The storm did no injury to the crops.
	6 24-Pergunnahs, July 19,† '75	6·49	During the first five days of the week the weather has been incessantly wet, with strong winds blowing from the north-east; during the last two days it has been dry and exceedingly clear. A large quantity of rain fell during the week especially in sub-divisions Barripore and Diamond Harbour, which and the storm have done some injury to seedlings and the early rice coming out in ears. Transplantation of <i>amun</i> , or late rice, going on rapidly. Desultory cases of cholera reported from Satkhira, Barripore, and Busserrhat. Fever on the increase at Diamond Harbour and decrease at Barripore.
	7 Nuddea, „ 17, „	1·32	Strong wind from the north-east, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th instant. Some rain has fallen. Rice crops are promising. The early rice may almost be said to be safe. The prospects of indigo are no better than they were last week.
	8 Jessore, „ 17, „	3·77	Weather cloudy, with seasonable rain. A stormy wind from the north-east prevailed on Tuesday and Wednesday, but on Thursday it veered round to the east thence to the south-east. The strong wind and heavy rain have damaged the early rice and also indigo to some extent. Transplanting of the <i>amun</i> , or late rice, continues. Prospects generally are good.
	9 Moorshedabad, „ 17, „	1·10	Weather hot and fair. Some rain has fallen. <i>Aous</i> , or early rice plants, in flower in parts of Jungypore. Transplantation of <i>amun</i> , or late rice plant, still going on in Rampore Haut and Jungypore. The late high wind has done some harm to the <i>aous</i> rice crop in the Sudder division. Sugarcane, indigo, and mulberry are good. Cholera still present in Soojagunge, Gorabazar, Gokurn, and Kallyangunge thanas. Slight fall in prices.
RAJSHAHY DIV.	10 Dinagepore, „ 16, „	Nil.	There was no rain during the week at the head-quarters. Elsewhere only slight showers fell. Nowhere more than ·18 inch fell. Weather dry and very hot, with a high east wind. The <i>bhadoi</i> and sugarcane crops are promising well; <i>bhadoi</i> is being cut in Thakoorgon; jute is also being cut. The transplanting of <i>hemanti</i> , or late rice, and the preparation of soil, are actively carried on. Rain is wanted. There has been little or none during the last week. No mischief, however, has been done as yet. This was written on the 14th instant. The <i>bhadoi</i> has already been damaged, and if the rain holds off much longer, will be seriously injured.
	11 Malda, „ 17, „	0·08	Weather sunny and dry; rain on 1st and 6th day of the week; the other days were warm, with no rain. Fair crop of indigo expected. Its cutting has commenced. <i>Bhadoi</i> crop expected to be fair.
	12 Rajshahye, „ 17, „	·68	There has been slight rain in most parts of the district during the week, and high winds all along the bank of the Ganges for some days. The want of rain for the crops is much felt, especially for the <i>ropa</i> or transplanted rice in the Bhurind lands. The <i>aous</i> , or early rice crops, on high lands also much requires moisture. There is no marked sickness.
	13 Rungpore, „ 16, „	·56	Weather clear and hot. State of crops good.
	14 Bogra, „ 17, „	·20	Weather dry and windy. Rain much wanted. A small fall within the last two or three days. The crops are not yet affected, but some more rain is required to bring them on, and assist transplanting. Cholera has entirely disappeared.
	15 Pubna, „ 17, „	1·09	Seasonable weather. Prospects of rice, turmeric, sugarcane, and jute, are good. Cholera has disappeared. Public health generally good, but there is much fever in and about the town.

* Telegram of the 19th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 19th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
Central Districts.—(Contd.)			
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling, July 16, '75	5.71	Rain more or less every day of the week. The early crops of maize, buckwheat, potatoes, and <i>murwa</i> millet, are all ripening in the hills, and promise a good outturn. The rice in the <i>terai</i> , and the minor crops there, are progressing very favorably.
	17 Julpigoree, „ 17, „	5.40	Nothing could be more favorable than the weather, and the prospects of all crops are as good as could be desired.
	Cooch Behar, „ 15, „	1.17	The weather was very hot during the week, and there was very little rain. The transplanting of late rice has not yet been finished, and some heavy showers of rain are wanted.
Eastern Districts.			
DACCA DIVN.	18 Dacca, July 19,* '75	3.06	Seasonable weather. Crops are very good. At present there is every prospect of a full harvest.
	19 Fureedpore, „ 17, „	2.63	Alternate sunshine and rain. The crops are getting on well. The general health of the district continues good.
	20 Backergunge, „ 15, „	6.73	There is nothing worthy of serious complaint. There has been sufficient rain. High winds have prevailed within the last five days. A little fever and a little cattle-disease continue.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	21 Mymensingh, „ 16, „	1.79	Seasonable showers. Transplantation of the <i>roa</i> , or late rice seedlings, is still in progress.
	22 Chittagong, „ 15, „	6.63	Weather windy, with frequent showers. Except in a few places in the northern thanas, where insects have appeared, the crops generally continue to do well.
	23 Noakholly, „ 15, „	7.26	Weather cloudy and rainy. Heavy showers on the night of the 11th instant. Strong wind from south and south-east. The early rice crops in the high lands are going on well, but in the low land in some parts of the district are reported to have been submerged from the heavy rain. The transplantation of the <i>amun</i> crop continues. Accidental deaths of children from drowning are frequent as usual at this time of the year. General health most favorable. No particular diseases prevalent.
	24 Tipperah, „ 16, „	2.92	Occasional heavy showers, but the weather has been finer than is usual at this season. Rain at Brahmunberiah '87. The winter rice in the low lands has been slightly damaged by inundation, caused by the heavy rainfall last month, but the crops generally are in a very flourishing condition.
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 13, „	7.70	Rain throughout the whole week. Indian-corn is now ripe, and is brought for sale in small quantities. The paddy and cotton crops have suffered somewhat from excessive rain.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 14, „	1.11	There has been very little rain during the past week. The state and prospects of the crops remain good.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.	26 Patna, „ 19,* „	1.32	Weather very hot, close, and sultry. Little rain during the week. Prospects of the crops continue favorable. Health generally good.
	27 Gya, „ 17, „	12	Weather cloudy, rainy, and cool; most rain has fallen at Nowadah, where it measured 3.81 inches. Highest reading of thermometer during week was 93° degrees. Very favorable prospects, but in Nowadah some injury to <i>bhadoi</i> crops feared from much rain. Cases of cholera show an increase again during the week in Aurungabad sub-division.
	28 Shahabad, „ 17, „	3.22	Heavy rain on Wednesday. Occasional showers during the week. Strong easterly wind on Wednesday and Thursday. Prospects of crops are good. <i>Bhadoi</i> crops germinating.
	29 Durbhunga, „ 17, „	.61	Weather generally fine, with occasional showers. Rain has fallen in the Mudhoo-bani sub-division, but more is required, as is also the case in the head-quarters sub-division. In the south of the district the rainfall has been ample.
	30 Mozufferpore, „ 17, „	1.68	Weather hot, with high winds. The prospects of the <i>bhadoi</i> crops are favorable, but rain is much wanted for transplantation of rice throughout the district, especially in Sectamurhee sub-division, where the fall has been only .10 during the week.

* Telegrams of the 19th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR—(Contd.)			
PATNA DIV.—(Contd.)	31 Sarun, July 17, '75	2.67	Weather rainy during the first three days, latterly sunny and hot. East wind prevailing. Rainfall at Sewan 3.61 inches. There was more or less rain throughout the district. <i>Bhadoi</i> crops are being weeded, and are progressing well. Manufacture of indigo and transplantation of the late rice are going on. State and prospects of crops are favorable. General health good. Cholera in a mild form has broken out in Sewan.
	32 Champaran, „ 16, „	3.60	The rainfall throughout the district has been much better than last week, but the falls have been partial, and more rain would do good everywhere. The prospects of the crops continue good.
BHAGULPORE DIV.	33 Monghyr, „ 17, „	1.46	Seasonable weather. No change since last week. The <i>bhadoi</i> prospects continue good.
	34 Bhagulpore, „ 19,* „	1.07	Reports from South Bhagulpore are very good. Weather favorable for Indian corn, which will be a first-rate crop. Reports from North Bhagulpore are not so good. More rain is very necessary. <i>Murwah</i> millet and <i>bhadoi</i> , or early rice are likely to be short crops for want of sufficient moisture, but with heavy rain next few days the outturn may yet be good. General health very good though fever, cholera, and small-pox cases are reported here and there.
	35 Purneah, „ 17, „	0.58	Weather hot and sultry. Rain is much wanted in the centre and south of the district for the <i>aughani</i> , or late rice crops. The <i>bhadoi</i> is coming into ear, and promises fairly.
	36 Sonthal Pergas, „ 17, „	1.01	A good deal of rain in the west of the district—Jamatra 2 inches, Deoghur 2; Godda 2.74. Doomka 1.01, and Rajmehal 1.4. It blew hard from the east from last Thursday. State and prospects of crops are excellent except in Deoghur, where a short crop of <i>janera</i> is expected. There has been no continuous rain. Rice-planting well begun.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	37 Cuttack, „ 10, „	3.74	Weather cloudy and clear by turns, with showers of rain—sharp but soon over. Early rice crop coming on splendidly. Late rice crop promising well. Cholera accompanying the pilgrims, who are now coming back from the Rath festival at Pooree.
	38 Pooree, „ 15, „	2.47	Rainy and cloudy weather. The sowings of the <i>sarud</i> , or late paddy, are in progress. In some places the transplantation of early seedlings has commenced. Sugarcane, <i>urhur</i> pulse, and <i>mandia</i> (millet) plants, are thriving.
	39 Balasore, „ 16, „	11.16	Two fine days at the commencement of the week, succeeded by showery, uncertain weather, which culminated in heavy squalls and incessant rain on Thursday. The weather is now fine again. The rainfall this season has been in excess of what is required for any useful purpose. The <i>Subunrekha</i> and <i>Bupa</i> <i>bullong</i> rivers are in high flood, but no damage has yet come to notice. The prospects of the young crop continue favorable. Cholera still lingers in a sporadic form, but the number of cases reported has decreased considerably during the week.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
	40 Hazareebagh, July 16, '75	4.53	Seasonable weather. There has been more or less rain every day during the week. The Indian-corn crop has been severely damaged, and will not recover itself. <i>Marwah</i> and <i>goondli</i> millets are still very backward, but may recover yet. Health of the district is good.
	41 Lohardugga, „ 17, „	5.39	Weather stormy and wet. There has been too much rain for the <i>bhadoi</i> crops and fine weather is now looked for. Prospects continue favorable. In Palamow cholera is increasing.
	42 Singbhoom, „ 16, „	5.14	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of crops are very favorable. District healthy.
	43 Maunbhoom, „ 17, „	3.71	Character of weather is generally favorable. Reports are conflicting. In some pergunnahs a poor crop is expected of Indian-corn, millet, and <i>gora dhan</i> . The reports from Gobindpore are more promising in regard to Indian-corn. Throughout the district the winter paddy is promising.

* Telegram of the 19th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

UTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 20th July 1875.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and S

DISTRICTS.		QUANTITIES PER																															
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LEAST RAGI AND													
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.								
GAL.																																	
Districts.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...		17 8	18 0	18 4	20 8	21 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	11 12	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		18 12	18 12	12 12	24 0	24 0	21 0	15 12	15 12	10 10	16 8	16 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		21 0	21 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	18 12	18 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		17 0	19 0	12 0	25 0	26 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	14 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		18 0	20 0	12 0	37 0	32 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 8	15 8	15 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Districts.																																	
...		15 8	17 4	13 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	10 0	10 8	9 0	13 0	14 4	11 4	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		17 0	17 0	10 8	26 10	26 10	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	13 4	14 9	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		20 0	20 0	11 10	32 0	32 0	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	14 8	13 15	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		18 5	18 5	13 5	32 0	32 0	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	14 8	13 15	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		17 0	17 12	11 5	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	11 0	16 0	17 4	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		21 0	23 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	...	17 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	32 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		17 0	17 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	19 0	22 0	9 8	24 12	26 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		25 0	26 0	14 0	45 0	45 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	13 8	30 0	30 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		20 10	20 10	12 12	41 4	41 4	18 0	17 4	18 0	8 4	18 12	19 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		24 6	24 0	13 8	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		29 15	25 8	11 4	...	...	...	9 6	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		15 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	9 12	10 8	6 12	24 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		22 8	22 8	14 4	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	8 0	19 8	18 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		8 0	8 0	6 0	8 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		13 7	13 7	8 0	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	8 0	24 0	24 7	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Districts.																																	
...		16 0	14 8	11 4	32 0	30 0	20 0	17 0	15 4	12 0	20 0	17 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		18 0	18 0	13 0	25 0	30 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 0
...		16 0	18 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	9 8	19 0	21 0	12 8

Return of wages of labor not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 22-12 seers, barley 32 to 35 seers, best rice 13 to 17-8 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, and 27 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, barley 29 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 18 seers, common rice 10-8 to 19 seers, maize 20 gram 16 to 19 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 28 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 13 to 21 seers, common rice 18 to 22-8 seers, and 27 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 21 seers, best rice 9 to 15 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, and grain 16 to 25 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the underme

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RU																							
	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— (UMBOO, RAJEA.)			GREAT MILLET— (CHOLUM, JOWAR.)			LESSER M RAGI OR AND C					
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
estern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Chittagong ...	14 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iskhully ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah ...	13 5	13 15	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	15 3	15 3	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah ...	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 2	10 0	18 0	20 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																								
Alia ...	25 0	26 0	17 4	34 0	35 0	19 12	10 8	10 4	12 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	25 0	18 0	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
ya ...	26 8	25 0	11 12	37 8	37 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	8 7	22 8	22 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahabad ...	19 0	17 0	11 0	30 0	29 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lozufferpore ...	20 0	20 0	12 0	30 0	29 0	17 0	10 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arum ...	22 0	23 8	15 8	30 0	31 8	22 0	9 0	9 0	7 4	21 0	21 0	13 8	...	...	...	35 0	36 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...
hainpatan ...	24 0	24 0	12 8	34 0	35 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Longhyr ...	22 0	23 1	16 8	36 7	36 7	23 1	14 7	12 6	8 4	17 8	16 8	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
hagulpore ...	18 15	22 1	15 2	41 10	44 3	18 15	20 3	18 15	11 6	21 7	22 11	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
urneah ...	30 0	30 0	13 0	40 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
uthal Pergunnahs	18 0	17 0	10 0	24 0	22 0	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	11 8	35 0	35 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																								
uttack ...	17 1	21 0	13 2	...	...	...	14 7	17 1	17 1	21 0	22 5	24 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ooree ...	14 7	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	21 0	23 10	23 10	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
lasore ...	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																								
uth-Western Frontier Agency.																								
asnerbagh ...	22 0	22 0	11 0	30 0	28 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	21 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ohindanga ...	19 8	20 0	11 8	27 0	30 0	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	22 0	24 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nghtmoon ...	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
antikoom ...	17 0	17 0	10 8	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return of wages of labour not received.

M In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 19 to 21 seers, and common rice 21 to 24 seers per rupee.

N In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 24 seers, common rice 18 to 26 seers per rupee.

O In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 22-8 to 29 seers, barley 35 to 42-8 seers, best rice 18-12 to 21 seers, common rice 20 to 27 seers, and gram 25 to 30 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 25 seers, barley 27 to 50 seers, best rice 8-8 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, maize 17-8 to 30-4 to 30 seers per rupee.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 21, 1875.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 15th July 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS															AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.															DISTRICT
MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FINE-WOOD.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			STEEL OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.												
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.				
Eastern District																														
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.				
...	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	9 0	7 4	8 0	9 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10 6	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	7 2	7 2	5 8	6 8	...	6 0	6 0	...	10 0	8 0	...	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...
BEHAR																														
30 0	30 0	17 0	20 0	30 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	3 to 4	3 to 4	3 to 4	4 to 5	4 to 5	4 to 5	5 10	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 0	28 0	13 0	26 8	26 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 8	2 8	2 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	
25 0	26 0	19 0	29 0	23 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	...	...	5 to 6	...	...	7 to 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 0	...	...	22 0	23 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 4	7 4	6 8	4 to 5	...	...	5 0	...	...	4 to 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 0	31 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	2 8	2 8	2 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	
1 0	31 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 4	4 3	3 12	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 3	31 5	16 8	29 4	29 4	19 9	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	28 2	27 12	17 0	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	7 9	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 8	6 12	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 0	35 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA																														
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	11 0	10 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	5 0	4 to 5	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	5 0	5 10	5 0	5 0	4 0	3 8	8 0	7 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGP																														
South-Western Frontier																														
11 8	30 0	15 0	24 0	24 8	13 0	240 0	260 0	240 0	7 4	7 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 0	31 0	18 0	24 0	22 0	14 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 4	3 0	3 0	2 8	3 to 5	3 to 5	3 to 5	5 0	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	*	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 0	40 0	60 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	260 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...

Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 27-12 seers, barley 31 to 61-8 seers, best rice 11 to 17-12 seers, common rice 15 to 21-12 seers, lesser m 30 seers, maize 28 to 35 seers, and gram 21 to 30 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 27 seers, barley 40 to 45 s ers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 27 seers, bulrush millet 40 to maize 24 to 50 seers, and gram 18 to 26 seers per rupee.

S Average wages of agricultural laborer in this district are thus regulated :—Without food, Rs. 3-8-0; with one meal a day, from Rs. 1-8 to 2-4; with two meal from Rs. 1 to 1-8 per month.

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, best rice 15 to 21 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 15 to 19 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Benga.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 27th June to 3rd July 1875.	Rain from 4th July to 10th July 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAR.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1875.		
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1.43	1.58	28.59	10th July	From 31st May 1875.
		Cutwa ...	1.49	0.74	31.96	ditto	
		Culna ...	1.41	3.29	26.95	ditto	
	Burdwan ...	Bodd-bodd ...	1.20	0.91	19.40	ditto	
		Baneogunge ...	1.16	1.10	19.00	ditto	
		Jehanabad ...	1.17	0.25	19.12	ditto	
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...	3.73	2.60	22.58	ditto	
	Beerbhoom ...	Sooree ...	2.28	2.41	20.71	ditto	
		Hetampore ...	4.16	0.00	40.60	ditto	
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	2.19	5.33	29.04	ditto	
		Tumlook ...	3.31	2.40	25.93	ditto	
		Gurbeta ...	2.85	2.18	22.83	ditto	
	Hooghly ...	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	2.64	2.04	16.02	ditto	
		{ Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	2.73	2.25	21.10	ditto	
		Hooghly ...	2.51	2.63	2.64	ditto	
	Howrah ...	Serampore ...	1.95	Not rec.	19.53	3rd July	
		Howrah ...	1.78	5.18	27.55	10th July	
		Moheshrakha ...	4.03	2.83	15.90	ditto ...	
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24 Pargunnahs ...	Saugor Island ...	4.20	1.60	24.11	ditto	
		Calcutta ...	1.98	2.92	25.75	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	2.16	2.94	24.34	ditto	
		{ Jail ...	2.01	3.26	24.13	ditto	
		Busseerhat ...	2.04	1.77	28.51	ditto	
		Baraset ...	0.75	1.79	30.45	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	3.98	3.61	21.60	ditto	
		Barripore ...	2.70	2.43	21.39	ditto	
		Satkhira ...	2.82	3.94	32.40	ditto	
		Barrackpore ...	1.81	2.31	21.99	ditto	
		Dum-Dum ...	2.44	4.19	31.29	ditto	
	Nudda ...	Kishnaghur ...	0.76	4.09	31.74	ditto	
		Bongong ...	2.61	3.24	31.87	ditto	
		Meherpore ...	1.02	0.84	31.05	ditto	
		Choondangah ...	0.78	1.60	31.35	ditto	
		Kooshtea ...	3.64	0.72	33.35	ditto	
	Jessore ...	Ranaghat ...	3.13	1.25	28.24	ditto	
		Jessore ...	1.79	1.87	34.18	ditto	
		Narail ...	0.59	1.01	36.24	ditto	
		Khoolna ...	1.50	0.75	29.00	ditto	
		Jhenida ...	0.95	2.17	35.01	ditto	
	Moorsheadabad ...	Bagirhat ...	2.35	1.79	38.16	ditto	
		Magoorah ...	1.29	5.08	35.07	ditto	
Berhampore ...		2.87	0.18	24.34	ditto		
Rampore Haut ...		4.01	1.45	26.15	ditto		
Lalbagh ...		4.13	0.80	27.60	ditto		
Dinagapore ...	Jangypore ...	1.11	0.36	2.28	ditto		
	Azimungunge ...	1.35	0.41	22.04	ditto		
	Lalgolla ...	1.73	0.10	19.86	ditto		
	Kandee ...	1.52	0.66	26.76	ditto ...		
	Dinagapore ...	2.57	0.13	26.85	ditto		
Maldah ...	Maldah ...	3.70	1.18	25.24	ditto		
	Chanchal ...	4.13	1.95	19.16	ditto		
	Bauleah ...	1.69	0.97	22.54	ditto		
	Nattore ...	1.82	0.37	23.23	ditto		
	Rungpore ...	Rungpore ...	1.57	0.71	32.72	ditto	
Bogra ...	Bhowanigunge ...	2.18	0.11	29.28	ditto		
	Bogra ...	1.54	0.24	29.43	ditto		
	Pubna ...	Pubna ...	1.65	0.42	22.58	ditto	
	Seragunj ...	1.35	0.30	27.18	ditto		
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	16.22	31st May	
COCH BEHAR.	{ Hospital ...	10.26	ditto	49.06	3rd July		
	Julpigoree ...	3.60	5.58	53.08	10th July		
	Boda ...	1.89	0.85	33.47	ditto		
	Buxa { Commissioner's Office ...	7.07	5.98	57.26	ditto ...		
	{ Civil Surgeon's Office ...	7.70	8.08	65.99	ditto		
Cooch Behar Tributary States ...	Titalya ...	3.59	4.17	46.84	ditto		
Cooch Behar ...	Cooch Behar ...	5.46	1.70	44.50	ditto	Not rec. 20th to 26th June.	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 27th June to 3rd July 1876.	Rain from 4th July to 10th July 1876.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
EASTERN DISTRICTS.			Inches.	Inches.	1875.		
DACCA.	Dacca ...	Dacca ... { Telegraph Office ...	1.47	0.22	24.24	10th July	Not rec. 13th to 26th Jun
		... { Hospital ...	1.88	0.23	32.66	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge ...	1.81	0.61	26.83	ditto	
	Fureedpore ...	Manickgunge ...	2.29	0.20	33.73	ditto	
		Fureedpore ...	1.95	0.81	33.21	ditto	
		Goalundo ...	2.10	0.17	33.73	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Madaripore ...	3.27	Nil	32.75	ditto	
		Burrisal ...	2.25	1.87	28.50	ditto	Not rec. 27th June to 3rd
		Perozepore ...	Not rec.	3.35	30.28	ditto	
		Patocakhally ...	4.20	4.80	58.07	ditto	
	Dowlatkhan ...	3.24	3.35	41.95	ditto		
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	3.94	2.80	47.42	ditto	
		Jamalpore ...	3.79	2.84	36.66	ditto	
		Atia ...	2.10	1.00	41.70	ditto	
		Kishoregunge ...	1.58	4.04	49.19	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	5.70	0.60	53.80	ditto	
		... { Jail ...	5.50	0.68	54.39	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar ...	6.92	3.50	60.04	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly ...	4.44	3.19	53.50	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah ...	4.25	0.37	43.26	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah ...	4.21	0.07	51.73	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah ...	2.60	6.50	47.01	ditto	
			6.19	Not rec.	54.40	3rd July	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna ...	Patna ...	7.12	0.28	28.28	10th July	
		Behar ...	7.92	1.12	19.79	ditto	
		Barh ...	6.72	1.22	20.74	ditto	
		Dinapore ... { Jail ...	3.60	1.30	19.10	ditto	
			... { Cantonment ...	4.60	1.60	22.72	ditto
	Gya ...	Gya ...	7.00	0.73	18.80	ditto	
		Nowadah ...	10.49	3.28	20.95	ditto	
		Arungabad ...	7.55	Nil	16.52	ditto	
		Jehanabad ...	5.85	1.94	18.84	ditto	
	Shahabad ...	Arrah ...	2.46	0.64	11.83	ditto	
		Sasseram ...	5.27	0.94	12.88	ditto	
		Buxar ...	2.19	3.15	17.77	ditto	
		Bhuboah ...	2.42	0.57	12.51	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore ...	4.28	0.23	14.30	ditto	
		Hajeeapore ...	5.85	0.57	31.60	ditto	
		Seetamurhee ...	2.09	0.40	13.30	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga ...	3.79	2.07	18.81	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee ...	1.38	0.33	16.75	ditto	
		Tajpore ...	6.75	1.25	21.95	ditto	
	Sarun ...	Chupra ...	4.23	1.18	15.75	ditto	
		Sewan ...	2.25	0.54	20.21	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee ...	3.61	3.67	22.93	ditto	
		Bettiah ...	3.46	3.11	27.38	ditto	
	Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	7.95	2.88	20.21	ditto	
Begoo Serai ...		10.17	1.55	23.07	ditto		
Jamooee ...		12.83	0.58	23.00	ditto		
BHAGULPORE.	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	1.70	3.35	13.94	ditto	
		Scoopool ...	1.23	0.48	12.18	ditto	
		Muddehpooa ...	1.00	Nil	13.97	ditto	
		Banka ...	3.26	1.99	14.19	ditto	
		Sonbursa ...	1.17	1.20	14.37	ditto	
Purneah ...	Purneah ...	2.46	0.70	16.02	ditto		
	Kissengunge ...	5.29	1.04	31.51	ditto		
	Arrareah ...	2.70	2.55	21.44	ditto		
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka ...	Nya Doomka ...	4.23	2.66	27.26	ditto	
		Rajmehal ...	2.10	Nil	21.86	3rd July	
	Deoghur ...	Deoghur ...	8.74	1.90	18.11	10th July	
		Jamtara ...	4.08	2.09	25.95	ditto	
	Godda ...	2.01	1.72	8.88	ditto		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 27th June to 3rd July 1875.	Rain from 4th July to 10th July 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JAN. 1875.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
ORISSA.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	6.20	1.20	28.70	10th July	Not recorded 2nd and 3rd July 1875	
		Cuttack ... { Hospital ...	7.09	1.15	30.59	ditto		
		Jajpore ...	5.05	1.65	23.60	ditto		
		Kendraparah ...	2.80	0.70	14.40	ditto		
		Jugutsaingpore ...	0.90	Not rec.	11.75	3rd July		
	Pooree ...	False Point ...	7.10	ditto	23.45	ditto		
		Pooree ...	3.04	0.15	14.64	10th July		
	Balasore ...	Khoordah ...	4.76	1.62	25.30	ditto		
		Balasore... { Exe Engr.'s Office	0.85	1.00	8.90	ditto ...	From 16th May.	
		Balasore... { Collector's Office	1.37	0.89	17.01	ditto		
		Bhuddruk ...	4.33	1.50	17.43	ditto		
		Jellasore ...	0.81	0.67	18.22	ditto		
	Sorah ...	0.99	0.88	14.25	ditto			
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Chandbally ...	5.20	2.80	18.62	ditto		
		Sumbalpere ...	6.54	2.53	17.13	ditto		
	CHOTA NAGPORE.							
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh... { Jail	8.50	1.57	24.23	ditto		
		Hazareebagh... { Dispensary...	8.29	1.42	25.97	ditto		
	Lohardugga ...	Pachumba ...	4.00	1.82	20.98	ditto		
Ranchee ...		6.64	4.14	26.50	ditto			
Singbhoom ...	Palamow ...	7.35	2.95	17.99	ditto			
	Chybassa ...	4.32	1.52	24.32	ditto			
Maubhoom ...	Purulia ...	3.03	3.89	23.37	ditto			
	Govindpore ...	2.21	1.80	20.77	ditto			
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.								
Sylhet ...	Sylhet ...	6.90	6.61	112.93	ditto			
	Seebaugor ...	2.82	Not rec.	47.28	3rd July			
Seebaugor ...	Golaghat ...	8.43	ditto	48.10	ditto			
	Jorehaut ...	3.05	ditto	42.20	ditto			
	Nazeerah ...	1.72	ditto	45.76	ditto			
	Deopanie ...	1.85	ditto	43.97	ditto			
	Hattiepootie ...	2.31	ditto	45.96	ditto			
	Mazengah ...	1.89	ditto	43.95	ditto			
	Suntock ...	4.61	ditto	47.66	ditto			
	Cherideo ...	2.90	ditto	52.08	ditto			
	Benares	...	Not rec.	ditto	1.59	12th June		
Akyab	...	9.50	6.50	70.86	10th July			

CALCUTTA,
The 17th July 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 11th to 17th July 1875.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	July 11th	10	29.680	29.698	86.0	82.0	83	S by W	...	0.35	K	
		16	29.687	29.685	85.7	81.3	81	S	...	0.14	.....	o
	12th	10	29.639	29.657	82.3	80.0	90	N N W	...	0.66	.....	o
		16	29.427	29.445	82.5	80.5	91	S by W	...	0.05	.....	o
	13th	10	29.458	29.476	81.5	80.0	93	N by W	...	2.67	CK	scuds.
		16	29.367	29.385	83.0	80.8	91	N N E	...	0.51	KS, C	
	14th	10	29.355	29.373	79.8	78.0	93	N N E	...	...	.....	o, d
		16	29.260	29.278	79.5	78.7	95	E N E	...	1.09	.....	o, r
	15th	10	29.422	29.440	81.5	79.3	91	S S E	...	1.85	.....	o
		16	29.443	29.461	84.8	80.0	79	S S E	...	...	.....	o, d
	16th	10	29.558	29.576	85.5	80.5	79	S by W	...	0.06	K K	
		16	29.458	29.476	88.8	82.3	74	S	...	...	K	
	17th	10	29.550	29.568	87.8	80.4	70	W S W	...	...	C, CS	
		16	29.427	29.445	90.3	81.6	67	S	...	...	SK, K	
SAGOR ISLAND.		10	29.685	29.691	85	81	83	S S W	13.2	0.20	.....	o, p u
		16	29.575	29.581	86	81	79	S S W	20.4	...	N	b, m u scuds.
	12th	10	29.657	29.663	82	80	91	W N W	19.5	0.50	N	d, o u scuds.
		16	29.468	29.474	82	80	91	W	15.4	0.20	N	d, o u scuds.
	13th	10	29.463	29.469	81	80	95	W	27.8	6.90	N	d, o p scuds.
		16	29.374	29.380	81	79	91	N N W	?	0.40	N	d, o u p scuds.
	14th	10	29.296	29.302	79	78	95	N N W	11.5	0.50	N	d, o gust scuds.
		16	29.134	29.140	80	79	95	N N W	9.2	0.20	N	o, r scuds.
	15th	10	29.422	29.428	83	79	83	S	23.5	0.30	N	o, g strong gust scuds.
		16	29.444	29.450	83	80	87	S S E	23.6	...	N	m, o scuds.
	16th	10	29.579	29.585	85	80	79	S	18.8	...	N	b, v g scuds.
		16	29.469	29.475	87	81	76	S	11.4	...	KS	b
	17th	10	29.551	29.557	86	83	87	S	8.1	...	KS	b, m
		16	29.461	29.467	88	82	76	S S W	10.0	...	KS	b, m
CHITTAGONG.		10	29.761	29.854	79	77	90	E S E	4.6	2.50	KS	p
		16	29.608	29.701	81	77	82	S E	8.5	...	KS	u
	12th	10	29.576	29.670	77	76	95	E S E	6.6	1.80	.....	r, o
		16	29.470	29.564	76	76	100	S E	7.5	0.10	.....	r, o
	13th	10	29.467	29.561	77	76	95	E S E	7.7	0.60	.....	u
		16	29.435	29.528	79	77	90	E S E	8.4	0.10	KS	d
	14th	10	29.527	29.620	78	76	90	E	8.1	0.30	N	d
		16	29.455	29.548	80	77	86	E	16.6	0.10	N	v
	15th	10	29.583	29.675	85	79	75	E	7.3	...	K, KS	v
		16	29.514	29.606	84	80	83	E	4.5	...	K, C	b, v
	16th	10	29.503	29.555	85	80	79	S E	4.9	...	K	b, v
		16	29.462	29.554	86	81	79	S W	11.2	...	K	b, v
	17th	10	29.512	29.604	85	79	75	S E	2.7	...	K	b, v
		16	29.409	29.501	86	80	75	W S W	3.9	...	KS	u
MADRAS.		10	29.767	29.787	86	78	81	W S W	13	...	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.662	29.692	91	75	44	S W by S	8	0.01	.....	cloudy.
	11th	10	29.828	29.858	87	78	65	S W by W	10	0.02	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.705	29.735	87	78	65	S S E	11	...	.....	c
	12th	10	29.705	29.825	92	76	45	W	12	...	.....	c
		16	29.606	29.696	97	77	61	S E by S	12	...	.....	b, c
	13th	10	29.778	29.808	91	75	44	W	11	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.074	29.704	87	76	58	E by S	8	...	.....	cloudy.
	14th	10	29.815	29.845	89	74	46	W by N	14	0.08	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.698	29.728	95	93	92	W	11	...	.....	cloudy.
	15th	10	29.781	29.811	87	73	48	W	14	0.08	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.654	29.684	94	74	35	N by W	11	...	.....	cloudy.
	16th	10	29.739	29.769	92	74	39	W	14	0.01	.....	c
		16	29.589	29.618	97	73	27	W by N	15	...	.....	c
CUTTACK.	10th	10	29.566	29.608	87	80	72	E N E	1.2	...	CK, C	
		16	29.475	29.557	85	79	75	S S E	5.0	0.30	K N	p
	11th	10	29.606	29.688	85	79	75	S S W	3.3	...	K N	p
		16	29.505	29.588	83	79	87	S W	8.4	0.30	N	p
	12th	10	29.569	29.652	79	77	90	S W	3.6	0.40	N	d
		16	29.433	29.575	83	79	83	S W	5.2	0.10	K N	p
	13th	10	29.488	29.571	81	76	78	W S W	2.4	...	U	e
		16	29.377	29.459	86	80	75	W	6.2	...	KS, C	
	14th	10	29.425	29.508	82	77	78	W	4.0	0.90	N	r
		16	29.313	29.396	78	75	86	N W	6.1	0.10	N	p, r
	15th	10	29.356	29.439	78	76	90	W S W	7.6	0.90	N	r, g
		16	29.313	29.396	79	77	90	S W	9.9	0.60	N	r
	16th	10	29.473	29.555	85	79	75	S W	4.0	...	CK, N, C	
		16	29.379	29.460	90	79	59	W S W	6.3	...	K, CK	b
AKYAB.	17th	10	29.485	29.567	88	78	62	S W	2.1	...	C	b
		16	29.367	29.448	93	80	51	S W	3.6	...	K, CK	b
	11th	10	29.824	29.848	79	78	95	S	3.8	3.10	.....	r
		16	29.758	29.780	77	77	100	S W	4.5	1.20	.....	r
	12th	10	29.705	29.727	78	77	95	S W	2.8	2.70	.....	r
		16	29.606	29.628	79	77	90	S S W	8.1	1.30	.....	g
	13th	10	29.593	29.615	80	79	95	S S W	4.7	4.00	.....	r
		16	29.565	29.587	76	75	95	S	5.8	1.30	.....	r
	14th	10	29.643	29.615	80	79	95	S	6.7	1.10	.....	l
		16	29.598	29.618	78	78	100	S S W	9.6	0.60	.....	g
	15th	10	29.663	29.715	79	78	95	S S E	5.2	1.50	.....	r
		16	29.618	29.640	82	80	91	S	5.8	0.40	.....	g
	16th	10	29.648	29.669	84	81	87	E S E	2.8	...	.....	b
		16	29.521	29.542	85	81	83	S W	4.3	...	.....	b
	17th	10	29.575	29.595	85	81	83	N N W	1.0	...	.....	b
		16	29.458	29.479	87	81	77	W	8.1	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th July 1875.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of May 1875.

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperature and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER.				RADIATION.				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										HUMIDITY.				RAIN-FALL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
		MEAN OF				Range.	SOLAR.		GRASS/NOCTURNAL.		Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	MEAN OF				HIGHEST MAX.	Absolute range.	LOWEST MIN.	MEAN OF																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
		4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.		Day.	Night.	Mean.	4 hours.				10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	Day.				Night.	Mean.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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Port Blair	61	29.768	29.813	29.722091	142.2	16th	169.0	...	7.8</

CALCUTTA—MAY 1875.

Mean barometric pressure of 16 years	29.655	Mean temperature of 16 years	86.0	Mean humidity of 16 years	73	Mean rainfall of 16 years	57.8
Ditto ditto of 1875	29.687	Ditto ditto of 1875	84.5	Ditto ditto of 1875	76	Actual fall in 1875	524
Excess in 1875	...	Defect in 1875	.042	Excess in 1875	1.6	Excess in 1875	0.64

CALCUTTA,

The 17th July 1875.

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

W. G. WILLSON,

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric Results and Observations of Sky Serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Variable.	Calm.			
Port Blair	29.831	80.3	4	10	2	11	2	24	6	3	...	...	26 S, 31 W	135.8	5.08
Nancowry	29.860	80.0	5	5	4	3	...	28	11	6	...	...	44 S, 70 W	99.6	2.29
Mudum	29.757	88.8	1	...	1	20	10	9	10	2	...	...	56 S, 6 E	277.0	...
Vizagapatam	29.736	80.6	...	2	5	24	12	25	40	6	...	...	53 S, 37 W	85.2	5.76
Akyab	29.791	82.8	8	12	10	13	10	12	32	9	...	...	14 S, 36 W	86.4	4.96
False Point	29.733	85.0	2	...	4	3	30	69	6	3	2	5	71 S, 31 W	...	...
Cuttack	29.709	86.7	...	6	7	18	54	29	5	1	...	4	66 S, 2 W	118.1	5.74
Saugor Island	29.719	85.1	1	4	4	26	64	20	2	2	...	1	74 S, 5 E	314.0	4.67
Chittagong	29.776	82.5	9	7	15	23	17	30	11	6	...	6	29 S, ...	123.3	5.77
Calcutta	29.715	81.5	2	2	11	19	69	14	3	1	...	...	73 S, 8 E	144.2	...
Burdwan	29.704	84.5	...	4	7	14	30	4	2	...	...	1	69 S, 20 E	130.8	6.73
Jessore	29.713	83.5	...	2	2	18	27	10	3	...	...	...	73 S, 8 E	113.2	6.24
Dacca	29.740	83.4	3	7	15	27	36	10	4	3	...	18	47 S, 26 E	125.6	4.68
Silchar	29.838	79.9	2	4	12	6	1	2	8	...	...	19	9 N, 46 E	44.0	4.39
Hazareebagh	29.625	80.2	1	2	7	10	6	13	7	15	...	1	24 S, 51 W	228.0	7.13
Berhampore	29.708	81.4	4	6	13	17	9	12	...	1	...	...	46 S, 44 E	...	3.68
Gya	29.734	91.8	4	15	16	...	1	1	7	3	...	13	37 N, 53 E	90.3	9.02
Patna	29.664	88.8	1	11	33	7	3	...	5	2	...	...	18 N, 79 E	135.7	7.74
Monghyr	29.679	84.8	4	18	22	9	1	2	...	5	...	1	61 N, 72 E	90.8	6.79
Purneah	29.575	77.2	2	33	16	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	78 N, 69 E	...	2.58
Darjeeling	...	...	2	6	30	28	10	18	20	9	...	1	27 S, 26 E	...	3.81
Seelsaugor	29.772	78.8	8	19	10	4	2	8	6	4	...	1	29 N, 41 E	66.7	1.60
Goulpara	29.712	80.4	3	12	14	6	4	3	8	5	...	7	22 N, 70 E	116.5	6.45
Benares	29.632	90.4	10	13	18	...	2	5	6	8	...	...	37 N, 32 E	144.5	8.99
Roorkee	29.610	88.0	1	4	4	23	1	5	3	4	...	17	32 S, 44 E	100.9	7.35

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet, are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Deppé's tables, as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines, and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th July 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 21, 1875.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 8th to 14th July 1875.**

Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
		Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
y 8th	29.071	91.0	79.7	147.0	84.2	80.4	77.7	0.81	S by W & S S W	...	79.1	...	...	Clear, cumuli, and cirri.
9th	.028	91.0	80.6	143.7	85.2	80.6	77.4	.78	S S W & S	...	131.8	...	...	Chiefly cumuli.
10th	.042	90.5	80.3	147.5	84.8	80.5	77.6	.80	S & S S E	0.4	160.0	...	☾	Clear, cirri, and cumuli. Sheet lightning on south at 10 P.M.
11th	.024	86.5	80.0	134.0	83.2	80.5	78.6	.87	S & S S W	0.8	169.0	0.49	...	Chiefly overcast. Rain from 1 to 7 A.M., at noon, and 11 P.M.
12th	.494	84.2	80.0	...	81.3	79.8	78.7	.92	Variable ...	1.5	203.6	3.33	...	Overcast. Thunder at 2, 3, 11½, noon, 5 and 11½ P.M. Lightning from 2 to 4 A.M., at 8 and 11½ P.M. Rain nearly the whole day.
13th	.422	84.5	79.4	127.0	81.3	79.3	77.9	.90	N by W & N N E	2.3	169.0	0.56	...	Overcast and cirri. Brisk wind from 0 A.M. to 11 P.M. Thunder at 1 P.M. Lightning at midnight, 1 A.M., and 8 P.M. Rain at 9, 11 A.M., and 1 P.M.
14th	.316	80.5	77.4	...	79.2	77.7	76.6	.92	N, N N E & E N E	11.2	406.9	1.09	...	Overcast. High wind from midnight to 11 P.M. Rain nearly the whole day.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the er rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the und. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	14.2
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	91.6
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	93.4
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.86
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.83
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	... { by lower rain gauge	5.47
	... { by anemometer gauge	5.26
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	2.38
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th July	...	31.24
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	29.15

N.B.—On the 14th rain up to 4 P.M.

GOPERNAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 16th July 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 4 days of June 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	17,702½	10,941 2 0	1,002 18 9	65,077 14	14,078 1 7	1,200 9 10	2,293 8 7
Or per mile of railway	112	69 2 3	6 6 9	415 1	88 15 4	8 3 1	14 9 10
For previous 26 weeks of half-year...	917,040½	6,34,128 8 10	58,128 9 0	32,15,702 3	7,24,284 13 2	66,393 4 10	124,521 13 10
Total for 27 weeks	934,749	6,45,069 10 10	59,131 7 9	32,81,379 17	7,38,362 14 9	67,683 14 8	126,815 2 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	10,000½	7,699 4 1	705 15 4	1,43,837 23	33,607 9 11	3,080 13 11	3,786 9 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	67	48 10 5	4 9 3	924 23	212 5 11	19 9 4	23 18 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	859,005½	5,73,174 7 9	52,540 19 8	31,85,493 19	12,60,712 8 3	115,563 9 7	168,104 9 3

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 3 days of July 1875, on 158½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	14,681½	8,773 15 11	804 5 8	55,291 34	11,006 9 0	1,008 18 8	1,813 4 4
Or per mile of railway	93	53 7 1	5 1 8	349 16	69 8 10	6 7 6	11 9 2
Total for the first 3 days of July	14,681½	8,773 15 11	804 5 8	55,291 34	11,006 9 0	1,008 18 8	1,813 4 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,870½	9,908 14 6	908 6 4	82,708 7	12,808 0 7	1,182 6 5	2,090 12 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	100	62 9 10	5 14 10	522 26	81 8 1	7 9 5	13 4 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th July 1875, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,434	1,053 0 0	105 6 0	7,996 0	535 0 0	53 10 0	158 16 0
Or per mile of railway	51	38 8 0	3 17 0	293 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	5 17 0
For previous 1 week of half-year	587	358 0 0	35 16 0	4,185 0	344 0 0	34 8 0	70 4 0
Total for 2 weeks	2,021	1,411 0 0	141 2 0	12,181 0	879 0 0	87 18 0	229 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,124	871 10 7	87 3 4	4,561 0	290 6 7	29 0 10	116 4 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	41	31 15 3	3 3 11	167 7	10 10 6	1 1 4	4 5 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,767	1,369 12 0	136 19 6	7,168 0	456 5 9	45 12 9	182 12 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 10 days of July 1875, on 1,279½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the period... ..	161,018	1,74,229 2 3	15,971 0 1	9,29,769 20	3,60,745 2 3	33,891 16 5	49,864 6 2
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	136 2 3	12 9 7	.....	288 14 9	26 9 8	38 19 3
For previous 21½ weeks of half-year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for the period	161,018	1,74,229 2 3	15,971 0 1	9,29,769 20	3,60,745 2 3	33,891 16 5	49,864 6 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding 11 days of previous year	162,237	2,01,748 4 9	18,403 11 11	13,86,199 10	5,93,743 0 3	54,426 1 10	72,920 0 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding period of previous year ... ..	.....	157 10 4	14 9 0	.....	463 15 3	42 10 7	56 19 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	162,237	2,01,748 4 9	18,403 11 11	13,86,199 10	5,93,743 0 3	54,426 8 10	72,920 0 9

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Amended Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 10 days of July 1875, on 1279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the period... ..	161,018	1,74,229 2 3	15,971 0 1	9,29,709 20	3,69,745 2 3	33,893 6 1	49,864 6 2
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	136 2 3	12 9 7	.....	288 14 9	26 9 8	38 19 3
For previous weeks of half-year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
 Total for the period	161,018	1,74,229 2 3	15,971 0 1	9,29,709 20	3,69,745 2 3	33,893 6 1	49,864 6 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding 11 days of previous year	162,237	2,01,748 4 9	18,493 11 11	13,86,199 10	5,93,743 0 3	54,426 8 10	72,920 0 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding period of previous year ... ..	.....	157 10 4	14 9 0	.....	463 15 3	42 10 7	56 19 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	162,237	2,01,748 4 9	18,493 11 11	13,86,199 10	5,93,743 0 3	54,426 8 10	72,920 0 9

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

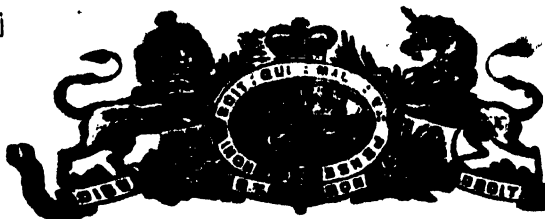
Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 10 days of July 1875, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the period ...	5,344	14,982 1 9	1,373 7 2	47,560 30	11,340 13 0	1,039 11 6	2,412 18 8
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	66 15 4	6 2 9	.....	50 11 0	4 12 11	10 15 8
For previous weeks of half-year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for the period ...	5,344	14,982 1 9	1,373 7 2	47,560 30	11,340 13 0	1,039 11 6	2,412 18 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding 11 days of previous year ...	6,078	14,274 11 3	1,308 10 4	1,14,985 20	35,158 3 0	3,222 16 8	4,531 7 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding period of previous year ...	.....	63 12 9	5 16 11	.....	157 2 1	14 8 1	20 5 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	6,078	14,274 11 3	1,308 10 4	1,14,985 20	35,158 3 0	3,222 16 8	4,531 7 0

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th July 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	7,142	989 0 0	95 18 0	12,732 0	401 0 0	40 2 0	136 0 6
Or per mile of railway ...	255	34 0 0	3 8 0	455 0	14 0 0	1 8 0	4 16 0
For previous 1 week of half-year ...	3,289	452 0 0	45 4 0	3,817 0	137 0 0	13 14 0	54 18 0
Total for 2 weeks ...	10,431	1,411 0 0	141 2 0	16,549 0	538 0 0	53 16 0	194 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	6,176	875 9 6	87 11 2	16,434 0	501 14 3	50 3 9	137 14 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	221	31 4 4	3 2 0	586 37	17 14 9	1 15 0	4 18 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	9,897	1,397 4 6	139 14 0	22,581 0	687 8 3	68 15 0	208 9 6



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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THE DURBAR AT DACCA.

On Monday, the 19th July, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal held a Durbar in Dacca for the purpose of publicly presenting to Nawab Abdul Gunny, c.s.i., and his son Khajeh Ahsunoollah the usual khilluts on their being invested by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council with the titles of Nawab and Khan Bahadoor respectively.

The Durbar was held on board His Honor's yacht *Rhotas*, and was attended by all the officials, European and Native; by the principal zemindars, European, Armenian, and Native; and by the leading pleaders and merchants of the place.

Shortly after 5 p.m. His Honor entered, and having taken his seat, the proceedings commenced by the Commissioner presenting Nawab Abdul Gunny, Kally Narain Rai Chowdry, Bahadoor, of Bhowal, and Khajeh Ahsunoollah, Khan Bahadoor, to the Lieutenant-Governor. The Nawab and his son then withdrew to put on their dresses of honor, and the presentation of the natives was proceeded with; the officials being introduced by the Commissioner, and the zemindars, pleaders, and merchants by the Collector. On the conclusion of this ceremony, Nawab Abdul Gunny, c.s.i., and Khajeh Ahsunoollah, Khan Bahadoor, re-entered the Durbar, and were conducted, the former by the Commissioner, and the latter by the Collector, to the foot of the dais, where the sunnuds were read by Mr. C. E. Buckland, c.s., His Honor's Private Secretary.

Having tied the pearl necklaces round the necks of the Nawab and his son, His Honor addressed them as follows:—

“Nawab Khajeh Abdul Gunny, I congratulate you and your worthy son Khajeh Ahsunoollah on the distinction which has been conferred upon you both. It has afforded me pleasure, from time to time, to bring your conduct and services to the notice of the Viceroy. In common with all your friends, European and Native, I rejoice that His Excellency's selection has fallen upon you.

“In justice to you, Nawab, I will briefly recount before this assembly the facts and reasons on account of which the Government has chosen you for honorable distinction. You had but recently succeeded your father in his position and estates when the mutiny and disturbances of 1857 broke out. At a time when Dacca was threatened by mutineers and others from various quarters, when you also were threatened with personal violence and with the destruction of your property by plunder, you stood to your quarters, armed your followers, and materially contributed to the preservation of the peace in the city and neighbourhood. Subsequently, you evinced confidence in the financial stability of the Government by subscribing largely to the public loan then open.

“Subsequently, you showed munificent liberality on several occasions, such as the distress in Lancashire consequent on the American civil war; the loss of the ship *Captain* in European waters; the famine in the kingdom of Persia.

“During the recent famine in Bengal and Behar, although fortunately the distress did not reach Dacca in any severe form, you placed your steam vessel at the disposal of the authorities for carrying grain, you subscribed Rs. 25,000 to the Famine Relief Fund; you purchased grain at dear rates in order to dispose of it at cheap rates to your suffering fellow citizens in Dacca.

“In Dacca itself your charities and works of public utility have long been famous. You have long maintained a large almshouse, and have given stores and supplies regularly to the Mitford Hospital. You support a first-class school for poor students, with education free of charge. You contributed largely to the river embankment which is within our sight at this moment. Just one year ago you gave Rs. 1,50,000 for the construction of the water-works for this city, of which works the first stone was laid by His Excellency the Viceroy—which works I now find to be far advanced, and for the completion of which all expedition will be used. During the last year, again, you have given Rs. 20,000 for the addition of a new female ward to the Mitford Hospital, and Rs. 5,500 for the purchase of a site for the Mahomedan Madrassa, thereby showing a commendable interest in the education of your poorer co-religionists.

“In your good works you have been well seconded by your excellent son Ahsunoollah; and it is indeed an auspicious circumstance that both father and son should be to-day decorated together in the same Durbar. Ahsunoollah also has a son, who is being educated carefully in the ways of his father and grandfather. I hope that you may see your children's children growing up worthily, according to the traditions which now become hereditary in the family.

“Doubtless your good example as a citizen, a nobleman, and a landlord, will be duly appreciated by your Hindoo fellow subjects throughout the provinces under the Government of Bengal. Even more particularly will it be observed by your Mahomedan fellow subjects and co-religionists in Eastern and North-Eastern Bengal, who (irrespective of the Mahomedans in the rest of Bengal and in Behar) number full eleven millions of souls. You are now the first man in all that great community. It is well known that though remarkable still for agricultural skill and industry, they have of late years fallen somewhat behind in the race for intellectual eminence and social progress. It is well, therefore, that they should be able to contemplate in your family an instance of men raising themselves by their own thrift, their own exertions, and their own good management, to the first position in this division of Bengal.”

* * * * *

On the conclusion of his speech, the Lieutenant-Governor left the Durbar and the proceedings terminated.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE DACCA MADRASA.

ON the 20th of July the Lieutenant-Governor distributed the prizes at the Mahomedan Madrasa at Dacca, and delivered the following address to the students and others assembled on that occasion. :—

“Gentlemen, before we separate I wish to announce that Kishoree Lal Rae, Zemindar, the founder and supporter of the Jugannath School, has declared his intention of giving an annual silver medal, to be awarded to some student of the Dacca Mahomedan Madrasa, under such conditions as may be determined on by the Committee of that institution. Of course the Committee will, in awarding the medal, exercise their independent judgment. I venture, however, to suggest for their consideration whether the medal might not well be awarded for proficiency in English. During the visit which I have just paid to the class rooms, I found that while the lower classes were studying English, the upper class was mainly studying Persian and Arabic, though the latter, on being asked as to their hopes and plans for their future careers, replied that they were aspirants for Government employ. Now I must point out that, without a word of disparagement of the study of such noble languages as Arabic and Persian, these two languages cannot possibly help young men to obtain Government employment in Eastern Bengal. The same remark, too, is applicable to all other professions, such as that of the bar, of medicine, of civil engineering, and the like. The two languages in public use in Eastern Bengal are, and must continue to be, English and Bengalee. If Mahomedan youths cannot be expected to study Bengalee, still they may well learn English, as the best means for earning a livelihood and for advancing in the contests of life. Considering that in maintaining this institution we are administering the trust formed by the late Mahammad Mohsin, considering also the express wishes of the Mahomedan community, we may continue to afford the best instruction possible in Arabic, Persian, and Oordoo, which languages, according to the usages of Mahomedan society, must be properly known by every Mahomedan gentleman. But together with Arabic, Persian, and Oordoo, it is quite possible to combine instruction in English, which is the language by which, under the circumstances of Eastern Bengal, a Mahomedan can win either a competency or a position in life. In inculcating this, I am sure we are fulfilling what would have been the wish of Mahammad Mohsin had he lived to this time, inasmuch as he wisely took thought for the benefit of those who should come after him, and must have desired that the Mahomedans of Bengal should by learning and virtue be able to enter into generous competition with their Hindoo fellow subjects.”

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MARINE DEPARTMENT, 1874-75.

• GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MARINE—No. 2180.

Calcutta, the 22nd July 1875.

READ—

The Annual Report of the Marine Department for 1874-75.

1. *The Pilot Service.*—The strength of the Pilot Service on the 31st March 1875 was—

Pilots of the covenanted service	{ Salaried pilots	...	...	7
at work	{ Free list	...	...	43
Licensed pilots at work	...	...	...	25
				—
	Total	...	...	75
Pilots on leave	{ Covenanted	...	...	2
	{ Licensed	...	...	3
Pilots under suspension	...	...	...	1
				—
	Grand Total	...	...	81
				—

Since the 31st March 1874 the Pilot Service, partly owing to reductions, partly to casualties, decreased from 101 members to 81: Since the close of the year it has been further reduced by casualties to 71 pilots and 6 leadsmen. The service at present contains only 1 pilot more than the number fixed by the orders of Government as the maximum number to be maintained in future. By the same orders the number of leadsmen was fixed at 20, and proposals for recruiting the service in future are now under consideration.

2. *Arrivals and Departures.*—In the following statement the number and tonnage of the vessels visiting the port during 1874-75 are compared with those of 1873-74 :—

YEARS.	Arrivals.	Tonnage.	Departures.	Tonnage.	Total arrivals and departures.	Total tonnage.
1873-74	961	1,220,549	940	1,216,898	1,927	2,437,447
1874-75	927	1,280,604	901	1,321,993	1,828	2,602,597

This statement shows a decrease in the number of arrivals, an increase in that of the departures, and a total decrease of ships, taking arrivals and departures together, of 99 as compared with last year. In the Port Commissioners' report for 1874-75, the number of departures is given as 901 instead of 961 here given. The Officiating Master Attendant should explain the cause of this discrepancy, as well as that shown between the tonnage figures of the departures as given by him and by the Port Commissioners. Whichever figures, however, are accepted, the general conclusion is the same, that the number of vessels visiting the port is decreasing, while the aggregate tonnage carried by them is increasing; and the annual figures may be accepted as showing to what degree the size of the vessels employed in the Calcutta trade has increased since the opening of the Suez canal. The average tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels in 1873-74 was 1,264, against 1,423 in 1874-75; whilst the gross total tonnage in 1873-74 was 2,437,447, and in 1874-75 it was 2,602,597.

The average number of vessels per mensem which fell to the share of each pilot in the several grades of the Pilot Service during the last four years is shown in the subjoined statement —

GRADES.	1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.		1874-75.	
	No.	Average.	No.	Average.	No.	Average.	No.	Average.
Branch Pilots	10	4'05	9	3'09	10	3'33	8	2'68
Brevet Branch Pilots...	3	2'44	6	2'11	4	3'41	3	4'30
Masters	65	5'44	68	1'40	50	1'81	46	2'22
Mates	18	1 nearly	12	1'64	8	2'13	7	2'59

In 1871-72 the total number of ships which entered and left the port was, according to Appendix A, 1,889; in 1874-75 it was 1,828; giving 61 ships less in the latter year. The number of pilots decreased in the same period by 30. It seems clear from this that the averages of 1874-75, when compared with those of 1871-72, cannot be relied on altogether. It was to have been anticipated that the averages of 1874-75 would have shown a considerable improvement over those of 1871-72; but, at any rate, it was not to be expected that the position of the Branch Pilots should have altered so materially for the worse, as must have been the case if these figures are correct. It cannot be attributed to loss of tonnage, for it is well known that the number of vessels of the Branch Pilots' tonnage visiting the port has, for some time past, steadily increased, and is still increasing; and the tabular statement at the foot of page 2 of the report shows that no less than 1,604 vessels of their tonnage were piloted by the other grades of the service. The abolition of the special privileges of privileged Branch Pilots may have had some effect in producing this result, but that effect must have been very small. It would scarcely be sufficient to account for the

interchange of position which has taken place between the Branch Pilots and the Brevet Branch Pilots. In order to enable him to see exactly how the question stands, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to have a tabular statement giving the names of the Branch Pilots and Brevet Branch Pilots, the actual time run by each, and the number of ships piloted by each, for the two years 1871-72 and 1874-75. In Appendix A the total number of vessels which entered and left the port in 1874-75 is stated to be 1,828, but in the statement at the foot of page 2 of the report, the total number of vessels said to have been piloted is 1,863. This is explained by a note attached to the statement at the head of page 3, to the effect that to the former number must be added 25 pilot and light vessels.

3. *Groundings, Collisions, and Marine Court.*—It is satisfactory to observe that the number of groundings diminished from 68 in 1873-74, to 49 in the year under review. Out of these, there were two total losses. The number of collisions also decreased from ten to six. Although there were a few instances of inattention and carelessness on the part of pilots, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that "the conduct generally of the officers of the Pilot Service as a body has been very good," and that it has been necessary to place only one officer before the Marine Court for trial during the year. Two officers were, however, punished with suspension by Government without being brought to trial.

4. *Channels of the Hooghly and River Survey.*—Captain Laycock is reported to have conducted his duties ably during the year. The channels of the river are, on the whole, in a satisfactory condition; but some apprehensions exist regarding the gradual narrowing of the channels immediately below Calcutta. This subject has for some time past been under the consideration of the Government, and, as was mentioned in the review of the Port Commissioners' Annual Report, it has been referred by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, with the view of obtaining the opinion of Mr. Robertson, the Harbour Engineer, on the proposals submitted to Government by the Port Commissioners. Owing to financial considerations, the Government of India was unable to sanction the proposals for the reorganization of the River Surveying Flotilla and establishments. The Lieutenant-Governor has, however, under his consideration fresh proposals on the same subject from the Port Commissioners.

5. *Vessels of the Department.*—The vessels are reported to be generally in fair condition. The *Comet*, floating light vessel, has recently been condemned, and will be replaced by a new vessel now under construction in the Dockyard.

6. *Wreck and Anchor Concern.*—The income realized by the *Vulcan* in 1873-74 was Rs. 1,836-15-7, and the expenditure for establishment was Rs. 5,208. Her income for the past year was Rs. 7,771-13-6, and her establishment expenses Rs. 5,208. This shows a great improvement. In last year's Resolution the Officiating Master Attendant was called on to submit a complete report on the future prospects of this Department, with carefully considered suggestions as to the means which should be adopted to improve its financial position. The matter would seem, however, to have been overlooked by that officer, and he has also omitted to refer to it in the report now under consideration. It is requested that he will submit the report called for without further delay, and will explain the cause of his having omitted to do so before.

7. *Miscellaneous.*—The houses of refuge are reported to be in good order. One hundred and twenty-seven certificates of survey were issued under Acts V of 1862 and I of 1868; eight certificates of service, and twenty certificates of competency were granted. Ten vessels were registered under the English Merchant Shipping Act, and one under Act I of 1841. The Government Dockyard performed an unusual amount of work on account of the various requirements of the famine. Four paddle-steamers and twelve flats were built in Calcutta; all the other vessels of the famine fleet, comprising ten steamers and five flats, were put together and fitted out in the Dockyard; and a considerable quantity of work was executed for other Government Departments and for private companies.

MANUFACTURE OF CINCHONA ALKALOIDS.

RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—AGRICULTURE.

Calcutta, the 27th July 1875.

READ—

Mr. Wood's report on manufacturing cinchona products, dated 24th May 1875.

1. BEFORE entering on the review of this report, it will be advantageous to reconsider the papers regarding the cultivation of *C. succirubra*, or the red bark trees. In his report for the year ending 31st March 1874, Dr. King made the following remarks as to the relative values of the *succirubra* and *calisaya* :—

"The great preponderance of *succirubra* trees in the plantation is not due to a preference for that species over *calisaya*, but to the fact that the red bark tree is hardier, much more easily propagated, and has a much wider range as regards conditions of growth than *calisaya*. Artificial propagation of *calisaya* by cuttings proved very much more difficult than similar propagation of *succirubra*, and until two years ago (owing to the slowness of the *calisaya* trees to yield seed) we had to depend entirely on such means for multiplying it, whereas *succirubra* has been seeding freely for years. At last, however, we have raised a large supply of *calisaya* seed, and I trust before many months are over to be able to report half a million of plants in the nursery beds; and if the funds at my disposal be sufficient, a large proportion of these may be permanently planted out before the end of the current financial year. Red bark, although rich in its total yield of alkaloids, contains less quinine than yellow bark, and in a less easily extracted form. It is therefore less esteemed by manufacturers of quinine. Moreover, red bark can still be procured in considerable quantity from South America, while yellow bark, on the contrary, is scarce. The yellow bark tree promises to grow well in Sikkim; and now that Government have the means of extending its cultivation, I am strongly of opinion that they should do so."

2. On this report the Secretary of State* made the following remarks :—

* Despatch of 5th November 1874.
Communicated with Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department, No. 2763, dated 9th December 1874.

"So much importance need not be attached to the cultivation of quinine-yielding species, if the species rich in cinchonidine is more suitable to the soil and climate of Sikkim; for the reports of the Cinchona

Commissions are unanimous as to cinchonidine being equal to quinine as a febrifuge. If this view is confirmed by the medical officers whose duty it will be to watch and superintend the administration of the large quantity of cinchonidine which has lately been despatched to India, this question may be considered to have been finally settled. The cheap form of the febrifuge manufactured at Rungbi will contain all the alkaloids formed in the bark; but as the *C. succirubra* trees are by far the most numerous, cinchonidine must always predominate. Hence, very considerable importance attaches to the results of the use of the latter alkaloid, 1,700 ounces of which have now been despatched to Calcutta. I therefore desire that full reports may be called for on the efficacy of this form of the cinchona febrifuge, the successful use of which in India will so much increase the value of the Sikkim plantations."

3. Before this despatch arrived and was communicated to Dr. King, the first report of Mr. Wood, the Government Quinologist, had been considered, and orders passed on it. This report shewed that the *succirubra* trees seven years old, which were examined, yielded from 0.90 per cent. to 2.20 per cent. of quinine, and from 1.73 to 2.87 of cinchonidine; whilst the *calisaya* trees of five and seven years old yielded from 4.53 to 6.92 per cent. of quinine, and no cinchonidine. Mr. Wood was of opinion that, by selecting the best varieties of *calisaya*, there was a possibility of growing very rich bark capable of easily furnishing pure sulphate of quinine; to which he added the following remarks :—
"On comparing the analyses of the barks thus far examined, it will be found that certain varieties of *calisaya* are decidedly superior to any of the *succirubra*. It is true that the total alkaloid in the latter species is as much, or even a fraction per cent. more than in the former; but in the one case the total is made up of a mixture in nearly equal proportions of different alkaloids, while in the other it consists almost entirely of quinine. For the manufacture of alkaloid in this country, a great advantage would be gained by the employment of a bark yielding quinine to the exclusion of the other alkaloids, because the product would be more readily obtained in a pure and well-defined condition. Operating upon *succirubra* bark, the total yield must either be

issued as a mixture of alkaloids in no very definite proportions, or methods of separation must be resorted to which will necessarily complicate the process. In addition to this, *succirubra* bark presents peculiar obstacles to the extraction of the alkaloids in a state of purity, which is not the case with *calisaya*."

4. On this report Dr. King recommended, and this Government sanctioned his recommendation, that all further planting of the *succirubra* species should cease. Dr. King has now reported, in his annual report on the cinchona plantation for 1874-75, that the experiments with *calisaya* seed have proved a failure. As far as the Secretary of State's despatch is concerned, the final decision of the question of the species which it is most advantageous to cultivate depends upon the reports which he called for from the medical officers on the 1,700 ounces of cinchonidine which he sent to India.

5. No report has been received by Government upon this point, and accordingly the Surgeon-General will now be asked to report specially on the cinchonidine received from the Secretary of State, and also on any febrifuge sent to him by the Quinologist for trial.

6. The Government Quinologist now reports the results of his further inquiries and experiments for maturing the details of a process for the manufacture of a cheap febrifuge from the bark of *C. succirubra*. He calculates that each tree will yield 2½lb of dry stem bark, and that, if these trees were regularly cut at the completion of their seventh year, there would be an average of 328,000 trees to cut furnishing 738,000lb of dry bark annually. To be on the safe side, however, in his calculations, he takes the number of trees at 2,000,000; and allowing them to attain eight years before cutting, he would obtain 244,000 trees every year. Assuming that they only furnished an average of 1½lb each, the yield would be 366,000lb of dry bark per annum. He further calculates that the cost of producing the 366,000lb of bark is Rs. 80,000, or 3½ annas per lb, and that the bark will yield 4 per cent. of total alkaloid. Mr. Wood has been informed that the legitimate requirements of Bengal for quinine amount to from 12 to 16,000lb per annum, whilst the cinchona plantations at their present limit will only yield from 10 to 12,000lb a year of the total alkaloid in its precipitated form, of the efficacy of which Mr. Wood understands both Dr. Chevers and Dr. Ewart are fully satisfied, and are quite prepared to recommend its adoption in all Government hospitals and dispensaries. This should not, however, be left as a matter of speculation, but should be definitely ascertained; otherwise the calculations may be materially vitiated. A report has been called for on the subject in the resolution of this date on the annual report of cinchona cultivation. Mr. Wood gave up the spirit process for the manufacture on account of the heavy expenditure of capital involved and the cost of spirit, and confined his attention to the process involving the use of acid and alkali. By this method he estimates the results of the full working power of the plantations as below:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Dry bark 366,000lb, at 3½ annas	...	80,000	0	0
Chemicals, carriage, and labour	...	35,455	0	0
Quinologist	...	10,000	0	0
Interest on capital for Quinologist's establishment	...	1,200	0	0
Total	...	1,26,655	0	0
Produce (2½ per cent.) 8,235lb, at Rs. 15-7	...	1,27,127	8	0

He adds that, if such a simple method were observed, the exclusive services of a professional chemist would scarcely be required; and further, that "if the cultivation of cinchona and production of alkaloid be regarded as one operation, then Government, by simply extending existing appliances, will be in a position to supply the dispensaries with large quantities of an efficient febrifuge at a rupee an ounce, after covering every expense and paying interest at 4 per cent. on all the capital sunk on cinchona in Sikkim from the commencement down to the present time."

7. His experiments in Calcutta for exhausting the finely-powdered bark with acidulated water by the aid of steam heat proved entirely successful, and he obtained an average of 3½ per cent. of product from the bark, which showed

by analysis 4 per cent. of total alkaloid. The best computation he can make as to the financial results of this process is—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Bark 366,000lb, at 3½ annas per lb	...	80,000	0	0
Working expenses	...	68,000	0	0
		<hr/>		
Total	...	1,48,000	0	0
Produce 12,810lb (3½ per cent.), at Rs. 11-9 per lb	...	1,48,115	0	0

8. The Rs. 68,000 includes carriage of bark to Calcutta, chemicals, fuel, rent, Quinologist, labour (with European foreman), repairs, and interest on machinery. The adoption of this method would enable Government to produce febrifuge at a cost price of about 12 annas the ounce. He therefore recommends that a factory should be fitted up in Calcutta upon a moderate scale for working on this plan. The appliances in Sikkim he would still maintain in full operation to work up the inferior bark from the branches, the richer bark alone being transmitted to Calcutta.

9. These proposals commend themselves to the Lieutenant-Governor as deserving of consideration; but the final acceptance of them must manifestly depend on the reports which may be received from the Medical Department upon the value of the febrifuge which it is intended to produce by the process which Mr. Wood proposes to adopt.

10. At the same time, the Lieutenant-Governor would make the following remarks for the particular attention of the Quinological Department under the Government of Bengal.

11. Mr. Wood has virtually recommended that the bark available from the Sikkim cinchona plantations should be used solely for the production of what he has termed "cinchona alkaloid," and it is further proposed to issue this new compound authoritatively to the medical institutions of Government as a febrifuge in lieu of quinine.

12. No doubt the proposals would be very good if sufficient medical testimony of the value of the new compound, namely cinchona alkaloid, were forthcoming, but as such is not the case, it would appear to be inadvisable to issue, under the authoritative stamp of the Government, and for the treatment of the most prevalent disease of the country, a drug of which the medical officers have had as yet no experience, and which is, as far as the great majority of practitioners are concerned, an untried remedy.

13. The remedy (cinchona alkaloid) may ultimately prove to be a good one, but probably medical authorities will at the outset be unwilling to consider it as an equivalent for quinine in any case involving anything like serious responsibility; and the result will be a call upon Government for the latter remedy, quinine, which would cause as great an expense as if no cinchona plantation in Sikkim existed.

14. Mr. Wood, in making his recommendation, appears to have been actuated by a commendable desire to obtain for Government a good financial return for the capital outlay on the Sikkim plantation: but nevertheless it might be premature to adopt his valuable suggestions in their entirety, and the better plan would be to consider them purely as experimental until sufficient medical testimony to the efficacy or otherwise of the new drug had been collected.

15. In the meantime, the Quinologist may be directed to continue to manufacture the "new drug" from a certain proportion of the *succirubra* barks available; but from the remainder, and from the *calisaya*, he might be asked to prepare the orthodox cinchona alkaloids, namely, cinchonidine, cinchonine, quinine, &c., which have been proved by experience to be specific in the treatment of Indian fevers.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CINCHONA PLANTATIONS, BRITISH SIKKIM.

RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—AGRICULTURE.

Calcutta, the 26th July 1875.

READ—

The Annual Report of the Government Cinchona Plantations, British Sikkim, for the year ending the 31st March 1875.

1. THE operations connected with the Cinchona cultivation exhibit a continued measure of success which is satisfactory. The number of trees planted out during the year in the permanent plantations was—

Red bark trees	...	...	...	...	...	...	310,000
Yellow bark trees	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,000
Hybrids	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Total							385,000

This brought up the total number of plants in the permanent plantations to—

Red bark trees	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,390,000
Yellow bark trees	...	...	...	...	...	...	354,000
Hybrids	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,000
Total							2,765,000

Or, in round numbers “the Government Cinchona property in Sikkim consists of three millions of red bark trees, of half a million of other sorts, and a nursery stock of about half a million plants.” The red bark trees, the younger plantations in particular, have been in good condition during the year. The experiments with *calisaya* seed have proved a failure, owing to the uncertainty which was found to attend the result of planting those seeds which appeared to promise best. The following account is given of the analysis of some plants and of the trial of their seeds:—“Mr. Wood’s analysis, and also those of Mr. Broughton, go to prove that difference in these respects (*i.e.*, in results) is accompanied by difference in the chemical composition of the bark. Of six varieties of our *calisaya* analysed during the year by Mr. Wood, one was found to contain as much as 7·4 per cent. of total alkaloid, of which no less than 6·2 were of crystalline sulphate of quinine; a second yielded 7·1 per cent. of total alkaloid, of which 6·9 were crystalline sulphate of quinine; while a third specimen gave so poor a result as 1·6 per cent. of total alkaloid, of which no part was quinine. The seed saved from the finer sorts was carefully collected and sown. It produced, however, a large proportion of seedlings with such unmistakable resemblance to the worst varieties, that it was decided not to plant out any of them, and in future to trust to propagation by cuttings alone for any extensions which may be made in our plantations of this species.” The hybrid plants promise great success; they yield a bark rich in alkaloids and are of a vigorous growth.

2. The extension of the red bark tree cultivation meets the views of the Secretary of State expressed in his despatch of the 5th November 1874. It appears that though the red bark is not so rich in quinine as the yellow variety, it nevertheless yields a greater total of alkaloid, which is as efficacious a febrifuge as quinine itself. If the further enquiries which are now being instituted should prove this to be the fact, the resolution of the 15th December 1874, which prohibited the extension of *C. Succirubra* cultivation, will require to be modified. The reports called for in the same despatch, as to the efficacy of cinchonidine, have not been received; but Mr. Wood, in his report of the 24th May 1875 (paragraph 9), states that he supplied to the medical authorities an alkaloid consisting of cinchonidine and cinchonine, and he understands that both Dr. Chevers and Dr. Ewart are fully satisfied of its efficacy, and are quite prepared to recommend its adoption in all Government hospitals and dispensaries. It also appears that this alkaloid was administered in some cases to coolies suffering from fever on the Sikkim plantation and at the Botanical Garden in Calcutta, and was found to be an efficient febrifuge.

3. With reference to the remarks made in the 5th paragraph of last year's review regarding Dr. King's recommendation of an alternative preparation of bark instead of the sulphate of cinchonidine, he has explained that he did not make the proposal to use a decoction of twig bark in ignorance or depreciation of the merits of that alkaloid as a febrifuge, but merely as a means of utilising *twig* bark from which the Quinologist informed him he would not be able to extract any of the alkaloids with profit, and which was not worth sending to England.

4. Some experiments were made during the year in taking bark by Mr. McIvor's mossing process. Dr. King reports that sufficient time has not elapsed to allow him to report decidedly regarding the result, but that it does not promise well. The result of coppicing, on the other hand, has been quite satisfactory. The coppicing and pruning operations produced 39,405lb of dry bark, of which 15,160lb were made over to Mr. Wood, and 4,047lb were supplied to the Medical Storekeeper. The remainder was kept in stock until Mr. Wood was ready to receive it. In these cases there are no separate reports of the results obtained. Dr. King sees no difficulty in furnishing 200,000lb of dry bark during 1875-76.

5. Owing to the long-protracted and severe cold season, the yield of bark did not reach the estimate of 70,000lb, but the 30,000lb by which the amount fell short was collected in the first month of the financial year 1875-76.

6. The enquiries of the Government Quinologist have resulted in a cheap and efficient method of extracting the febrifugal alkaloids from cinchona bark. The report of these enquiries and their result has been reviewed in a separate resolution. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the measures taken to effect a survey of the plantation.

7. The experiments made on the application of manure to the plants had no appreciable effect upon the proportion of total alkaloid yielded. Further experiments must be made before any opinion can be formed on the subject.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the approval expressed by Dr. King of the services of the resident manager of the plantation, Mr. Gammie, and of the subordinate gardeners.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 24th July 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, July 26,* '75	·25	Rainfall at Cutwa ·32, Culna ·90, Raneegunge 1·25, Bood-ood 1·59, and Jehanabad ·25. Rain is wanted in all parts of the district. Transplantation stopped in places, and the seedlings not looking well. Sugarcane and <i>aus</i> paddy are fair. Fever decreasing.
	2 Bankoora, „ 24, „	1·18	Slight and partial showers, with some heavier rain on the 19th instant. The rain that has fallen has benefited the growing crops, but has not been sufficient to materially assist the business of transplanting. Prices are rising slightly.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 24, „	1·73	Weather showery. State and prospects of the crops continue good.
	4 Midnapore, „ 24, „	1·12	The weather is seasonable, but in the north of the district more rain is wanted. Prospects of the early rice are very good, and of the late rice are fair. Sugarcane is also doing well. Indigo, which was thought to be a very promising crop, has turned out a very indifferent one, and the yield will, it is feared, not be large.
	5 Hooghly, „ 24, „	1·06	Rainfall at Chinsurah 1·39, Bansberiah 1·08, Pandooah ·78, Serampore 2·51, Chanditolla 3·11, Huripal 1·87, Dhonakhally ·66, Ballagur ·93, and Kristonagore ·66 inches. Weather sultry. State and prospects of the crops are good, but rain is wanted. Health fair.
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	Howrah, „ 24, „	·91	Weather good. State and prospects of the crops are very good.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, July 26,† '75	·98	Weather very hot and close, with occasional light showers. Transplantation of the late rice is going on rapidly; the early rice and jute progressing very fairly. Fever and cholera decreasing at Barripore. Two cases of small-pox reported from Satkhira.
	7 Nuddea, „ 24, „	2·03	Very hot weather; rain generally insufficient. The early rice harvest has begun in Koosta. On the average, rice is likely to be good, but more rain is wanted. Indigo is rather better; the produce is, on the whole, better than was anticipated. Public health good.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	8 Jessore, „ 24, „	·44	Clear and hot weather; not much rain. The early rice has begun to be cut. Transplanting of the late rice still continues; the prospects are good. Indigo prospects are not entirely satisfactory, but the weather having changed it should improve the produce.
	9 Moorshedabad, „ 24, „	·46	Weather was hot and oppressive in the beginning of the week, but slightly cooled down towards the end by fall of rain on the 21st and 22nd instant. Rain much wanted almost throughout the whole district for the cultivation of both <i>bhodoi</i> and <i>hemanti</i> (early and late) rice crops. Indigo, mulberry, sugarcane, and teal (oilseed), are doing well. Prices much the same as last week. The average of twelve stations in the sudder subdivision gives 16½ seers per rupee approximately. Cholera still lingers in the stations of Gorabazar and Sojagunge, and there were 11 deaths reported during the week.
	10 Dinagepore, „ 23, „	·12	Very slight showers here and there; high wind from east, with intervals of great heat. The drought has destroyed half the <i>bhodoi</i> crops, and unless rain falls within a day or two, the entire crop will be lost. The seed beds and transplanted <i>hemanti</i> , or late rice, have also suffered, but the case is not so urgent. If rain falls a fortnight hence, the transplanting will be carried out in time. The jute—a very fine crop—is reported to have suffered somewhat; a little, however, has already been cut. The price of rice has gone up to 19½ seers per rupee; a fortnight ago it was 24 seers.
	11 Maldah, „ 24, „	·53	Weather sultry, with little rain in the first half of the week; during the second half it was generally cloudy, with rain on one day, and strong easterly winds prevailing. The crops in the north are badly in want of rain; partial rain has done some good to the rice crops, but more is much wanted, the continued dry weather in most places having already done harm.
	12 Rajshahye, „ 24, „	·85	There has been slight rain in all parts, except the south-west, during the week. The rain of the week has not been sufficient to benefit the rice crops, and a heavy rainfall is much needed, as the crops are withering for want of moisture. Rice is dear at head-quarters and in the immediate neighbourhood, owing probably to the present unfavorable prospects of the crops. No sickness reported.

* Telegram of the 26th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 26th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
RAJSHAHY DIVN.—(Contd.)	13 Rungpore, July 23, '75	·52	Weather clear and hot; a slight rainfall. Early <i>aus</i> rice is being harvested; late <i>aus</i> rice is being damaged for want of rain; transplantation is backward for the same cause.
	14 Bogra, „ 24, „	·24	Fair weather; a little fall of rain during the week. Early rice is being cut now; three-fourths outturn is expected. Want of sufficient rain has impeded both ploughing and sowing of the late rice crop. A small fall of rain has enabled the people to begin ploughing and transplanting, but the want of rain in the western part of the district is said to be considerable.
	15 Pubna, „ 24, „	·51	Weather hot, with occasional showers; 1·23 inches of rain at Serajgunge. The rivers are very low for the time of year, and the ground is becoming very dry. The crops are still looking well, but heavy rain is now much needed; and unless the rivers soon rise considerably, the <i>aman</i> , or late rice, will suffer. Fever of a mild type prevails in Pubna.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling, „ 23, „	4·07	Rainfall almost every day; strong sunshine on the 19th July. In the hills, the maize and other crops are progressing favorably; in the Tarni, the <i>bhadai</i> , or early rice, looks favorable. Transplantation of late rice is going on, but more rain is wanted.
	17 Julpigoree, „ 24, „	2·88	Seasonable weather. Prospects of crops are good. A few cases of endemic cholera at Julpigoree itself; there is less than before in the district.
	Cooch Behar, „ 22, „	1·07	The weather was extremely hot; there were some slight showers of rain during the week. The transplanting of the late rice cannot, for want of rain, be finished. The prospects of this important crop will be very much injured if there be not some heavy showers within a few days.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVN.	18 Dacca, July 26,* '75	1·48	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of the crops are good.
	19 Fureedpore, „ 24, „	1·18	Weather very hot and sunny, with occasional showers. The inundation has somewhat decreased, but the prospects of crops continue fair. General health of the district is good.
	20 Backergunge, „ 22, „	2·23	High winds occasionally. All is well.
	21 Mymensiagh, „ 23, „	·62	A rainfall of about two inches is reported from the northern, eastern, and western sub-divisions of the district. There is a general want of rain for the young crop just planted out. The early rice crop is being cut, and is a good yield. The floods up to this time have been three feet less than the highest point last year.
	22 Tipperah, „ 23, „	2·69	Weather rather close and sultry, with occasional heavy showers of rain and thunder-storms. The first of the <i>aus</i> , or early rice, has already been commenced to be reaped: this crop promises well. Owing to the fall in the inundation, <i>aman</i> , or late rice, is being sown and transplanted largely.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23 Chittagong, „ 22, „	·96	Weather cloudy, with occasional showers. Reports on the state and prospects of the crops continue to be favorable.
	24 Noakholly, „ 22, „	2·44	Heavy thunder-storm on Sunday; there was alternate bright sunshine and heavy showers on the other days. The early rice crops on high land are going on well; some of the late crops on the low lands have been injured by the heavy rain. The transplantation of the <i>aman</i> , or late rice, continues. An insect called " <i>kata gandhi</i> " has attacked the rice crops in Begumgunge and Amingunge. Cattle disease is bad in Hatya.
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 20, „	·18	A heavy fall of rain on the 18th instant; cloudy throughout the whole week. Indian-corn is ripe now, and is brought for sale. The paddy and cotton crops are thriving well. Present prospects on the whole are good.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 21, „	1·01	There has been very little rain, but the state and prospects of the crops remain good.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.	26 Patna, „ 26,* „	·47	Weather close and sultry; some rain has fallen at the time of report. <i>Bhadai</i> and rice crops are doing well. Health generally good.
	27 Gya, „ 24, „	·37	Weather generally fair and warm; sometimes very hot. Rainfall at Aurungabad 1·27, at Nowdah 29, at Jehanabad 40; highest reading of dry maximum thermometer 95·2°. State and prospects of all crops are favorable. Cholera is still bad in the west of the district, and not wholly disappeared in some other places.

* Telegrams of the 26th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR—(Contd.)			
PATNA DIV.—(Contd.)	28 Shahabad, July 24, '75	·15	Weather cloudy and hot; prevailing wind easterly. The lull in the rains has been on the whole good for the <i>bhadoi</i> , or early crops, which promise very well; rain is wanted for the rice crop.
	29 Darbhanga, „ 24, „	·05	Weather intensely hot, with westerly wind up to Wednesday, when it veered round to the east; no rain has fallen at either Mudhoobunnee or Tajpore sub-division. The <i>murwa</i> millet crop has been already seriously injured by want of rain. Transplantation of rice has ceased, and unless rain falls shortly, the prospects of the main rice crop will be seriously affected. Sugarcane has not suffered yet.
	30 Mozufferpore, „ 24, „	Nil.	Weather exceedingly hot and dry; rain every where much wanted, but most urgently in Seetamurhee sub-division, where very little rice has been transplanted and where total rainfall of last three weeks has been only 1·10 inches. In Mozufferpore sub-division much rice remains to be transplanted; prospects of the <i>bhadoi</i> crops are generally favorable throughout the district. Rainfall at Hajeeapore during the week “nil,” at Seetamurhee 60 inches.
	31 Sarun, „ 24, „	·20	Weather very hot, close, and sultry; east wind prevailing. There was a slight fall of rain in the sudder sub-division, but none in Sewan. The prospects of the <i>bhadoi</i> crops are favorable. Rain is much wanted for transplantation of rice throughout the district. Manufacture of indigo going on. General health is good; a little cholera still about Sewan.
	32 Chumparun, „ 23, „	·13	Though the dry weather of the past week has been rather favorable than otherwise for the maize and <i>kado</i> (millet) crops, yet rain is very much wanted, especially in the south of the district, for the rice crop, and the consequences may be serious if it keeps off much longer. The rice crop is in want of rain; the other crops are doing exceedingly well.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33 Monghyr, „ 24, „	1·68	Seasonable weather. The <i>bhadoi</i> prospects continue very good; the rice prospects are also favorable.
	34 Bhagulpore, „ 26,* „	·12	Rain still holds off. The Indian-corn in South Bhagulpore is very good; <i>murwa</i> millet and <i>bhadoi</i> , or early rice, in North Bhagulpore partially damaged by the drought. Transplantation of the <i>aughani</i> , or late rice, is retarded throughout the district for want of moisture, and nearly half of this work ought to be completed by this time, but it is not yet commenced. General health very good.
	35 Purneah, „ 24, „	1·76	Weather very hot, with east winds. Rain is very much wanted for both the <i>bhadoi</i> and <i>aughani</i> rice crops all over the district; with the exception of a few heavy showers on Wednesday and Thursday, scarcely any rain has fallen in the district. In Arrareah only 38 and in Kishengunge only 64 inches has fallen in this week. Transplanting operations are at a standstill everywhere.
	36 Sonthal Pergas, „ 24, „	1·21	Weather dryer than last week; rain wanted in Rajmehal. State and prospects of the crops are generally excellent. No further remarks about <i>janera</i> millet in Deoghur.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION	37 Cuttack, „ 17, „	4·76	A good deal of rain off and on all the week. Crops coming on excellently. At Kendraparah rainfall 5·8. Cholera has rather increased.
	38 Pooree, „ 22, „	9·14	There has been heavy rain throughout the district, and the sky was cloudy at the time of report. <i>Sarud</i> , or late paddy, has all been sown; subsequent cultivation and transplantation of seedlings are going on busily. The early rice, or <i>beali</i> crop, is being weeded; the crops promise fairly. Miscellaneous crops are doing well. Cholera still lingers in the city; the pilgrims have all gone away.
	39 Balasore, „ 23, „	1·65	The weather has been showery and seasonable; the rainfall has been moderate, and the floods in the rivers have gone down without damage to the young crops, which promise well. Weeding and earthing up are in full progress. Cases of cholera are frequent and severe.

* Telegram of the 20th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>		
40	Hazareebagh, July 23, '75	·91	Weather seasonable, cool and pleasant. <i>Murwa</i> and <i>goondli</i> millets improving, but still backward; <i>gora dhan</i> promising well, as also the cold-weather rice. Health of the district is good.
41	Loharaugga, „ 24, „	1·88	Showers and sunshine. The crops are growing well, and prospects continue favorable both in Chota Nagpore Proper and in Palamow. Cholera prevalent in the latter, and a few cases of small-pox are still reported.
42	Singbhoom, „ 23, „	3·05	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of the crops are very favorable. A few cases of cholera have been reported from Dhulbhoom.
43	Maubhoom, „ 24, „	1·58	Weather generally favorable; rain wanted in the two pergunnahs of Simlapal and Soopur in the south-east of the district. State and prospects of the crops are fair throughout the district, except the above pergunnahs. In those parts of the district, owing to want of rain, the Indian-corn and seedling rice have both suffered severely.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 27th July 1875.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 4th to 10th July 1875.	Rain from 11th to 17th July 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1875.		
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1.58	1.69	30.28	17th July	
		Cutwa ...	0.74	2.77	37.70	ditto	
		Culina ...	3.29	0.77	27.72	ditto	
	Burdwan ...	Bood-bood ...	0.91	0.82	30.22	ditto	
		Raneegunge ...	1.10	3.25	22.25	ditto	
		Jehanabad ...	0.25	3.17	22.29	ditto	
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...	2.60	1.06	23.64	ditto	
	Beerbhoom ...	Sooree ...	2.41	1.35	31.14	ditto	
		Hetampore ...	0.90	1.66	42.26	ditto	
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	5.33	3.66	32.70	ditto	
		Tumlook ...	2.40	5.25	31.18	ditto	
	Midnapore ...	Gurbeta ...	2.18	1.66	24.49	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	2.04	7.82	23.84	ditto	
	Hooghly ...	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	2.25	7.85	28.95	ditto	
		Hooghly ...	2.63	3.11	28.75	ditto	
	Howrah ...	Serampore ...	Not rec.	5.63	25.06	ditto	Not received 4th to 10th Ju
		Howrah ...	5.18	7.05	34.60	ditto	
	Howrah ...	Moheshrakha ...	2.83	5.18	21.17	ditto	From 31st May.
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
24-PERGUANNAHS.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island ...	1.60	9.20	33.31	ditto	
		Calcutta ...	2.92	7.36	33.28	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary	2.84	7.63	31.97	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail ...	3.26	7.63	31.76	ditto	
		Busseerhat ...	1.77	Not rec.	28.61	10th July	
		Baraset ...	1.79	5.28	35.73	17th July	
		Diamond Harbour ...	2.31	11.63	36.26	ditto	
		Barriopore ...	2.43	12.68	34.07	ditto	
		Satkira ...	3.84	6.87	39.27	ditto	
		Harrackpore ...	2.31	6.33	28.32	ditto	
		Dum-Dum ...	4.19	4.81	36.10	ditto	
	Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur ...	4.09	1.36	33.10	ditto	
		Bongong ...	3.24	3.79	38.66	ditto	
		Meherpore ...	0.84	0.85	31.90	ditto	
		Choodangah ...	1.60	2.62	33.97	ditto	
		Kooshtea ...	0.72	2.75	36.11	ditto	
	Jessore ...	Ranaghat ...	1.25	2.05	30.29	ditto	
		Jessore ...	1.87	3.74	37.92	ditto	
		Narail ...	1.01	4.25	40.49	ditto	
Khoolna ...		0.75	6.50	35.50	ditto		
Jhenida ...		2.17	6.08	41.09	ditto		
Moorshedabad ...	Bagirhat ...	1.79	5.33	43.49	ditto		
	Magoorah ...	5.08	2.84	38.51	ditto		
	Berhampore ...	0.18	1.10	25.44	ditto		
	Rampore Haut ...	1.15	0.79	27.24	ditto		
	Lalbagh ...	0.80	0.88	28.57	ditto		
Dinapore ...	Jungypore ...	0.36	1.16	21.68	ditto		
	Azingunge ...	0.41	0.30	22.34	ditto		
	Lalgolla ...	0.10	0.62	20.48	ditto		
	Kandee ...	0.66	4.47	31.23	ditto	From 14th March.	
	Dinapore ...	0.13	Nil	26.85	ditto		
Maldah ...	Maldah ...	1.18	0.08	25.60	ditto		
	Chanchal ...	1.95	0.41	20.02	ditto		
	Bauleah ...	0.97	0.68	23.21	ditto		
	Nattore ...	0.37	2.75	25.98	ditto		
	Rungpore ...	Rungpore ...	0.71	0.58	33.66	ditto	
Bogra ...	Bhowanigunge ...	0.11	0.09	29.37	ditto		
	Bogra ...	0.24	10.20	39.63	ditto		
	Pubna ...	0.42	1.06	23.64	ditto		
	Serajgunj ...	0.30	0.97	28.16	ditto		
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	16.22	31st May	
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling { Hospital	ditto	5.29	54.35	17th July	
	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...	5.58	5.40	58.48	ditto	
		Boda ...	0.85	0.25	33.72	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	5.98	6.19	63.45	ditto	Not rec. 20th to 26th Jun.
	Cooch Behar Tributary States ...	Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	8.08	Not rec.	65.99	10th July	
Titalya ...		4.17	2.57	49.41	17th July		
Cooch Behar Tributary States ...	Cooch Behar ...	1.70	0.74	45.64	ditto		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 4th to 10th July 1875.	Rain from 11th to 17th July 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
EASTERN DISTRICTS.			Inches.	Inches.	1875.		
Dacca.	Dacca	{ Telegraph Office ...	0.22	2.87	36.66	17th July	
		{ Hospital ...	0.23	2.96	35.62	ditto	
		Moonsheergunge ...	0.61	1.84	28.67	ditto	
		Manickgunge ...	0.20	0.48	34.21	ditto	
	Furzedpore	Furzedpore ...	0.81	2.72	35.93	ditto	
		Goalundo ...	0.17	1.31	35.07	ditto	
		Madaripore ...	Nil	2.59	35.34	ditto	
	Backergunge	Burrial ...	1.87	Not rec.	28.50	10th July	
		Perozepore ...	3.35	ditto	32.34	ditto	
		Patooakhally ...	4.30	ditto	58.07	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan ...	3.35	ditto	41.95	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh ...	2.30	0.26	47.68	17th July	
		Jamulpore ...	2.84	Nil	36.66	ditto	
		Atia ...	1.00	2.35	44.05	ditto	
		Kishoregunge ...	4.04	1.05	50.24	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	{ Telegraph Office ...	0.60	6.50	59.80	ditto	
		{ Jail ...	0.68	6.46	60.85	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar ...	3.50	23.14	85.18	ditto	
	Noakholly...	Noakholly ...	3.19	6.88	60.38	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah ...	0.87	1.18	44.44	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah ...	0.07	0.90	52.63	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	6.50	2.83	49.24	ditto	
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	0.05	1.25	55.70	ditto		
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	0.28	1.30	29.58	ditto	
		Behar ...	1.12	1.16	20.95	ditto	
		Barh ...	1.23	Not rec.	20.74	10th July	
		Dinapore ...	{ Jail ...	1.30	5.10	24.20	17th July
	{ Cantonment ...		1.00	4.50	27.22	ditto	
	Gya	Gya ...	0.73	1.79	20.59	ditto	
		Nowadah ...	3.28	1.01	21.96	ditto	
		Arungabad ...	Nil	2.13	18.65	ditto	
		Jehanabad ...	1.94	1.91	15.75	ditto	
	Shahabad ...	Arrah ...	0.64	3.22	15.05	ditto	
		Sasaram ...	0.94	0.84	13.72	ditto	
		Buxar ...	3.15	0.48	18.25	ditto	
		Bhubpoah ...	0.57	3.42	15.93	ditto	
	Muzafferpore	Muzafferpore ...	0.23	Not rec.	14.30	10th July	
		Hajepore ...	0.57	ditto	31.60	ditto	
		Seetampurhee ...	0.40	ditto	13.30	ditto	
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga ...	2.07	0.61	19.42	17th July	
		Mudhoobunnee ...	0.33	1.94	18.69	ditto	
		Tajpore ...	1.25	2.00	23.95	ditto	
	Sarun ...	Chupra ...	1.18	2.29	18.04	ditto	
		Sewan ...	0.54	2.70	22.91	ditto	
	Champaran	Motiharee ...	3.67	0.53	23.46	ditto	
		Bettiah ...	3.11	4.21	31.59	ditto	
	Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	2.88	0.24	20.45	ditto	
		Begoo Serai ...	1.55	0.06	23.13	ditto	
		Jamooee ...	0.58	0.82	23.62	ditto	
BHAGULPORE.	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	3.35	0.42	14.36	ditto	
		Soopool ...	0.48	0.76	12.94	ditto	
		Muddehpooa ...	Nil	2.20	16.17	ditto	
		Banka ...	1.99	0.67	14.86	ditto	
		Sonbursa ...	1.20	1.28	15.50	ditto	
Purneah ...	Purneah ...	0.70	0.88	16.40	ditto		
	Kiseengunge ...	1.04	1.27	32.78	ditto		
	Arrazeah ...	2.55	4.77	26.21	ditto		
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka ...	2.66	1.01	28.27	ditto		
	Rajmahal ...	Not rec.	1.90	23.76	ditto	Not rec. 4th to 10th July.	
	Deoghur ...	1.90	2.29	20.40	ditto		
	Jamtara ...	2.09	3.10	29.05	ditto		
	Godda ...	1.72	1.89	14.72	ditto		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 4th to 10th July 1875.	Rain from 11th to 17th July 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	1.20	4.60	33.80	17th July	Not received 2nd and 3rd July.	
		... { Hospital	1.15	4.75	35.34	ditto		
		Jajpore	1.65	Not rec.	23.60	10th July		
		Kendraparah	0.70	ditto	14.40	ditto		
		Jugutsingpore	Not rec.	ditto	11.75	3rd July		
	Pooree	False Point	3.75	16.80	43.50	17th July	From 16th May.	
		Pooree	0.15	2.69	17.53	ditto		
	Balasore	Khoordah	1.62	2.32	27.62	ditto	From 16th May.	
		Balasore ... { Exe Engr.'s Office	1.00	11.50	20.40	ditto		
		... { Collector's Office	0.89	11.16	28.17	ditto		
		Bhuddrnok	1.50	7.84	24.77	ditto		
		Jellasure	0.67	9.84	27.56	ditto		
	Cuttack Tributary	Sorah	0.83	11.62	25.87	ditto		
		Chandbally	2.80	12.64	31.26	ditto		
	Mehals	Sumbalpere	2.53	5.12	22.25	ditto		
	CHOTA NAGPORE.							
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ... { Jail	1.57	3.70	27.98	ditto		
		... { Dispensary	1.42	4.63	30.60	ditto		
		Pachumba	1.82	2.67	23.65	ditto		
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	4.14	5.89	31.89	ditto		
		Palamow	2.95	2.13	20.12	ditto		
	Singbhoom	Chybassa	1.52	5.72	30.04	ditto		
	Manbhoom	Purulia	3.89	3.71	27.08	ditto		
		Govindpore	1.80	3.14	23.91	ditto		
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
	Sylhet	Sylhet	6.61	2.59	115.52	ditto		
		Seesaugor	6.11	Not rec.	53.29	10th July		
	Seesaugor	Golaghât	2.80	ditto	50.90	ditto		
		Jorehaut	3.62	ditto	45.82	ditto		
		Nazeerah	6.42	ditto	52.18	ditto		
		Deopanie	3.33	ditto	45.30	ditto		
		Hattiepootie	2.76	ditto	48.72	ditto		
		Mazeugah	4.85	ditto	48.80	ditto		
		Suntok	3.98	ditto	51.64	ditto		
		Cherideo	5.44	ditto	57.62	ditto		
		Benares	0.58	ditto	8.45	ditto		
		Akyab	6.50	17.20	88.06	17th July		

CALCUTTA,
The 24th July 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 18th to 24th July 1875.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat=100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	July 18th	10	29.519	29.537	89.5	84.0	78	N N W	...	...	CK, CS	scuds.
		16	29.407	29.425	89.3	83.5	76	W	...	0.08	...	o
	19th	10	29.467	29.485	88.7	83.0	84	E	...	0.08	K	
		16	29.379	29.397	91.8	84.4	71	E N E	...	...	K, C	
	20th	10	29.447	29.465	87.0	81.0	76	E N E	...	...	K	
		16	29.335	29.353	89.8	82.5	72	E	...	...	K, C	
	21st	10	29.475	29.493	85.4	81.0	81	S E	...	0.06	K, C, CS	
		16	29.412	29.430	87.0	80.2	72	S by E	...	0.06	C, K	
	22nd	10	29.498	29.516	87.5	82.8	80	S S E	...	0.02	K	
		16	29.393	29.411	87.5	81.8	77	S	...	0.08	...	o, r
	23rd	10	29.439	29.457	86.5	81.0	77	W	...	0.37	C, CS, K	
		16	29.354	29.372	84.4	81.8	89	S	...	0.25	CK	
SAVOR ISLAND.	24th	10	29.428	29.446	87.7	82.5	79	E by S	...	0.18	K	
		16	29.345	29.363	89.7	82.5	73	E	...	...	CS, C	
	18th	10	29.541	29.547	90	84	76	W N W	8.9	...	N	b, v
		16	29.423	29.429	86	82	83	N E	6.7	...	N	d, o, g
	19th	10	29.465	29.471	82	80	91	W	10.1	2.60	N	o, r
		16	29.378	29.384	86	83	87	W N W	6.4	0.30	N	b, p, v
	20th	10	29.417	29.423	84	81	87	E N E	13.7	...	N	b, p
		16	29.302	29.308	89	81	69	E N E	18.6	...	N	b, v, g scuds.
	21st	10	29.458	29.464	86	81	79	S E	16.7	0.30	N	b, p scuds.
		16	29.420	29.426	82	81	95	S E	15.6	0.60	N	o, p scuds.
	22nd	10	29.494	29.500	87	82	79	S	10.2	0.20	N	b, p, m scuds.
		16	29.417	29.423	87	82	79	S S W	11.8	...	N	b, v scuds.
CHITTAGONG.	23rd	10	29.454	29.460	87	82	79	W S W	11.9	...	K, S	b, v scuds.
		16	29.382	29.388	88	83	80	S W	11.8	...	N	b, v, g
	24th	10	29.430	29.436	85	82	87	N N W	11.0	0.10	N	b, p, v
		16	29.343	29.349	85	83	91	E S E	4.0	1.10	N	b, p, v scuds.
	18th	10	29.494	29.506	87	82	79	N N W	1.4	...	K, CK, KS	
		16	29.320	29.411	89	82	73	N	2.5	...	KS	u, t
	19th	10	29.402	29.454	85	80	79	S	3.2	0.60	C, K	h
		16	29.354	29.447	83	81	95	N	5.3	...	KS	p
	20th	10	29.436	29.528	87	80	72	E	3.5	...	KS	b, v
		16	29.364	29.456	86	81	79	S	3.6	...	KS	u
	21st	10	29.544	29.636	83	78	78	S E	7.4	...	K, KS	v
		16	29.489	29.582	81	78	86	S E	8.9	0.10	KS	p
MADRAS.	22nd	10	29.524	29.616	85	81	83	E S E	5.1	...	...	b, v
		16	29.429	29.521	80	82	83	S W	10.3	...	K	b, v
	23rd	10	29.463	29.554	85	80	79	S S E	5.2	...	K	b, v
		16	29.340	29.441	87	82	79	W S W	9.0	...	K, C	v
	24th	10	29.419	29.511	86	80	75	E	6.3	...	K, C	b, v
		16	29.346	29.438	85	80	79	S E	8.5	...	KS	v
	17th	10	29.704	29.734	92	72	34	W by S	20	...	...	b, c
		16	29.502	29.592	99	74	27	W	14	...	...	c
	18th	10	29.723	29.753	92	74	39	W by S	15	...	...	b, c
		16	29.569	29.599	90	76	50	W	16	...	...	c
	19th	10	29.732	29.762	92	74	39	W	18	0.01	...	cloudy.
		16	29.665	29.695	90	74	44	W by N	13	...	...	o
COIMBATUR.	20th	10	29.710	29.770	87	74	51	W S W	6	0.02	...	o
		16	29.614	29.644	94	74	35	W	16	...	...	o
	21st	10	29.709	29.739	90	74	44	W by S	19	...	...	cloudy.
		16	29.593	29.623	94	75	34	W S W	14	...	...	cloudy.
	22nd	10	29.731	29.761	92	75	42	W	18	...	...	cloudy.
		16	29.610	29.640	98	76	33	W by S	16	...	...	cloudy.
	23rd	10	29.730	29.760	91	74	41	W by S	8	...	...	cloudy.
		16	29.586	29.616	101	76	28	W	15	...	...	cl. udy.
	18th	10	29.482	29.564	89	80	66	E N E	1.5	...	CK, C	
		16	29.377	29.458	90	80	63	W N W	4.4	...	K, CK, C	
	19th	10	29.443	29.525	81	77	82	W N W	1.9	0.10	N	r
		16	29.320	29.403	82	78	82	W N W	1.5	0.10	N, C	
MADRAS.	20th	10	29.315	29.427	83	79	83	W N W	3.7	0.20	KS, N	u
		16	29.239	29.322	80	77	86	S W	3.5	0.90	N	d
	21st	10	29.343	29.426	79	77	90	W S W	6.2	4.90	N	r
		16	29.290	29.372	85	79	75	S S W	7.3	...	N	d
	22nd	10	29.420	29.502	87	78	65	S W	2.2	...	KS, C	
		16	29.350	29.432	85	80	79	S W	4.2	...	N	p
	23rd	10	29.413	29.495	83	78	78	W S W	2.4	...	KS, N, C	
		16	29.340	29.422	85	79	75	W S W	5.1	...	KS, N, C	
	24th	10	29.383	29.465	81	79	91	W	0.7	...	KS, N	d
		16	29.277	29.359	86	81	79	W S W	2.1	...	KS, N, C	
	18th	10	29.531	29.553	79	78	95	N	2.7	...	...	r
		16	29.434	29.455	84	80	83	W S W	5.3	...	...	q
MADRAS.	19th	10	29.544	29.565	81	80	95	S	2.6	0.40	...	o
		16	29.434	29.455	84	80	83	S	6.0	...	...	b
	20th	10	29.541	29.562	83	81	91	S S E	4.5	0.30	...	q
		16	29.471	29.493	81	79	91	S	6.0	0.20	...	r
	21st	10	29.696	29.688	78	77	95	S S W	7.9	1.00	...	r
		16	29.596	29.618	78	77	95	S W	8.3	2.40	...	r
	22nd	10	29.633	29.655	79	78	95	S S W	3.7	1.40	...	d
		16	29.549	29.571	82	78	82	S S W	5.8	...	...	g
	23rd	10	29.614	29.566	80	79	95	W	4.2	0.50	...	d
		16	29.454	29.475	84	80	83	S	5.6	...	...	b
	24th	10	29.518	29.540	83	80	87	S	3.3	0.10	...	b
		16	29.454	29.475	84	80	83	S	13.3	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th July 1875.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st July 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
July	15th	29.308	85.5	77.5	...	81.4	78.9	77.1	0.87	S E & S S E	6.0	539.8	1.85*	...	Overcast and cirri. High wind from midnight to 3 1/4 P.M. Rain from midnight to 9 A.M. and at 4 P.M.
	16th	506	89.0	79.5	144.0	84.2	80.6	78.1	.83	S E, S by W & S	...	243.7	0.06	...	Cumuli and cirri. Slight rain at 3 and 4 A.M.
	17th	408	91.0	80.5	144.0	85.6	81.1	77.9	.78	S, W S W & S by W	...	143.9	...	...	Cirri and cumuli. Drizzled at 5 1/2 and 6 1/2 A.M.
	18th	471	90.0	83.5	...	86.2	83.1	80.9	.85	S S W & Variable	...	111.1	0.12	○	Cirrocumuli and overcast. Light rain at 10 1/2 A.M., noon, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P.M.
	19th	425	92.6	82.0	138.9	80.7	82.9	80.6	.83	E N E & E by S	0.8	123.5	...	...	Cirrocumuli, cumuli, and cirri. Thunder between 4 and 5 A.M. Lightning at 4, 5 A.M., 7 1/2, 10 and 11 P.M. Drizzled at 5 1/2 A.M.
	20th	413	90.4	81.8	139.7	85.1	81.2	78.5	.81	E & E S E	3.4	222.6	0.06	...	Cumuli and cirri. Thunder at 2 1/2 P.M. Sheet lightning at midnight, 8 and 10 P.M. Light rain at 1 1/2 and 4 1/2 P.M.
	21st	430	87.4	80.4	138.0	83.6	80.3	78.0	.84	S E & S S E	0.8	273.7	0.08	...	Overcast and cumulon. Light rain at 3, 11 A.M., 2, 6 1/2 and 10 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1 1/2 feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	15.1
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	92.6
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	94.2
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.83
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.79
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	... { by lower rain gauge	2.17
	... { by anemometer gauge	1.15
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	2.53
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st July	...	33.41
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	31.68

* Fell since 4 P.M. of the 14th.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,

In charge of the Observatory.

The 22nd July 1875.

**Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the
Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of June 1875.**

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" North. Longitude 88° 20' 34" East. Height of the cistern of the
standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.		
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·530
Max. height of the barometer, occurred at 11 A.M. on the 9th	29·769
Min. height of the barometer, occurred at 3 P.M. on the 28th	29·322
<i>Extreme range</i> of the barometer during the month	0·447 ^{4/1}
Mean of the daily max. pressures	29·589
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·467
<i>Mean daily range</i> of the barometer during the month	0·122
<hr/>			
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	°
Max. temperature, occurred at 2 P.M. on the 4th	84·0
Min. temperature, occurred at noon on the 12th	98·7
...	77·2
<i>Extreme range</i> of the temperature during the month	21·5
Mean of the daily max. temperature	89·4
Ditto ditto min. ditto	80·1
<i>Mean daily range</i> of the temperature during the month	9·3
<hr/>			
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	80·7
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	3·3
Computed mean dew-point for the month	78·4
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	5·6
			Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·952
			Troy grains.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	10·19
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	1·98
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	0·84
			°
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	132·1
			Inches.
Rained 25 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	2·20
Total amount of rain during the month	11·83
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during	} 10·73
the month	
Prevailing direction of the wind	S. S. W. & S.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 26th July 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th July 1875, on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TOTAL TRAIN MILES.	
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching Receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				For 1st 10 days of July 1875.	Week ending 17th July 1875.
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	113,924½	1,25,817 0 0	11,533 4 7	6,58,005 30	2,40,118 0 0	22,835 7 2	34,368 11 9	127,627½	85,288	
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	98 5 0	9 0 3	.....	194 10 6	17 16 10	26 17 1	.....	.....
For previous 10 days of half-year ...	161,018	1,74,229 2 3	15,971 0 1	9,29,769 20	3,69,745 2 3	33,803 6 1	40,864 6 2	.....	.....
Total for 2 weeks ...	274,942½	3,00,046 3 0	27,504 4 8	15,87,775 10	6,18,868 2 3	56,728 13 3	84,232 17 11	For 1st 11 days of July 1874.	Week ending 18th July 1874.	
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	109,918	1,14,463 1 3	10,492 9 0	8,89,622 30	3,64,336 6 6	33,397 10 1	43,880 19 1	185,004	118,337	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	89 7 1	8 4 0	.....	284 11 1	26 1 11	34 5 11	.....	....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	272,155	3,16,211 6 0	28,986 0 11	22,76,822 0	9,58,079 6 9	87,823 18 11	116,809 19 10	.....	....

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th July 1875, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Total traffic for the week	4,125½	10,473 12 6	960 1 11	31,656 30	8,840 0 0	810 17 8	1,770 19 7	9,141½	6,356½
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	46 12 11	4 5 10	.....	39 8 7	3 12 6	7 18 4	.....	.....
For previous 10 days of half-year	5,844	14,982 1 9	1,173 7 2	47,580 30	11,340 13 0	1,039 11 6	2,412 18 8	.....	.....
Total for weeks ...	9,469½	25,455 14 3	2,333 9 1	79,217 20	20,186 13 0	1,850 9 2	4,183 18 3	For 1st 11 days of July 1874.	Week ending 18th July 1874.
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,010	9,069 6 9	831 7 4	71,127 30	19,174 14 9	1,767 14 0	2,589 1 4	16,340	10,258
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	40 8 6	3 14 4	.....	85 11 2	7 17 1	11 11 5	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	14,088	23,344 2 0	2,130 17 8	1,86,113 10	54,333 1 9	4,980 10 8	7,120 8 4	.....	.....

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th July 1875, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,477	908 0 0	90 18 0	12,472 0	433 0 0	43 6 0	134 2 0
Or per mile of railway	231	32 8 0	3 5 0	445 0	15 8 0	1 11 0	4 16 0
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	10,431	1,411 0 0	141 2 0	16,549 0	538 0 0	53 16 0	194 18 0
Total for 3 weeks ...	16,908	2,319 0 0	231 18 0	29,021 0	971 0 0	97 2 0	329 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,221	865 4 9	86 10 7	14,277 0	418 13 9	41 17 9	138 8 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	222	30 14 5	3 1 10	509 36	14 15 4	1 9 11	4 11 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	16,118	2,262 9 3	223 5 1	36,858 0	1,106 6 0	110 12 9	336 17 10

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

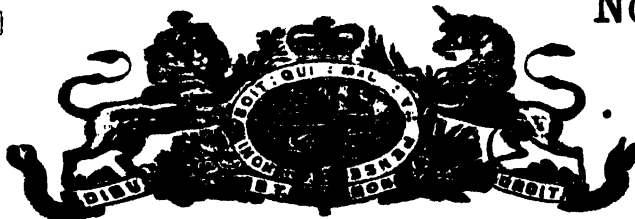
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th July 1875, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts. ●		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,223	856 0 0	85 12 0	5,254 0	400 0 0	40 0 0	125 12 0
Or per mile of railway	45	81 0 0	8 2 0	193 0	15 0 0	1 10 0	4 12 0
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	2,071	1,411 0 0	141 2 0	12,181 0	879 0 0	87 18 0	229 0 0
Total for 3 weeks	3,293	2,267 0 0	226 14 0	17,435 0	1,279 0 0	127 18 0	354 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,228	937 9 5	93 15 2	16,442 30	807 7 6	80 14 11	174 10 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	45	34 6 6	3 8 10	603 18	29 10 1	2 19 3	6 8 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,995	2,307 5 5	230 14 8	23,610 30	1,263 13 8	126 7 8	357 2 4

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 10th July 1875, on 158½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	30,054½	17,909 0 3	1,041 13 2	88,420 12	21,125 4 0	1,036 9 7	3,578 2 9
Or per mile of railway	190	113 2 8	10 7 6	558 23	133 7 11	12 4 9	22 12 3
For previous 3 days of July 1875...	14,681½	8,773 15 11	804 5 8	55,291 34	11,006 9 0	1,008 18 8	1,813 4 4
Total for 2 weeks	44,736	26,683 0 2	2,445 18 10	1,43,712 6	32,131 13 0	2,945 8 3	5,391 7 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	27,105½	16,338 4 5	1,497 13 7	1,36,730 39	22,582 6 10	2,070 1 1	3,567 14 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	171	103 3 10	9 9 3	864 1	142 11 3	13 1 7	22 10 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	42,976	26,247 2 11	2,405 19 11	2,19,439 6	35,480 7 5	3,252 7 6	5,658 7 2



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1874.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—SANITATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd August 1875.

READ—

The Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal for the year 1874, by Surgeon-Major John Martin Coates, M.D.

1. THE Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe the greater punctuality with which this report has been submitted, and the concise and practical form in which it has been prepared. The Sanitary Commissioner has divided it into five principal sections, in which he treats, 1st, of the results of registration during the year; 2nd, of the general death-rates and birth-rates of the year; 3rd, of the comparative prevalence of the several principal diseases; 4th, of his own personal proceedings; and 5th, of the principal topics of interest in each district in matters of health and sanitation. Appendix I of the report gives an interesting account of the nature and causation of the Burdwan fever, by Dr. Wilkie, who was specially deputed to enquire into the origin and the phenomena of this disease.

2. The general statistics of mortality have not been printed, as the results are not considered trustworthy, though it is noticed that they show an improvement over the returns of former years. The average death-rate per thousand of population is shown at 8.42 throughout the whole of the Lower Provinces, against 7.75 recorded in 1873.

3. The statistics of births and deaths in the selected areas have been printed in Appendix II of the report.

4. The number of selected areas has increased from 100 in 1873 to 139, of which 76 are urban and 63 are rural areas. The Sanitary Commissioner quotes, and apparently accepts as approximately correct, a calculation which estimates the average duration of life in India at thirty years and eight months, at which rate the average annual death-rate would be 32·57 per thousand of population. But it is doubtful how far this estimate can be assumed to be correct for the Lower Provinces of Bengal; and in reviewing the registration of the year, Dr. Coates has entered as approximately correct those results which exhibit a death-rate exceeding 25 per thousand. This result was obtained in 27 urban tracts and in 19 rural tracts among the selected areas. But in the majority of these the apparent improvement in registration was really due to an increase of actual mortality, owing to the prevalence of severe or epidemic disease during the year. There remain, however, seven urban and eight rural tracts in which the reverse was the case, the mortality having been lower, and the areas having maintained their place in the list entirely through more efficient registration. Conspicuous among these are Lohardugga, Patna, Dinagore, and Moorshedabad, in all of which districts the results of the year's registration are creditable to the officers concerned, though even in some of these the figures at page 4 of the report show that more attention is required to the returns of the general circles. On the other hand, it is observed that Fureedpore was the most unhealthy district of Bengal in 1874, owing to the prevalence and severity of malarious fever. In the town itself the mortality was 47·56 per thousand, in the selected rural areas it was 57·51; but the general returns of the district show a mortality of only 5·80, though there is no ground for believing that the general mortality was lower than that of the selected areas.

5. The suggestions made in the report for the improvement of registration practically resolve themselves into the employment of a paid agency for the purpose. This is already carried out to some extent in the selected areas; but it is manifestly impracticable in the general circles. And even in the selected areas it would seem that the employment of a paid agency has not so marked an effect as the personal attention and supervision of the officers concerned. In Jessore, where a grant is made to meet the expenses of registration, the results are not so satisfactory as in some districts which do not enjoy a similar advantage. The Commissioner has made no reference in his report to the Bengal Council Act IV of 1873, under which registration can be enforced in those areas to which the law is extended. The subject is however under consideration in a separate correspondence, and it appears in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion generally desirable to extend the Act over several of the selected area localities, and especially over those town areas in which municipalities are established. It may also be hoped that the operation of the Village Chowkidari Act VI of 1870 will result in improving the character and trustworthiness of the rural police, through whose agency the registration of these statistics is now principally carried out in the rural areas. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that Dr. Ghose, Civil Surgeon of Rungpore, is noticed as having exerted himself earnestly and successfully in the collection of vital statistics: and that a zemindar, Babu Romoni Mohun Roy, was induced by Dr. Ghose to undertake the collection of some special returns, which the Sanitary Commissioner considers to be entirely accurate. On the whole, it may be said that the results of the year show a decided improvement in registration, and encourage the hope that steady perseverance will gradually remove imperfections and supply deficiencies, and will furnish us with data from which trustworthy conclusions may be drawn.

6. As there has been no retrogression in the accuracy of registration, Dr. Coates is of opinion that the diminution of the death-rate under any specified disease argues a real decline in the prevalence of that disease. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that there was a decided increase in the number of deaths from injuries and accidents, and as there is no reason for supposing that such deaths were really more numerous, this difference is entirely due to improved registration. The same argument would tend to show that cholera and small-pox were less prevalent in 1874 than in the previous year. But in this case it is possible that the decrease arises in part from a more accurate classification of disease, and not from a real diminution of mortality. Still,

taking all diseases together, it is shown that in the majority of districts the public health was better than in 1873. It was anticipated that the famine in Northern Bengal and Behar would seriously increase the mortality, not only by deaths from actual starvation, but by debilitating the people and predisposing them to disease. But fortunately this apprehension proved to be unfounded. The reports of the local medical officers, and the personal observations of Dr. Coates himself, in his tours through the distressed districts, show that the relief measures adopted by Government entirely arrested the sickness which ordinarily attends privation. Preparations were made, in accordance with the desire of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, for sending a special deputation of scientific medical officers to investigate the extraordinary sickness and mortality which it was feared would ensue on the scarcity. But the investigation proved to be uncalled for, and the deputation was never sent.

7. At page 14 of the report, the Commissioner gives particulars of the mortality in some places in which it may be supposed that the supervision is more complete than elsewhere. In the town of Calcutta the deaths were 28·26 per 1,000 of population, a result which Dr. Coates thinks cannot be accepted as correct. But he is apparently not aware that the census of Calcutta has never been accurately taken, and that consequently no conclusions can be drawn from the ratio of the reported mortality to the recorded population. In the 14 military cantonments in Bengal the deaths amounted to 22·49 per 1,000, showing that registration in these areas is still very imperfect. In the several Government dispensaries the returns of sickness and mortality showed a death-rate of 7·53 to every 1,000 patients who were under treatment. From a comparison of the mortality in dispensaries with that in the country generally under the several classes of disease, Dr. Coates concludes that a large proportion of the deaths which occur from cholera and bowel complaints are not reported by our registering agencies. But it may be doubted whether this opinion is justified by the facts. It appears probable that in cholera only bad cases are treated in the dispensaries, and that the proportion of deaths is consequently higher than the general average: and that the more correct classification of diseases in dispensaries results in many deaths being shown in their returns as due to cholera and dysentery which, in Bengal generally, are entered as cases of fever.

8. There was a marked improvement in the registration of birth statistics during the year. What the actual birth-rate in the Lower Provinces is, and to what extent the births outnumber the deaths, we are still unable to say; but there can be no reasonable doubt that accurate figures would show an excess of births over deaths. In 1873 the excess of registered deaths over births was 9·66 per 1,000 of population; in 1874 the selected town areas showed an excess of only 5·14; while in the selected rural areas there was an excess of births over deaths amounting to ·36 per thousand. It has been shown above that this cannot be attributed to a more imperfect registration of deaths, and the improvement is consequently real; and the Sanitary Commissioner considers that satisfactory progress is being made in this department of registration. As regards the proportions of the sexes, the rate is 117 boys to 100 girls; whereas we know that in England 104 boys are born to every 100 girls. It is extremely probable that some part at least of this discrepancy is due to the less accurate registration of female births in Bengal as compared with those of males, but what the true proportion is we have as yet no sufficient data to show.

9. The third section of the report, which treats of the history of the principal diseases of the year, is illustrated by a series of useful and interesting diagrams, showing the monthly prevalence and fatality of the special diseases in the several circles, and in the urban and rural areas. Cholera occurred in every district, but less extensively and less severely than in 1873. It is observable that cholera was less prevalent in Behar than in any other circle of the Lower Provinces. The disease became epidemic in Midnapore just after the cyclone of October last, and it is noticed that the same result followed the cyclone of 1864. There was no serious outbreak of cholera at any of the large fairs during the year, conservancy arrangements having been well attended to.

10. Small-pox also was less prevalent than in 1873, in which year, however, the disease was unusually severe. The slight increase of mortality in some of the circles is attributed to more effective registration. Twelve districts are

specified as having suffered most from the disease, the deaths being most numerous in Bankoorah, where they amounted to 93 per 1,000 of population. It is noticed that none of these districts are protected by the circle system of vaccination and superintendence, and that this system is in force in all the districts in which the presence of the disease was slight or very mild in character. In a separate resolution lately recorded upon this subject, the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed an opinion, which he desires to repeat here, that desultory efforts for the extension of vaccination are of very little use, and that endeavours should be made to establish a complete system of protection within the areas which are taken in hand. The prejudice against vaccination, which still exists in some parts of the country, will be most effectually removed by practically showing the people that it is possible to ensure entire freedom from this terrible malady.

11. The general healthiness of the year was further shown by the fact that the mortality from fever, like that from cholera and from small-pox, was decidedly less than in 1873. It has long been known that the returns of deaths from this disease cannot be implicitly accepted, as the word fever is commonly used by the ignorant as a conventional term for all cases in which febrile symptoms are present from any organic disease. But, even when all allowances are made for incorrect classification, the Sanitary Commissioner thinks there can be no doubt that in Bengal fevers cause a far higher mortality than any of the other diseases. The most unhealthy months in the Lower Provinces are November and December, and this is entirely due to the prevalence and severity of fever. In 1874 the mortality from this cause was lower in Orissa than in any other circle, but even in Orissa it amounted to 4.56 per 1,000 of population. In the selected areas of the Fureedpore district, the deaths from fever were no less than 37.15 per 1,000 of population.

12. An interesting notice of the Burdwan fever, by Dr. Wilkie, who was specially deputed to examine the question, is appended by the Sanitary Commissioner to the present report. Dr. Coates expresses his concurrence in the conclusion arrived at by Dr. Wilkie, which is also supported by Dr. French, that the disease is purely malarious, and not of a typhoid character, and consequently is not contagious. Any discussion of Dr. Wilkie's theory regarding the origin of the fever would be out of place in the present Resolution, but the Lieutenant-Governor desires to commend the report to the perusal of members of the medical profession, as an expression of the views of an officer who is described by Dr. Coates as having had a good scientific training, and as being a careful and exact observer of the phenomena of the disease.

13. In the concluding section of the report, the principal topics of interest in each district are discussed in some detail, and the sanitary progress of the year is shown. It is satisfactory to learn that there is a general improvement in the sanitation of municipal towns. The towns of Dacca, Patna, Durbhunga, and Chittagong are noticed as special instances of this improvement, and in many other stations the relief works undertaken during the famine have been of a kind likely to have a good effect on the public health.

14. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that this report may be accepted as evidence of real and not inconsiderable progress made during the year, and as full of encouragement for the future. Registration is more carefully carried out, and the results are presented in a manner likely to be of practical service in calling attention to the existing causes of disease and to the conditions under which mortality most extensively prevails. The duty of inspection was actively and zealously performed by Dr. Coates, and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the visits of the Sanitary Commissioner to mofussil stations cannot fail to be of much assistance to local officers. Sir Richard Temple desires to thank Dr. Coates for his interesting and well arranged report, which has been drawn up in entire accordance with the instructions communicated in the orders upon the report of last year. Dr. Coates has now left India upon furlough, but the Lieutenant-Governor has every confidence that the important duties of the Sanitary Commissioner will be efficiently discharged by the officer who has succeeded to the appointment.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 31st July 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVA.	1 Burdwan, Aug. 2,* '75	3.19	Rainfall at Jehanabad 1.35, Raneegunge 3.70, Culna .45, Bood-wood 1.21 inches. Plenty of rain has fallen at the Sudder station and at Raneegunge during the past week, but complaints of want of rain continue to be made in the other subdivisions. Health fair.
	2 Bankoora, July 31, "	3.90	Heavy showers throughout the greater part of the district. Except in some few places, there has been sufficient rain to allow of the paddy being transplanted, and prospects generally are very fair. The manufacture of indigo has commenced.
	3 Beerbhoom, " 31, "	3.35	Showery weather. State and prospects of crops continue good.
	4 Midnapore, " 31, "	1.85	Weather dry during the beginning of the week, and showery the last few days. The rainfall is generally reported to be insufficient. The present is the season when abundant rain is most needed for the late rice, and though the total rainfall has been good, it has not been favorably distributed in respect of time.
	5 Hooghly, " 31, "	.94	Rainfall at Chinsurah 1.37, Bansberiah .92, Dhonakhally .54, Ballagore .70, Serampore 1.47, Chunditolla 1.10, Huripal 2.05, Pandocah 1.66, Kristonagore .42 inches. Weather cloudy generally, but without rain: unfavorable to a full crop in most parts of the district from want of rain, and dryness of the soil, just when the early rice should come into ear. Transplanting, too, of the late rice is delayed for the same reason. Rain threatens, but does not fall. A good fall would right matters if not too long delayed. A few cases of small-pox and cholera, but general health is fair.
	Howrah, " 31, "	.97	Weather very favorable for the crops. State and prospects of the crops are exceedingly good.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVA.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Aug. 2,† '75	2.08	Weather warm with drizzling rain, except Wednesday and Thursday. The early and late rice are doing well. The late gale and heavy fall of rain did little appreciable damage. Transplanting progressing rapidly. Fever decreasing at Barripore. A case of small-pox reported from Satkhara.
	7 Nuddea, July 31, "	1.68	Weather hot, and very little rain. Complaints are general of want of rain, and prices have been rising. Both early and late rice have suffered. Rain has fallen on each of the last three days at the sudder station. If the rest of the district has been equally fortunate, the loss from drought will not be very great as regards the early rice. The rivers are late in rising. Indigo is giving better produce than was expected, but the plant is stunted. The health of the people is generally good.
	8 Jessore, " 31, "	1.92	Weather cloudy, with moderate rain. Transplanting of the late rice continues. Prospects remain good.
	9 Moorshedabad, " 30, "	1.99	Weather cool owing to rain almost every day. Total of rainfall at Jungypore 1.09, Ramporehat 2.39, Lalbaugh 1.35. The rainfall of the week has done considerable good. It has enabled the cultivators to renew the transplantation of the <i>amun</i> , or late rice, and saved the <i>bhadai</i> and <i>amun</i> seedlings, which had suffered from previous want of rain. Rivers rising rapidly. It is feared that it will flood the low lands now planted with <i>amun</i> rice. Sugarcane is favorably reported on. Prices steady. Few cases of cholera and small-pox in thanas Shahanagore, Mancoilla Bazar, and Bhadoorihat. Cholera still lingers at Soojagunge.
RAJSHAHY DIVA.	10 Dinagepore, " 30, "	2.06	The Collector's rain gauge, a mile and half off, gives 4.34 inches. The drought broke up on Monday, since which there has been good rain—about an inch a day. The Collector has hardly yet heard of the effects of the rain, but it must be good. Transplanting has been pushed forward vigorously, and nearly half the late rice planted out. The <i>bhadai</i> , or early rice, much damaged by the drought; probably full half is lost. Jute and sugarcane are reported well of.
	11 Maldah, " 31, "	3.34	Weather cloudy during the first half of the week and rainy afterwards. Prospects of the next rice crop, the <i>bhadai</i> , have been improved by the rain, and are generally fair. Transplanting of the winter or late rice has been delayed by the dry weather. The Indian-corn and millets have begun to be reaped, and promise well.
	12 Rajshahye ... ..	.....	Return not received.

* Telegram of the 2nd August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 2nd August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Snadder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ENGAL.—(Contd.)			
Central Districts.— (Contd.)			
13	Rungpore, July 30, '75	5.86	A good downpour of 4 inches during last two days. Reports of rain having fallen are coming in from outlying sub-divisions, and the position is being retrieved. The <i>aus</i> , or early rice, has generally yielded a fair harvest. Transplanting of <i>aman</i> , or late rice, is now being actively proceeded with, but much damage has been done to the seedlings by the dry weather.
14	Bogra, „ 28, „	1.11	Weather very hot though cloudy. Rain was greatly wanted, but the heavy fall of the 27th July has done some good. The <i>aus</i> , or early rice, will not, the Collector thinks suffer, but the <i>aman</i> , or late rice, is in grievous want of rain for transplanting. If heavy rain falls during the week, the crops will do well; if not there will be risk. (Report for the second half of the week not received.)
15	Pubna, „ 31, „	1.41	Seasonable rain since the 28th July; rather more at Serajgunge than at Pubna. There is every appearance of more rain falling; that which has fallen has done good, but more is needed. The rivers are now rising, and the prospects of the crops are better than last week.
16	Darjeeling, „ 30, „	7.08	Rain fell more or less every day of the week. In the hills all the crops are progressing favorably; in the <i>terai</i> , the transplantation of the late rice is going on, but more rain is wanted.
17	Julpigoree, „ 31, „	10.64	Weather seasonable, except that there was an unusually heavy fall of rain on Wednesday. Prospects of crops are good. One case of cholera in the police lines at Julpigoree, but the disease is disappearing.
	Cooch Behar, „ 29, „	3.90	In the beginning of the week the weather was very hot. There have been some heavy showers of rain during the latter part of the week. More rain is still wanted to remove all apprehensions, respecting the prospects of the late rice crop.
Eastern Districts.			
18	Dacca, Aug. 2,* '75	8.59	Nearly five inches of rain fell on the 1st instant; looks like continuing. Crops are good. This rain will do much good to crops in high lands, and no harm anywhere.
19	Fureedpore, July 31, „	4.76	Rainy and cloudy throughout the week, and the inundation is increasing. The prospects of crops continue good.
20	Backergunge, „ 29, „	4.34	Rain has fallen in the district, and the prospects of the season are good. All well, save that there is a little cattle-disease in the police stations of Bowfa Gulshikhall, and Baramuddi. The health of the people is very good.
21	Mymensingh, „ 30, „	3.45	The early part of the week was dry and sultry, and the last three days shower. The water in the rivers has fallen some six feet. The prospects of the crops are at present favorable, and the only immediate danger of injury is from a sudden rise of waters, from present rainfall.
22	Tipperah, „ 30, „	8.98	Heavy rain all over the district except in the north, where more rain is wanted. Weather cloudy, and threatening more rain. Both the great rice crops are in good condition. The <i>aus</i> , or early rice harvest, has commenced, and promises to be a good one.
23	Chittagong, „ 29, „	5.59	Weather very hot up to the 26th July; since then high wind and much rain. Insects had begun to attack the plants, but this rain will remedy that. Crops promising well everywhere. Cattle-disease is still prevalent in Cox's Bazar sub-division.
24	Noakholly, „ 29, „	9.62	Weather cloudy and rainy. Incessant heavy rain for last three days, attended with strong south-easterly wind. The reaping of the early rice crops has begun in some places. The insect called " <i>kata gandhi</i> " has also appeared within the jurisdiction of Raypore. Transplantation of the <i>aman</i> , or late rice crop continues. The heaviness of the rain is generally unfavorable for the crops.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 27, „	.74	Occasional falls of rain during the week. Indian-corn is now ripe, and is brought for sale. The paddy and cotton crops are thriving well. Prospects on the whole are good, but a heavy fall of rain would be welcome.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 28, „	.77	Weather fair till the 26th July; since then it has been stormy, with showers of rain off and on. Maize is being sold in the markets, and the <i>aus</i> , or early rice crop is being reaped in places. The prospects of all crops now growing continue good.
BEHAR.			
26	Patna, Aug. 2,* „	2.48	Weather partly clear and partly cloudy, with rain at intervals. <i>Bhadoi</i> and rice crops doing well, except those on high lands, which are said to suffer somewhat from want of sufficient rain. Health generally good, except a few cases of cholera scattered over the district.
27	Gya, July 31, „	2.64	Weather moderately warm, with cool showers of rain. Highest reading of dry maximum thermometer was 92.6. Rain at Aurungabad 3.7. <i>Bhadoi</i> crops look flourishing everywhere. Transplanting of rice going on. No sickness reported except from Aurungabad; but cholera there is said to be decreasing.

* Telegram of the 2nd August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL — (Contd.)			
PATNA DIVISION — (Contd.)	28 Shahabad, July 31, '75	1.64	Weather unsettled, and hot till the end of the week. The rain which fell during the week has done considerable good. Transplanting of the late rice has been expedited. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops promise well. More rain is wanted in the sub-divisions of Bhubooah and Buxar. Cholera almost entirely stopped.
	29 Darbhanga, „ 31, „	1.89	During the early part of the week a strong east wind prevailed, with heavy clouds constantly passing overhead, but no rain. Since Thursday afternoon the wind has been in the west, and rain has fallen. The prospects of the <i>bhadoi</i> crops in the southern sub-division (Tajpore) are good; elsewhere the crop has suffered much from want of rain. The rainfall is still insufficient for transplanting rice, and unless heavy rain falls within a fortnight, the consequences will be serious.
	30 Mozufferpore, „ 31, „	3.56	Weather hot and cloudy. The rain that has fallen in Mozufferpore sub-division has done immense good to the crops. Transplantation of rice is going on briskly, and the <i>bhadoi</i> crops promise well. In Hajepore sub-division the rainfall has been 1.85 inches, and all crops are much improved. In Seetamurhee sub-division, there have been only one or two very slight showers, and prospects at present are decidedly bad. Very little rice has been planted out, and the nurseries are getting dried up and withered. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops are beginning to suffer from drought. Great anxiety prevails in the sub-division, and prices are rapidly rising.
	31 Sarun, „ 31, „	1.87	Rainfall at Sewan 1.13 inches. Weather was hot and close during the early part of the week, and seasonable for the last two days; east wind prevailing. There was a slight fall of rain throughout the district, except within the jurisdiction of thana Pursa, in the Sudder sub-division. The prospects of the <i>bhadoi</i> crops are favorable. Manufacture of indigo going on. Transplantation of the late rice is retarded for want of rain, which is most anxiously awaited. General health good.
	32 Chumpanan, „ 30, „	.83	The weather has been somewhat better this week than last, and the heavy showers that fell on Sunday have been general, and have done much good. More rain is, however, wanted for the rice crop, and it is to be hoped that the present threatening weather will not pass away without a general fall. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops are excellent, and the rice crop, though in want of rain, has not yet been seriously damaged by drought.
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.	33 Monghyr, „ 31, „	5.12	Seasonable weather. From Jamui the sub-divisional officer reported that rain was much wanted, and indeed two days ago it was wanted all over the district. There has been heavy rain, the Collector believes, all over the district during the past 48 hours, and the prospects are good.
	34 Bhagulpore, Aug. 2,* „	9.03	Ample rain for all purposes. Satisfactory reports from all parts of the district. The <i>bhadoi</i> , or early crop, ought now to be a good one, and all danger to it is passed. Transplanting of <i>aughani</i> , or late rice, is being pushed on everywhere. General health very good.
	35 Purneah, 31, „	6.12	Heavy rain on the 30th and 31st July. The late rain has saved the early rice crop, and transplanting of the late rice is said to be going on fast, everywhere except in Kishengunge, where the rainfall has been less than in other parts of the district. There is every prospect of a fair <i>bhadoi</i> , or early crop, now.
	36 Sonthal Pergah, „ 31, „	2.7	Weather warm, with heavy showers of rain about Doomka. Heavy rain in Deoghur; hardly any at Rajmehal and Godda. State and prospects of crops are good everywhere, but rain is wanted in the north. A good deal of cholera in Deoghur.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	37 Cuttack, „ 24, „	7.20	Heavy rain nearly every day. The rivers have risen, and in some places there have been slight floods, which soon passed off, doing no damage to the crops. The early rice is in excellent condition. Cholera is still prevalent in some places.
	38 Pooree, „ 20, „	3.45	Rainy and cloudy. The rivers have risen highly and over-flooded portions of the country. Cultivation and transplantation are going on on high lands. The crops on low lands have been submerged by the flood and breaches of embankments. Weeding operations are going on in Khoordah.
	39 Balasore, „ 30, „	1.41	The weather continues showery with a moderate rainfall, and is highly favorable to the growing crops. Cholera continues unabated—not in an epidemic but in a sporadic form. This district has certainly been infested with cholera during the present year to a very unusual extent.

* Telegram of the 2nd August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, July 30, '75	1.88	Weather seasonable and cool. No change to report. A little fine weather would however, be very beneficial.
41	Lohardugga, „ 31, „	2.30	Rain more or less every day. The <i>goondli</i> and <i>murwa</i> millets, and <i>maakas</i> , Indian-corn, have been somewhat damaged by the rain, but the prospects, both of the early and late rice crops are very favorable. In Palamow cholera is still prevalent, but not increasing, and cases of small-pox continue to be reported.
42	Singbhoom, „ 30, „	6.05	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of crops are favorable. District generally healthy. Only one fresh case of cholera during the week reported from Dhulbhoom.
43	Manbhoom, „ 31, „	2.51	Weather seasonable, but the rainfall seems to have varied throughout the district. The reports are generally good. In the south-east corner of the district, for want of rain the paddy has not been planted out, and a partial failure of the crop may be looked for. Elsewhere all crops are said to be doing well excepting Indian-corn, where it has been planted in too low ground.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 3rd August 1875.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 11th to 17th July 1875.	Rain from 18th to 24th July 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1875.		
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1.69	0.16	30.44	24th July	
		Cutwa ...	2.77	0.14	37.84	ditto	
		Culina ...	0.77	0.90	28.62	ditto	
	Burdwan ...	Bood-bood ...	0.82	1.86	22.08	ditto	
		Raneegunge ...	3.25	0.76	23.01	ditto	
		Jehanabad ...	3.17	0.70	22.99	ditto	
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...	1.06	1.18	24.82	ditto	
	Deerbhoom ...	Sooree ...	1.35	1.73	32.87	ditto	
		Hetampore ...	1.66	2.70	44.96	ditto	
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	3.66	1.22	33.92	ditto	
		Tumlook ...	5.25	2.80	33.98	ditto	
	Midnapore ...	Gurbeta ...	1.66	0.78	25.27	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office... Rxe. Engr.'s Office	7.82 7.85	6.03 6.05	29.87 35.00	ditto ditto	
	Hooghly ...	Hooghly ...	3.11	1.35	30.10	ditto	
		Serampore ...	5.53	1.35	28.23	ditto	
	Howrah ...	Howrah ...	7.05	0.80	35.40	ditto	
		Moheshrakha ...	5.18	2.31	23.48	ditto ...	
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island ...	9.20	5.20	38.51	ditto	
		Calcutta ...	7.38	1.14	34.27	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary Jail ...	7.63 7.63	0.85 0.81	32.82 32.57	ditto ditto	
		Busseerhat ...	4.86	1.40	34.77	ditto	
		Baraset ...	5.28	1.44	37.17	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	11.63	2.62	38.88	ditto	
		Barripore ...	12.68	1.32	35.39	ditto	
		Satkhira ...	6.87	1.19	40.46	ditto	
		Barrackpore ...	6.33	1.43	29.75	ditto	
		Dum-Dum ...	4.81	0.43	36.53	ditto	
	Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur ...	1.36	2.03	35.13	ditto	
		Bongong ...	3.79	0.26	38.92	ditto	
		Meherpore ...	0.85	0.39	32.29	ditto	
		Chooadangah ...	2.62	0.41	34.38	ditto	
		Kooshtea ...	2.75	0.32	36.43	ditto	
	Jessore ...	Ranaghat ...	2.05	0.17	30.46	ditto	
		Jessore ...	3.74	0.44	38.36	ditto	
		Narail ...	4.25	0.52	41.01	ditto	
		Khoolna ...	6.50	1.40	38.90	ditto	
		Jhenida ...	6.08	0.20	41.29	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Bagirhat ...	5.33	3.81	47.80	ditto	
		Magoorah ...	2.84	0.31	38.82	ditto	
		Berhampore ...	1.10	0.46	25.90	ditto	
Rampore Haut ...		0.79	0.69	27.93	ditto		
Lalbagh ...		0.88	0.87	29.44	ditto		
Dinapore ...	Jungypore ...	1.16	0.75	22.43	ditto		
	Azingunge ...	0.30	0.30	22.64	ditto		
	Lalgolia ...	0.62	0.20	20.08	ditto		
	Kandee ...	4.47	0.38	31.61	ditto ...	From 14th	
	Dinapore ...	Nil	Nil	26.85	ditto		
RAJSHAHYE.	Maldah ...	Maldah ...	0.08	0.53	26.13	ditto	
	Chanchal ...	Chanchal ...	0.41	2.53	22.55	ditto	
	Rajshahye ...	Bauleah ...	0.68	0.85	24.06	ditto	
	Rajshahye ...	Nattore ...	2.75	1.96	27.94	ditto	
	Rungpore ...	Rungpore ...	0.58	1.22	34.16	ditto	
RAJSHAHYE.	Bhowanigunge ...	Bhowanigunge ...	0.09	0.11	29.48	ditto	
	Bogra ...	Bogra ...	0.20	1.17	30.80	ditto	
	Pubna ...	Pubna ...	1.06	0.51	24.15	ditto	
	Pubna ...	Serajgunj ...	0.97	1.53	29.69	ditto	
	COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office Hospital ...	Not rec. 5.29	Not rec. 4.53	16.22 63.39	31st May 24th July
Julpigoree ...		Julpigoree ...	5.40	2.38	60.86	ditto	
		Boda ...	0.25	3.08	36.80	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office Civil Surgeon's Office	6.19 5.79	2.28 Not rec.	65.73 71.78	ditto ... 17th July	Not rec. 20th to 26th June.
Titalya ...		Titalya ...	2.57	0.89	50.30	24th July	
Cooch Behar Tributary States ...	Cooch Behar ...	0.74	0.92	46.56	ditto		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 11th to 17th July 1875.	Rain from 18th to 24th July 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
EASTERN DISTRICTS.			Inches.	Inches.	1875.		
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Dacca ... { Telegraph Office ...	2.87	1.38	38.04	17th July	
		... { Hospital ...	2.90	1.57	37.19	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge ...	1.86	1.42	30.09	ditto	
		Manickgunge ...	0.48	0.84	35.05	ditto	
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore ...	2.72	1.18	37.11	ditto	
		Goalundo ...	1.34	0.97	36.04	ditto	
		Madaripore ...	2.59	0.88	36.22	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	28.50	10th July	
		Perozepore ...	ditto	ditto	25.34	ditto	
		Patuakhally ...	ditto	ditto	58.07	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan ...	ditto	ditto	41.95	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	0.26	0.74	48.42	24th July	
		Jamalpore ...	Nil	2.94	39.59	ditto	
		Atia ...	2.35	1.05	45.10	ditto	
		Kishoregunge ...	1.05	0.07	50.31	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	6.50	0.70	60.50	ditto	
		... { Jail ...	6.48	1.00	60.85	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar ...	25.14	4.00	89.18	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly ...	6.88	3.25	63.63	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah ...	1.18	3.07	47.51	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah ...	0.90	1.82	54.97	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	2.83	1.09	50.93	ditto	
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	1.25	1.17	56.87	ditto		
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna ...	Patna ...	1.30	0.31	29.89	ditto	
		Behar ...	1.16	0.08	20.98	ditto	
		Barh ...	0.32	0.25	21.38	ditto	
		Dinapore ... { Jail ...	5.10	0.70	24.90	ditto	
			... { Cantonment ...	4.50	Nil	27.22	ditto
	Gya ...	Gya ...	1.79	0.79	20.59	ditto	
		Nowadah ...	1.01	0.31	21.08	ditto	
		Arungabad ...	2.13	1.04	18.65	ditto	
		Jehanabad ...	1.91	0.40	15.75	ditto	
	Shahabad ...	Arrah ...	3.22	0.19	15.24	ditto	
		Sasseram ...	0.81	2.08	15.80	ditto	
		Buxar ...	0.48	1.30	19.55	ditto	
		Bhubooh ...	3.42	0.54	16.47	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore ...	Not rec.	0.27	14.57	ditto	Not rec. 11th to 17th July.
		Hajeeপুর ...	ditto	Nil	31.00	ditto	ditto
		Seetampurhee ...	ditto	0.60	13.90	ditto	ditto
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga ...	0.61	Not rec.	19.42	17th July	
		Mudhoobunnee ...	1.94	0.21	18.90	24th July	
		Tajpore ...	2.00	0.02	24.22	ditto	
	Sarun ...	Chupra ...	2.29	0.43	18.47	ditto	
		Sewan ...	2.70	0.30	23.21	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee ...	0.53	Nil	23.46	ditto	
		Bettiah ...	4.21	0.90	32.49	ditto	
	Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	0.24	1.68	22.14	ditto	
		Begoo Serai ...	0.06	Nil	23.13	ditto	
		Jamoosee ...	0.82	0.58	24.40	ditto	
	BHAGULPORE.	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	0.42	0.18	15.15	ditto
Sopool ...			0.76	0.98	14.29	ditto	
Muddehpooa ...			2.20	0.86	17.03	ditto	
Banka ...			0.67	0.12	15.44	ditto	
Sonbursa ...			1.28	0.25	15.90	ditto	
Purneah ...	Purneah ...	0.38	1.64	18.04	ditto		
	Kissengunge ...	1.27	1.08	38.91	ditto		
	Arrareah ...	4.77	0.23	26.62	ditto		
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka ...	Rajmehal ...	1.01	1.21	20.48	ditto	
		... { Not rec. 4th to 10th July.	1.90	Not rec.	23.76	17th July...	
	Deoghur ...	Deoghur ...	2.29	0.91	21.31	24th July	
		Jamtara ...	3.10	1.85	30.40	ditto	
		Godda ...	1.39	1.93	16.04	ditto	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 11th to 17th July 1875.	Rain from 18th to 24th July 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	4.60	6.20	39.50	24th July	Not rec. 2nd and 3rd July.
		Cuttack ... { Hospital	4.75	7.20	42.71	ditto	
		Jajpore ...	7.80	3.20	34.10	ditto	
		Kendraparah ...	9.30	4.10	27.80	ditto	
		Jugutsingapore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	11.75	3rd July	
		False Point ...	16.30	6.90	50.40	24th July	
	Pooree	Pooree ...	2.89	9.23	28.78	ditto	From 16th May.
		Khoordah ...	2.32	7.07	34.69	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore... { Exe Engr.'s Office	11.50	3.00	23.40	ditto	
		Balasore... { Collector's Office	11.18	2.60	30.22	ditto	
		Bhuddruck ...	7.34	1.41	28.18	ditto	
		Jellawore ...	9.34	4.86	32.42	ditto	
		Sorah ...	11.02	3.22	2.09	ditto	
		Chandbally ...	12.04	2.07	33.93	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary	Mehala Sumbalporo ...	5.12	7.82	30.07	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... { Jail	3.70	1.25	29.18	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... { Dispensary	4.63	0.88	31.48	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Pachumba ...	2.67	1.87	25.52	ditto	
		Ranchee ...	5.39	2.16	34.05	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Palamow ...	2.13	2.52	22.64	ditto	
		Chybassa ...	5.72	3.13	33.17	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia ...	3.71	1.93	29.01	ditto	
		Govindpore ...	3.14	1.88	25.70	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet ...	2.59	3.74	119.26	ditto	
		Sebsaugor ...	3.43	Not rec.	56.82	17th July	
	Sebsaugor	Golaghat ...	1.41	ditto	52.31	ditto	
		Jorehaut ...	0.58	ditto	46.10	ditto	
		Nazeerah ...	3.60	ditto	56.04	ditto	
		Deopanie ...	1.37	ditto	48.67	ditto	
		Hattispootie ...	3.90	ditto	52.62	ditto	
		Masengah ...	1.78	ditto	50.58	ditto	
		Suntok ...	5.30	ditto	56.94	ditto	
		Cherideo ...	4.22	ditto	61.74	ditto	
	Benares	Benares ...	3.10	0.96	12.51	24th July	
		Akyab ...	17.20	6.30	94.36	ditto	

CALCUTTA.

The 31st July 1875.

W. G. WILLSON

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 25th to 31st July 1875.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	July 25th	10	29.488	29.487	86.0	81.5	81	S E	..	0.10	K	
		16	29.389	29.408	88.5	82.0	74	S E	...	0.17	K, CS	
	26th	10	29.539	29.567	85.8	81.7	83	S S E	...	0.11	C, K	
		16	29.471	29.489	89.3	82.0	72	S by W	...	0.13	K	
	27th	10	29.634	29.662	79.5	78.8	96	S	...	0.02	.....	o, r
		16	29.554	29.572	81.0	79.5	93	S	...	1.11	.....	o
	28th	10	29.648	29.666	84.0	81.7	90	S by W	...	...	.....	o
		16	29.536	29.554	86.8	82.3	81	S S E	...	...	KS	
	29th	10	29.615	29.633	81.0	78.0	86	S S W	...	...	.....	o, d
		16	29.525	29.543	86.5	81.0	77	S by W	...	...	K	
SAYGUR ISLAND.	30th	10	29.603	29.621	84.0	79.5	81	S W	...	...	CK	
		16	29.488	29.506	80.5	77.5	86	S S W	...	0.04	.....	o, d
	31st	10	29.556	29.574	81.8	79.5	90	S W	...	0.26	.....	o
		16	29.490	29.508	81.7	79.7	91	S	...	...	.....	o, r
	25th	10	29.439	29.445	86	82	83	S E	10.2	0.30	N	c, p, v scuds.
		16	29.394	29.551	87	82	79	S S E	11.3	...	N	b, v scuds.
	26th	10	29.557	29.563	84	80	83	S	12.5	0.20	N	o, v, g scuds.
		16	29.495	29.501	86	80	75	S S W	14.0	...	N	b, v scuds.
	27th	10	29.649	29.655	83	80	91	S	19.0	0.90	N	g, o, v scuds.
		16	29.557	29.563	85	81	83	S S W	11.4	0.20	N	o, m
CHITTAGONG.	28th	10	29.675	29.681	84	81	87	S W	17.5	...	N	o scuds.
		16	29.572	29.578	84	81	87	S S W	20.3	...	N	m, o scuds.
	29th	10	29.647	29.653	85	80	79	S W	27.5	...	N	o, m
		16	29.548	29.554	85	79	75	S W	27.3	...	N	b, v
	30th	10	29.633	29.639	84	81	87	S W	26.6	...	N	m, o scuds.
		16	29.516	29.522	85	82	87	S S W	23.3	...	N	m, o scuds.
	31st	10	29.585	29.591	82	79	87	S W	20.2	0.20	N	d, o
		16	29.508	29.514	85	81	83	S S W	16.2	0.20	N	m, o
	25th	10	29.439	29.531	86	79	72	E S E	5.1	...	CK, K	b
		16	29.429	29.521	86	80	75	E S E	9.3	...	K	b
MADRAS.	26th	10	29.626	29.719	83	78	82	S E	9.4	...	KS	u
		16	29.534	29.626	83	79	83	S E	12.3	...	KS	p
	27th	10	29.680	29.772	81	79	79	S E	7.9	1.20	K	b, v
		16	29.611	29.703	85	79	75	S E	15.1	...	KS	u, v
	28th	10	29.723	29.816	79	77	90	S	12.8	1.80	N	r, q
		16	29.628	29.721	81	78	86	S E	12.9	0.10	KS	p, q
	29th	10	29.658	29.751	82	79	87	S	11.5	1.80	KS	r
		16	29.601	29.694	79	78	95	S	13.9	0.90	.....	r
	30th	10	29.606	29.700	77	77	100	S	5.1	4.70	.....	r, u
		16	29.512	29.605	81	78	86	S W	14.9	1.60	KS	p
CUTTACK.	31st	10	29.555	29.649	75	75	100	W	4.8	5.70	.....	r, o
		16	29.495	29.588	79	78	95	S W	13.5	0.60	.....	r, u
	24th	10	29.706	29.736	90	74	44	W	18	...	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.619	29.649	93	73	35	W	14	...	.....	cloudy.
	25th	10	29.737	29.767	90	72	38	W by S	17	...	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.611	29.641	96	73	29	W by N	17	...	.....	c
	26th	10	29.734	29.764	93	73	35	W by S	21	...	.....	c
		16	29.616	29.646	99	75	29	W by S	15	...	.....	c
	27th	10	29.774	29.804	92	74	39	W by N	14	...	.....	b
		16	29.692	29.722	86	77	64	S E	11	0.01	.....	c
ARAB.	28th	10	29.839	29.869	89	78	59	S W by S	7	0.04	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.732	29.762	86	77	64	S E	13	...	.....	cloudy.
	29th	10	29.855	29.885	83	76	71	W S W	3	...	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.748	29.778	85	76	64	S E by E	5	...	.....	o
	30th	10	29.784	29.814	92	76	45	W	9	...	.....	c
		16	29.669	29.699	87	78	65	S E by E	9	...	.....	c
	25th	10	29.315	29.397	83	79	83	W	2.2	2.70	CK, KS	
		16	29.275	29.358	82	78	82	S W	5.7	...	KS, N	d
	26th	10	29.493	29.576	79	76	86	S W	2.9	0.80	N	d
		16	29.413	29.495	85	80	79	S	4.0	...	K, CK, N	
	27th	10	29.550	29.632	86	80	75	W S W	4.9	...	K, CK, C	
ARAB.		16	29.395	29.478	81	78	86	S S W	3.1	...	N	r
	28th	10	29.599	29.681	84	80	83	S S W	3.7	2.10	N	d
		16	29.523	29.605	83	79	83	S S W	6.2	...	KS, N	u
	29th	10	29.602	29.685	80	76	82	S W	6.5	1.10	N	d
		16	29.510	29.593	80	77	86	S W	7.0	1.10	KS, N	r
	30th	10	29.582	29.664	84	79	79	S W	3.3	1.30	CK, N, C	
		16	29.488	29.571	81	77	82	W S W	6.5	...	KS, N, C	
	31st	10	29.535	29.617	83	78	78	S W	5.3	...	CK, N, C	
		16	29.450	29.532	85	81	83	S S W	6.1	0.20	N	p
	23th	10	29.628	29.659	82	80	91	S	2.3	0.40	.....	p
ARAB.		16	29.561	29.583	80	79	95	S	1.4	0.10	.....	r
	26th	10	29.743	29.765	80	79	95	S	9.8	1.00	.....	r
		16	29.673	29.695	79	77	90	S	8.8	0.50	.....	d
	27th	10	29.806	29.828	81	79	91	S	5.4	0.30	.....	q
		16	29.737	29.759	80	79	95	S	8.3	...	.....	r
	28th	10	29.849	29.871	80	78	91	S	5.0	6.30	.....	r
		16	29.760	29.782	81	79	91	S S E	8.1	0.10	.....	p
	29th	10	29.786	29.807	83	80	87	S	5.3	1.20	.....	u
		16	29.715	29.737	79	78	95	S S W	8.5	0.30	.....	r
	30th	10	29.725	29.746	83	81	91	S W	6.7	2.80	.....	q
ARAB.		16	29.608	29.630	81	79	91	S W	7.8	0.50	.....	r
	31st	10	29.667	29.689	82	81	95	W S W	6.2	3.50	.....
		16	29.640	29.661	80	80	100	S W	8.0	0.90	.....	r

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st July 1875.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st July 1875.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			h	Miles.	In.		
July	22nd	29.463	89.2	80.5	145.0	88.7	80.9	78.9	0.86	S S E & S	...	196.2	0.35	...	Chiefly cumuli. Rain at noon, 2, 4, and 5 P.M.
	23rd	.413	89.8	81.0	141.8	84.1	81.1	79.0	.85	S	...	112.2	0.35	...	Cirri, cirrostrati, and cumuli. Rain between Midnight and 1 A.M. and 2 and 3 P.M.
	24th	.396	91.5	81.8	143.8	85.7	82.1	79.6	.83	E S E	...	97.7	0.28	...	Cumuli and cirri. Rain at 3½ A.M., 2½, 5½, and 7 P.M.
	25th	.431	90.0	81.2	141.4	84.5	81.1	78.7	.83	S E	...	232.9	0.17	...	Overcast and cumuli. Sheet lightning on N. W. from 7½ to 9 P.M. Rain at 10½, 11½ A.M., 2½, 3½, and 10½ P.M.
	26th	.504	89.3	81.0	141.8	83.8	80.7	78.5	.85	S E & S	0.5	192.2	0.26	☾	Stratoni and cumuloni. Slight rain after intervals.
	27th	.586	81.5	78.0	...	80.3	79.3	78.6	.95	S & S by E	...	186.1	1.11	...	Overcast and clear. Rain from 1 to 4½ and 8 A.M. to 2 P.M.
	28th	.596	80.9	80.6	125.0	83.3	80.8	79.0	.87	S S W	0.8	147.2	...	...	Stratoni, cumuloni, and scuds; brisk wind from 4 to 8 P.M.
	29th	.562	86.5	81.0	125.5	83.1	79.4	76.8	.82	S S W	1.9	311.3	...	...	Overcast and cumuli. Brisk wind from 4 A.M. to 8½ P.M. Sheet lightning on N. W. at 9 P.M. Drizzled at 10 A.M. and 11 P.M.
	30th	.552	87.2	80.0	136.6	82.3	78.9	70.5	.83	S W & S S W	2.0	206.1	0.04	...	Overcast and stratoni. Brisk wind between 2 and 8 P.M. Light rain at 3, 4, and 11 P.M.
	31st	.530	82.3	78.6	...	80.6	78.9	77.7	.91	S W & S S W	4.5	215.0	0.45	...	Overcast. Slight rain at 2, 3, and 11 A.M. and from 1 to 11 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	18.5
The maximum temperature during the past ten days	...	91.5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	91.2
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0.86
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.89
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st	... { by lower rain gauge	3.01
	... { by anemometer gauge	2.92
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	4.91
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st July	...	36.42
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	36.59

GOPENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 2nd August 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendrapara Canal for the month of May 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—39 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.					
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.						Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.											
6	Jaggery	Mds. 770	Rs. 3,850	1,068	38	608	Rs. A. P. A. P. 5 0 0 ...	1	Coir rope	Mds. 36	Rs. 18	72	3	96	Rs. A. P. A. P. 0 8 0 ...	6	Local	Mds. 770	Rs. 3,850	38	608	Rs. A. P. A. P. 5 0 0 ...			
6	Total	770	3,850	1,068	38	608	5 0 0 ...	1		36	18	72	3	96	0 8 0 ...	7	1 Govt.stores	36	18	3	96	0 8 0 ...			
TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.																									
6	Empty boats	...	.....	321	11	462	4 2 0 ...	1	Bamboo mats	135	135	270	10	422	3 12 0 ...	6	Local	...	.....	11	462	4 2 0 ...
6	Total	...	...	321	11	462	4 2 0 ...	1		135	135	270	10	422	3 12 0 ...	7	1 Govt.stores	135	135	10	422	3 12 0 ...	
12	Total	770	3,850	1,399	49	1,070	9 2 0 0 1 6	2		171	153	342	13	518	4 4 0 0 1 5	14		941	4,003	62	1,588	7 14 0 ...			
265	Total of sample month last year	...	2,35,082	43,990	1,571	55,669	536 10 0 0 1 8	36		...	13,322	19,157	684	24,476	252 0 8 0 1 9 301	...		...	2,48,404	2,255	80,145	788 10 8 0 1 8
MISCELLANEOUS.																									
Local Traffic.																									
Nil	Nil	Nil	

closed for repairs, and was reopened on the 28th May 1875.

TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.														
	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...
9 Total of same month last year	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...
12 Grand Total "	770	3,550	1,389	49	1,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
274 Grand Total of same month last year "	...	2,35,082	43,990	1,571	55,669	542	0	0	...	60	...	...	...	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal for the month of May 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.						
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	REMARKS.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.						Maunds.	Tons.														
42	Straw	4,156	1,299	10,289	367	2,799	55 2 8	...	17	Firewood	4,407	441	8,874	317	2,897	42 2 0	...	196	Local	9,584	27,335	1,067	13,737	202 3 5	0 2 8	
16	Jaggery	1,840	9,260	3,923	140	1,654	19 12 0	...	4	Ghooting	1,021	191	1,673	69	640	8 4 0	...	65	Govt.	5,547	810	662	6,752	93 2 0	0 2 6	
6	Salt	930	4,600	1,896	60	1,536	18 10 0	...	1	Charcoal	119	178	222	8	71	1 0 0	...	...	stores	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Cotton	880	8,600	1,625	58	1,335	16 0 0	...	43	Empty boats	...	...	7,771	277	3,144	41 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Timbers	425	1,381	662	23	804	9 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Furnitures	261	261	348	12	423	4 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Gallnuts, &c.	223	223	297	11	361	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Pumpkins	295	221	985	23	168	3 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Tiles	200	3	340	12	182	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Castor-seed, &c.	119	416	159	6	193	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Gram	65	98	198	6	102	2 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Lack	60	960	176	6	145	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Firewood	97	10	278	10	69	1 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Rice	43	43	87	3	5	0 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Sundries	20	20	45	2	55	0 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	Empty boats	...	...	8,991	321	3,453	52 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Passenger boats	...	...	350	12	423	5 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
196	Total	9,584	27,335	29,892	1,067	13,737	202 3 5	0 2 8	65		5,547	810	18,540	662	6,752	93 2 0	0 2 6	261		15,131	89,145	1,729	20,489	295 5 9	0 2 7	
66	Total of same month last year	2,996	3,679	6,463	230	3,789	50 13 4	0 2 5	30		1,270	3,015	7,322	261	8,065	103 9 5	0 2 3	95		3,305	6,694	421	12,454	154 6 9	0 2 3	

1	Timber No. 18	72	4 8 0
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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Canal for the month of May 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.						
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.													
38	Coal	8,925	5,199	17,900	...	...	Rs. A. P.	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	2,681	Local	1,89,705	11,38,638	18,552	2,81,177	...	...	4,263	8	3
30	Cotton	4,240	74,846	10,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Firewood	1,165	8	2,755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	Grain	21,450	61,923	43,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Hides and horns	1,545	25,075	3,765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Jaggery and sugar	3,725	13,588	8,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	Metal	5,240	1,67,425	14,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
198	Miscellaneous	12,849	1,31,283	38,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
176	Oil and oil-seeds	46,140	1,45,128	78,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Paddy and rice	13,450	24,241	24,065	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Piece-goods	1,910	1,45,155	6,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Thread	2,325	72,000	6,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
229	Garden produce	11,619	17,824	33,879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Pottery	254	179	3,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	Salt	41,455	1,80,680	76,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Silk and indigo	313	51,210	1,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Stute	100	400	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Straw	6,237	2,725	18,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Tobacco	3,140	17,430	7,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Fishes	40	80	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Tiles	630	472	1,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Sand	2,983	284	7,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
725	Empty boats	...	...	70,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
721	Passenger boats	...	...	41,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,681	Total	1,89,705	11,38,638	5,19,475	18,552	2,81,177	4,263	8	3	0	3	...	...	...	2,681	Total	1,89,705	11,38,638	18,552	2,81,177	...	...	4,263	8	3
2,395	Total of same month last year	1,53,312	8,38,150	4,36,965	15,615	2,70,408	3,927	15	1	0	2	...	...	...	2,395	Total	1,53,312	8,38,150	15,615	2,70,408	...	...	3,927	15	1

16 miles during the month; whereas in May 1874 the average was 17 miles.

REMARKS.

16 miles during the month; whereas in May 1874 the average was 17 miles.

	MISCELLANEOUS.	A ton of goods was carried on the average
Rafts of timber,		
Logs 58	16 10 0	...
Passengers, No. 6,392	137 11 0	...
Dunnage, &c.	11 6 3	...
Bots passed free ...	.....	...
Total Total of same month last year ...	165 11 3 179 3 8	165 11 3 179 3 8
Grand total ...	18,552 2,811,177	18,552 2,811,177
Grand total of same month last year ...	15,805 2,704,488	15,805 2,704,488

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidpellee Tidal Canal for the month of May 1875.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.						
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	REMARKS.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.						Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.												
290	Paddy	Mds. 60,739	Rs. 74,976	1,33,015	...	...	Rs. A. P. 2,23 15 0	A. P. ...	...	...	Mds. ...	Rs. ...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. ...	A. P. ...	1,043	Local...	Mds. 89,065	Rs. 2,57,410	9,331	2,20,886	Rs. A. P. 3,843 7 9	A. P. 0 3 3	the average 28½ miles during the month.
9	Rice	1,270	2,612	2,940	...	...	23 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Nuts	70	330	435	...	...	7 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Shelling lime	60	78	80	...	...	0 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Shells	100	40	200	...	...	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Vegetables	28	70	70	...	...	0 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Hemp	260	1,120	940	...	...	7 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Passenger boats	...	...	2,775	...	...	36 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
401	Empty boats	...	...	50,800	...	...	685 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Tamarind	540	771	2,175	...	...	26 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Pottery	1,170	54	710	...	...	9 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	Miscellaneous	8,035	99,055	22,375	...	...	3 13 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Salt	8,712	35,442	21,700	...	...	23 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Straw	1,327	497	5,295	...	...	37 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Sondree wood	...	715	2,200	...	...	24 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hatal wood	...	485	1,590	...	...	23 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mats	970	11,120	4,192	...	...	29 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	H mp-seed	200	1,000	650	...	...	3 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Jaggery	130	490	320	...	...	2 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Fire-wood	450	30	975	...	...	6 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Rye	100	300	500	...	...	3 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Timber	10	15	100	...	...	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Cotton	645	12,440	4,400	...	...	69 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Sugar	161	1,410	990	...	...	17 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Potatoes	410	138	1,045	...	...	16 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Tobacco	1,383	6,090	4,675	...	...	69 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Plantain	...	47	225	...	...	4 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Betel	170	495	503	...	...	3 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Plank	...	80	575	...	...	10 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Coal	1,675	387	3,275	...	...	53 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Spice	350	6,900	800	...	...	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Fruit	...	308	745	...	...	10 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Oil-cake	50	60	75	...	...	0 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,043	Total	89,065	2,57,418	2,61,205	...	9,331	3,843 7 9	0 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	2,20,886	...	...	...	1,043	...	89,065	2,57,418	9,331	2,20,886	3,843 7 9	0 3 3	...
1,976	Total of same month last year	1,35,569	8,36,233	5,16,861	...	18,459	5,35,820	7,420 6 9	0 2 6	3	...	...	650	23	673	11 12 6	3 3	1,979	...	1,35,569	8,36,233	18,482	5,35,993	7,432 3 3	0 2 6	...

the average 28½ miles during the month.

[illegible]

ABSTRACT.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1875-76.		TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1874-75.		REMARKS.								
	During the month.	To end of month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of corresponding month.									
ORISSA CIRCLE.													
Kendrapara	13	6	0	1,134	11	4	794	0	8	2,759	1	7	Kendrapara Canal remained closed for traffic up to 28th of the month : hence the falling off in the tollage.
High Level, Section I	301	8	1	632	13	2	154	12	9	235	10	8	
Taldandah	119	6	3	211	15	4	53	2	9	132	4	10	
Total	434	4	4	1,989	7	10	1,002	0	2	3,176	1	1	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.													
Midnapore	4,439	3	6	8,351	10	5	4,107	2	9	8,420	7	1	In the Tidal Canal the falling off in the tollage is due to the stoppage of the transport of rice and paddy for the famine districts.
Tidal	3,852	0	9	8,192	15	3	7,435	2	6	16,345	6	9	
Total	8,291	4	3	16,544	9	8	11,543	5	3	24,665	13	10	
Grand Total	8,715	8	7	18,514	1	6	12,544	5	5	27,841	14	11	

The 9th July 1875.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Col., S.C.,*
Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

KHURREEF SEASON 1875, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST JUNE 1875.
Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of June 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.		RICE IRRIGATION.				SUGARCANE AND OTHER PERENNIAL CROP IRRIGATION.				RAINFALL.			REMARKS.		
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st June 1875.	Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1875 and up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7 & 8).	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9, 11, & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during month.	Inches during Khurreef season.		Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
Orissa ...	Cuttack	{ Kendrapara ... High Level, Section I. Toldundah ... Matchong ... Total of the month ... Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	1,269	129.30	3,119	2,070	5,189	111	1	112	5,301	8,302	{ 18'64 18'64	18'64	12'08	a The details of column 13 are— At the rate of Re. 1 10,609 Ditto of Re. 3 11 Total 10,620	
			675	127.40	2,533	.....	2,455	4,988	29	.....	29	5,017	6,651			
			1,300	38.153	304	.....	.....	304	72	.....	72	867	1,984		
			650	26.91	139	.....	.....	139	47	.....	47	196	1,709		
			...	...	6,095	.....	4,525	10,620	259	1	260	10,880	18,646		
{ South-Western ...	{ Midnapore ... Howrah ... Total of the month ... Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	{ Midnapore ... Panchkoorah ... Total of the month ... Total of the corresponding month of previous year ... Grand total of the month ... Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	875	361.50	15,206	8,708	14,232	39,146	38,146	39,367	11'12	11'12	11'63	b The area leased up to the end of the last month was 25,000 Ditto ditto during the month under report 18,476 Total 44,076 Total 44,076 But every one of these leases, with the exception of one, has been granted at the lower rate on application made up to 30th April 1875. The lease at the penalty rate covers 275 acres.	
			300	47.31	...	1,886	4,244	5,939	5,939	3,965	7'01	7'01	5 years, 8'98		
			15,206	10,394	13,476	44,076	644,076	43,332		
			22,646	...	20,586	43,232	43,232
			20,988	13,162	20,546	51,496	259	1	260	51,956	61,878

G. A. SEARLE, Lieut.-Col., S.C.,

Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 24th July 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th July 1875, on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TOTAL TRAFFIC MILES.
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching Receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	104,538	1,25,986 15 3	11,548 16 1	7,05,904 20	2,84,107 13 0	26,043 4 4	37,592 0 5	83.7
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	98 7 2	9 0 6	.....	222 0 0	20 7 0	29 7 6	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	274,942½	3,00,040 3 0	27,504 4 8	15,87,775 10	6,18,858 2 3	56,728 13 3	84,232 17 11	212.9
Total for 3 weeks	379,480½	4,26,033 2 3	39,053 0 9	22,93,679 30	9,02,965 15 3	82,771 17 7	1,21,824 18 4	.....
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	111,049	1,14,503 15 6	10,496 3 11	10,78,112 30	4,39,616 11 5	40,298 4 0	56,704 7 11	144.6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	89 7 7	8 4 1	.....	343 8 8	31 9 9	39 13 10	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	383,204	4,30,715 5 6	39,482 4 10	33,53,934 30	13,97,696 2 2	1,28,122 2 11	167,604 7 9	448.7

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th July 1875, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	3,810½	9,920 5 3	909 7 4	40,619 10	12,063 7 0	1,105 16 3	2,015 3 7	8.1
Or per mile of railway		44 5 4	4 1 4		53 14 8	4 18 10	9 0 2	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	9,469½	25,455 14 3	2,333 9 1	79,217 20	20,186 13 0	1,850 9 2	4,183 18 3	15.4
Total for 3 weeks	13,280	35,376 3 6	3,242 16 5	119,836 30	32,250 4 0	2,956 5 5	6,199 1 10	.....
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,002	9,750 15 3	893 16 8	64,402 20	19,988 5 6	1,832 5 4	2,726 2 0	10.7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year		43 9 3	3 19 11		89 5 4	8 3 9	12 3 8	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	18,000	33,095 1 3	3,033 14 4	2,50,515 30	74,321 7 3	6,812 16 0	9,946 10 4	37.3

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th July 1875, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s.	
Total traffic for the week	7,675	1,050 0 0	105 0 0	17,098 0	621 0 0	62 2 0	167 2	
Or per mile of railway	274	37 8 0	3 15 0	632 0	22 0 0	2 4 0	5 19	
For previous 3 weeks of half-year...	18,908	2,319 0 0	231 18 0	29,021 0	971 0 0	97 2 0	329 0	
Total for 4 weeks	24,583	3,369 0 0	336 18 0	46,719 0	1,592 0 0	159 4 0	496 2	
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,582	904 8 9	90 9 2	14,928 0	510 10 6	51 1 4	141 10	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	235	32 4 11	3 4 7	533 0	18 3 10	1 16 6	5 1	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	22,700	3,167 2 0	316 14 3	51,786 0	1,617 0 6	161 14 1	478 8	

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

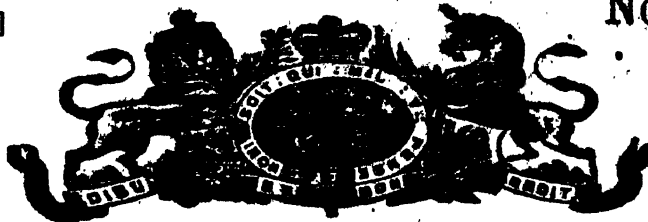
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th July 1875, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,488	1,009 0 0	100 18 0	4,504 0	385 0 0	38 10 0	139 8 0
Or per mile of railway	55	37 0 0	3 14 0	165 0	14 0 0	1 8 0	5 2 0
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	3,293	2,267 0 0	226 14 0	17,435 0	1,279 0 0	127 18 0	354 12 0
Total for 4 weeks	4,781	3,276 0 0	327 12 0	21,939 0	1,664 0 0	166 8 0	494 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,231	908 0 11	90 16 2	11,379 10	462 2 0	46 4 4	146 0 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	45	36 10 0	3 13 3	417 23	16 15 4	1 13 11	5 7 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,226	3,305 6 4	330 10 10	34,990 0	1,726 0 0	172 12 0	503 2 10

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 17th July 1875, on 158½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	23,460½	16,196 1 0	1,484 13 9	87,749 34	18,023 4 2	1,735 11 0	3,220 3 9
Or per mile of railway	180	102 5 6	9 7 8	554 20	119 10 3	10 19 4	20 7 0
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	44,736	26,093 0 2	2,445 18 10	1,43,712 6	32,131 13 0	2,945 8 3	5,391 7 1
Total for 3 weeks	73,196½	42,879 1 2	3,930 11 7	2,31,462 0	51,065 1 2	4,680 19 3	8,611 10 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	27,193½	15,110 10 5	1,385 2 10	1,12,865 18	22,984 13 6	2,106 18 11	3,492 1 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	172	95 7 9	8 15 1	713 9	145 3 11	13 6 3	22 1 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	70,160½	41,357 13 4	3,791 2 0	3,32,304 24	58,465 4 11	5,350 6 5	9,150 9 2



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 7th August 1875.

Present:

The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH, C.S.I., *presiding.*
 The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
 The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
 The Hon'ble STUART HOGG,
 The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
 The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
 The Hon'ble BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW,
 The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
 and
 The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD ASHGHAH ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.

SURVEY AND DEMARCATION OF LAND.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the survey of land and for the establishment an

maintenance of boundary marks, be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill. When this Bill was referred to a Select Committee, the Committee called for opinions and suggestions from those most qualified to give them. They amended the Bill, reported upon it preliminarily, and suggested that their report be published in the *Gazette*. Further suggestions were then received, and after considering them carefully, the Committee had submitted the Bill in this form. Considerable alterations had been needed in the Bill since it went into Committee, and he would now state briefly the scheme of the Bill and the shape in which it now appeared.

The second Part of the Bill provided that the Lieutenant-Governor might order a survey of any tract of land and the demarcation of its boundaries; that he might appoint a Superintendent of Survey and assistants—special officers—if the proceedings to be taken were large enough, otherwise the Collector of the district would perform the functions of the Superintendent of Survey. Section 5 provided that a proclamation should be published, addressed to the occupants of the lands which were about to be surveyed, and of the contiguous lands, and to all persons employed on or connected with the management of, or otherwise interested in the lands, calling upon them to look after their own interests and to give assistance. This was only a general proclamation, and non-compliance with its directions was not attended with any penal consequences: there was no legal obligation to obey the order. But by a subsequent section the Collector was empowered to issue a special notice on any persons interested whose attendance he required, and then such persons would be legally bound to attend and do the things mentioned in section 5 (namely, give all necessary information, point out boundaries, and so on) which were necessary for the prosecution of the survey. Sections 8 to 10, however, distinctly enacted that the materials provided, and the laborers supplied, should be paid for. It had been represented to the Select Committee that one of the causes of the unpopularity of surveys was that the people were compelled to give their labor and supply petty materials without payment. The Committee hoped that this section would remove that ground of dissatisfaction.

Sections 11 to 13 were intended to obviate the great delay which occurred in these survey proceedings from the unfortunate habit which those interested in the land in this country seemed to have of not taking objections at the time when objections ought to be taken, and when they could most easily be inquired into, and then at the last stage coming forward with some objection which would re-open the whole proceedings. The object of the sections was to enable the Collector, when he had reason to believe that any person had any objections to make, to compel him to come forward with them. The penalty was not summarily to exclude the person from objecting if he did not do so within the time appointed; but if the objections were not brought forward till a subsequent stage, to throw on the objector the expenses of any further inquiry that might be necessary, and this whether his objections were valid or not.

The proviso of section 11 was one which had been introduced at the request of their colleague, the representative of the zemindars, on the ground that very often the local agents of zemindars did not like finally to pledge themselves to accept boundaries on behalf of their absentee principals without sending maps and papers to them for approval. That seemed a natural objection, and in deference to it the Committee provided that when the Collector called upon the local representative of the zemindar to agree to the boundaries laid down, or to state in their objections within fifteen days, the zemindar's agent might either signify his agreement or might say:—"Before giving a formal consent, I must send the maps and papers to my principal in Calcutta; and as a pledge that I am in earnest about it, here, within the time allowed, I deposit the price of making copies of the maps, and I will give the answer of my principal within the time fixed by law."

Part III contained the germ from which this Bill sprung. It enabled the Collector to erect boundary marks and to recover the expense of such erection from the zemindars and tenure-holders. When the Bill was introduced into Council, its history was fully explained and was on the records of the Council, and it was unnecessary for Mr. Dampier to go into that again. He would only explain the system the Committee had adopted for apportioning the expenses

of the boundary marks. In the process of a survey the first thing required was generally temporary boundary marks. The ameen or other survey officer traced out and went over the boundaries first, and put up small mounds of earth or similar marks, which served to guide those who came afterwards. Section 14 provided that these marks should be preserved and kept in order until the permanent marks were erected. But the work was trifling, and would be so much more readily done by persons on the spot than by absent zemindars, that it was thought better to give the Collector power to call upon any occupant, even a cultivating ryot, to look after the temporary marks put up until the survey operations should be concluded and a final award given as to disputed boundaries, or until permanent boundary marks were erected. Sometimes it was found convenient to put up permanent boundary marks before the survey had passed over the ground; but whether before or after, permanent boundary marks had to be put up, and they consisted generally of pillars, about two feet high, or of rough pieces of unhewn stone: and to look after these was a duty imposed upon the zemindars, farmers, or tenure-holders. It was their duty to protect these boundary marks, to give notice to the Collector if any were removed or injured, or required repairs, if of masonry. Having had these permanent marks put up, the Collector was to recover the expense of erecting them from the parties interested. Under the original Bill, the recovery of expenses was to be made from zemindars only. The Select Committee had included tenure-holders, because it was often the case that the zemindar really knew nothing of his estate, and had very little interest in its local circumstances. For instance in Midnapore, where the survey was now going on, Watson & Co. were putnee-holders of large estates, and the zemindars had but little interest in them, and it would not be fair to throw the whole expense upon the zemindars in such cases. Therefore the Committee had provided for the apportionment of expenses between the zemindars and tenure-holders. The provisions for apportioning those expenses would be mentioned further on.

In section 17 the Committee had followed the Road Cess Act. The Collector was to recover the expense from the zemindars, and the zemindars were empowered to recover from their tenure-holders. But the Council was aware that the country was studded with unregistered lakhiraj holdings, of which the position was not clearly defined. The Government had not recognized them as being free from the general liability for the payment of revenue. In these cases, following the procedure of the Road Cess Act, it was provided that any lakhiraj holding, which was not registered by the Collector, should be considered to be part of the estate within which it was geographically situated; and that if it was not geographically surrounded by the lands of one estate, that the Collector should arbitrarily order that the lakhiraj holding should be included within estate A or estate B for the purposes of the Act. No rights would be affected. It was merely a mechanical contrivance for the purposes of this Act.

There had been some difference of opinion as to whether the Collector should put up the boundary marks by his own men or require the zemindar or tenure-holders to do so. Arguments had been urged on both sides, and the Committee had provided that the Collector should ordinarily put up the boundary marks through the agency of his own men; and then in section 21 they had provided that where the persons concerned preferred it, the Collector might leave it to the zemindar and occupiers of land to put up pillars in the places indicated by the Collector.

He now came to the fourth Part of the Bill, "of apportionment and the recovery of expenses." It had been very strongly pressed upon the attention of the Select Committee, in communications which they received, that this apportionment of expenses was disposed of in the North-Western Provinces' Act and in the Bombay Act by two short sections, of which the summary was that the Collector was to apportion the expenses at his own discretion. Both the Committee and the mover personally had been strongly urged not to go into the tedious and elaborate details which Part IV now contained. But the system of subinfeudation which prevailed in Bengal, whether it were good or bad, made a marked distinction in this respect between Bengal and Bombay or the North-Western Provinces. There were also other considerations which influenced the Committee; one of which was that the

zemindars, the class mainly affected by the Bill, and who were watching its progress most anxiously, would look upon such summary provisions with extreme disfavor. The hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) would support that statement. The provisions in the Bill had entailed a good deal of more trouble in drafting than would have been caused if the form of the Bombay and North-Western Provinces' Acts had been adopted. But if the Committee had succeeded in removing some ground of distrust among those affected by the Bill, he thought the trouble taken had been well bestowed.

He would first explain the most elaborate procedure which could be entailed in any case that could occur. The Collector having made up his account of the expense of putting up the boundary marks in any convenient tract, would first proceed to apportion those expenses between the different estates concerned without regard to the tenures which they contained. This he would do upon a general consideration of the number of boundary pillars put up on the boundaries of each estate. Having apportioned the amount accordingly, he would issue a notice to the zemindars, telling each of them how much of the expense had been thus provisionally apportioned to him. Then came the section which gave the fullest opportunity of objecting to the zemindar. If any zemindar objected, the Collector must listen to him before he passed the final order of apportionment.

The apportionment on the estate having been finally made, the zemindar might then give in a list of the tenures on his estate and ask the Collector to apportion, say the Rs. 1,000 which had been allotted as the share to be paid by his estate, between him and his tenure-holders. Then the Collector would make a provisional apportionment in accordance with the zemindar's statement, and serve notices upon the tenure-holders concerned, and any one might make objections before the Collector passed the final order. If no objections were preferred, or when they were decided, the Collector would make the final apportionment between the zemindar and the tenure-holders.

This was the most elaborate and lengthy process that any case could go through, and it was lengthy enough there was no doubt. It would meet the case of a captious zemindar, of a Collector who unfortunately had not the confidence of the people with whom he was dealing, and cases of really intricate and difficult apportionment, if any such should arise. But the Committee hoped, from the experience of the Embankment Act, that not in one case out of twenty would these proceedings be required. The apportionment of expenses between the estates was a mere matter of calculation when you knew the number of boundary pillars put up on each estate. Therefore the Committee believed that not in one case out of twenty, or even fifty, would the zemindar object to the apportionment made by the Collector. Assuming this, the Committee had endeavoured to shorten the general procedure with regard to dividing the expenses between the zemindar and his tenure-holders. They found that the Collector had in his office a mass of information regarding under-tenures which had been collected in connection with the Road Cess Act and other matters. Therefore they had provided that simultaneously with the Collector's first provisional apportionment of the expenses on the zemindars of the different estates, he should, whenever he had sufficient information to do so, also issue a summary provisional apportionment of the amount apportioned to the estate between the zemindar of the particular estate and his tenure-holders. The Committee were assured by local officers, who had experience of these things, that in a great majority of cases this summary apportionment of expenses would end the proceedings; neither the zemindar nor the tenure-holders would have any objection to make. In short, then, having provided all that the most distrusting zemindars would require as a protection for themselves, the Committee believed that in nine cases out of ten the distribution of expenses would be settled as summarily as under the Bombay or North-Western Provinces' Acts.

When the apportionments were finally concluded, the Collector would issue a notice—if the zemindars wished him to do so, and deposited the cost—requiring the tenure-holders to pay the amounts due to the zemindar; the zemindar having the same power of recovering as for the recovery of arrears of rent.

Section 39 was a provision of the old Bill, declaring that the money which had been advanced for putting up the boundary pillars by the Government since November last was to be recovered under this law. The money was advanced

by the Government of India for the erection of boundary pillars in Midnapore and in the Ganges Dearahs on this understanding.

In Part V the Committee had dealt with boundary disputes. In the original Bill it was proposed to give survey officers the same powers as were given to officers making settlements by Regulation VII of 1822; but those provisions had been so overlaid by subsequent legislation, that the Committee had thought it better not to refer to Regulation VII of 1822, but distinctly to lay down the powers which survey officers should exercise. The ordinary rule was that when a case occurred of a boundary dispute, the survey officer should decide it on the ground of possession: that was the present practice, and that decision, according to possession, would have the effect of a declaratory decree of a Civil Court until it was upset by the Civil Court itself. In section 44 there was another provision, which was to facilitate executive working. When a survey officer came across a boundary which he found was laid down some time ago either by a competent court or a settlement officer, but found that possession was not in accordance with the boundary as so laid down, he might relay that boundary and show in his map its relative position to the boundary which actually existed according to possession. This would have no effect on possession; but was merely to facilitate matters in any future suit or inquiry, by recording the position of the boundary as previously laid down while the professional and competent officers were on the spot, rather than leave it to be done by a Civil Court Ameen at a future time. It was merely a local inquiry to assist the future judicial decisions. Mr. Dampier thought that such a provision would be useful and good: it would help the person who had been wrongfully dispossessed, and would simplify matters if he chose to go to the Civil Court to recover the land of which he had been dispossessed. It would be well understood that relaying the old boundary did not affect the right to possession in any kind of way. It was merely a local inquiry by the survey officer instead of by means of the Civil Court Ameen.

Then came the miscellaneous provisions, with regard to which there was not much to notice. Section 51 provided a daily fine, which was already imposed under the existing law, for delay in supplying information and papers. Section 57 provided that every amount due to the Collector under the Act in respect of any expenses incurred should be deemed to be a demand under Bengal Act VII of 1868. Then followed the appeal and control sections. The Committee had provided that there should be no right of appeal, except in special cases which were detailed in sections 59 and 60, but that the higher revenue authorities had a power of control and supervision over all proceedings. The last section provided that the Lieutenant-Governor might lay down rules generally to provide for the proper performance of all things to be done, and for the regulation of all proceedings to be taken under the Act.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Dampier the clauses of the Bill were considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

Sections 3 to 8 were agreed to.

Section 9 was agreed to, with a verbal amendment.

Section 10 was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, before the Council proceeded to the consideration of section 11, he proposed to introduce two new sections, 10a and 10b. As he had explained before, sections 11, 12, and 13, were intended to prevent delay, and to compel the parties interested to make their objections before the Collector within a reasonable time; but it had been brought to his notice by the Superintendent of Survey at Midnapore that great difficulty had often been felt on the spot before the papers got to the Collector. People pointed out the boundaries, the ameen laid them down in his maps and field-books, and then, when he called upon those who pointed them out to sign the papers, they were *non inventi*: they neither came, nor signed, nor objected. The Ameen sent in his papers, and two or three months afterwards the people who were on the spot, and who might have stated their objections then, made them before the Collector. The Superintendent of Survey had urged MR. DAMPIER to introduce sections such as these, by which the people who pointed out the boundaries should be required either to sign the papers before they were sent to the Collector, or else to state their objections and their reasons for them. The penalty for not doing so was not that the party was precluded from making

objections, but that if he did not do so at the time which was most convenient, he must bear the cost of any future inquiry. The sections which MR. DAMPIER proposed were as follows :—

“10a. When the demarcation of a village or other convenient tract has been completed, the ameen or other survey officer shall, before sending in to the Collector the maps and papers relating thereto, call upon the persons who have pointed out the boundaries on behalf of those interested to inspect the maps, field-books, and similar papers in which any boundary pointed out by any such person has been represented, and by signing such maps and papers to certify that the boundaries have been laid down in accordance with the boundaries pointed out by them.

Any person so called upon, who may object to sign the maps and papers as aforesaid, shall be required to state his objections in writing, and such statement shall be attached to the record of the demarcation of the village or tract, and shall be submitted to the Collector together with the maps and papers.

10b. Whenever any person, being required by the survey officer to sign any maps or papers, or to give in a written statement of objections as provided in the last preceding section, shall fail so to sign, and shall give in such statement of objections before the papers are sent in by the survey officer to the Collector,

and whenever any such person, having both failed to sign and to give in such written statement, shall subsequently prefer any such objection,

the Collector may cause to be made such further inquiry, and shall pass such order thereon as he shall think fit.

Provided that if such objection is preferred for the first time to the Collector, and not made in writing to the survey officer before the papers were sent in to the Collector, as required by the last preceding section, the Collector shall make such further inquiry at the expense of the person so objecting; and if the objection shall seem to the Collector not to be well founded, he may pass such order as he shall think fit in respect of the recovery from the objector of any sum expended by the Collector on the inquiry, and of any necessary expenses incurred by any other person on account of such inquiry.”

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he did not object to these sections, but it struck him that if they were carried without modification, they would practically override section 11, in which provision had been made to furnish copies of maps and other papers to the zemindar or his representative, if his representative did not agree to sign the maps before they were sent to the Collector. Section 11 was discretionary, and if the proposed sections 10a and 10b were introduced as now framed, practically the discretion vested in the Collector by that section would not be exercised, and the concession made by the Select Committee, to which his hon'ble friend had referred, would therefore be practically nullified. He would ask the hon'ble member to consider whether some modification might not be made in these two sections so as to preserve the principle recognized in the proviso in section 11. If that point were conceded, he had nothing to say against the amendment.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he was not prepared at that moment to say off-hand how the alteration suggested by his hon'ble friend could be made; but if the hon'ble member would be good enough, as MR. DAMPIER did not propose to ask the Council to pass the Bill at that sitting, to prepare such an amendment as would meet his wishes, he thought they would be able to come to an agreement upon the point.

The further consideration of the proposed sections 10a and 10b was then postponed.

Sections 11 to 57 were agreed to.

Section 58 having been read—

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said the general provision was that the Commissioner of the division heard appeals, and he had also a power of general control and supervision over the proceedings of the Superintendent of Survey and his subordinates. That had been found to be sometimes inconvenient. In fact it had been the universal practice, throughout the survey of Bengal which had taken place, not to give the Commissioner this power of control and supervision, but simply to give him the judicial power of hearing appeals, and to leave the power of supervision and control to the Board of Revenue. The object of the proviso which MR. DAMPIER proposed was to enable the Government to eliminate the Commissioner out of the chain of authorities, and to let the Board of Revenue have a control direct where the proceedings were large enough, and

where it was found necessary to do so. He therefore moved that the following proviso be added to section 58:—

“Provided that the Government may order that in the course of any survey under this Act, the functions of the Commissioner shall be restricted to the decision of appeals under Section sixty, and that the general powers of control and supervision over the Superintendent of Survey or Collector and their subordinate officers may be exercised by the Board of Revenue directly.”

The motion was carried, and the section as amended was agreed to.

Sections 59 to 63 were agreed to.

The further consideration of the Bill was then postponed.

AMENDMENT OF THE ABKAREE ACTS.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XI of 1849, Act XXI of 1856, and Act IV of 1866 (B.C.), be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee; and in so moving he would remind the Council that the Bill was referred to a Select Committee in 1873; it was then brought before the Council, and by general consent its consideration was postponed to give the Government an opportunity of looking thoroughly into the excise administration of Bengal, and of adopting such measures as might be considered advisable to improve it. Hon'ble members had seen the interesting correspondence which had taken place on the subject, the memorials which had been presented, the minute of Mr. Money, the conclusions of the Lieutenant-Governor and those of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council. These conclusions were referred to the Select Committee, and in proceeding to deal with them he found that the Committee, as originally constituted, had dwindled away almost to nothing. Therefore a few weeks ago he proposed that certain members be added to the Select Committee, and the Committee so reconstituted had given full consideration to the correspondence which had been recorded in the matter. The Bill was practically divided into four Parts. The Part numbered two contained amendments of the Calcutta Abkaree Act; the next Part contained amendments of the Mofussil Abkaree Act; the third Part contained a correction of an erroneous wording in the Calcutta Police Act; and the fourth Part contained general provisions which were common to Calcutta and the mofussil, or to Calcutta and a part of the mofussil, *i.e.* to Calcutta, the Suburbs, and Howrah.

In the amendment of the Calcutta Act, the object of the new sections 4, 8, and 16, was to make the manufacture of spirituous and fermented liquors in Calcutta illegal without a license. Apparently, by an oversight in the old Act, the manufacture of spirituous and fermented liquors was not restricted by the necessity of obtaining a license. These new sections therefore made such manufacture without a license illegal, and gave the same powers for detecting illicit manufacture, and so on, as the abkaree officers and the police possessed under the old law in cases of illicit possession and sale.

The amended section 19 was simply to give police officers the same powers of detention and arrest as the old Act gave to the abkaree officers for the detention and arrest of people who held possession of contraband liquors and drugs.

The amended section 20 contained an important addition which would strengthen the hands of the executive. Under the old law, even under a warrant from the Collector, the abkaree officer could only enter a house, in cases of suspected illicit possession or sale, between sunrise and sunset. Of course their efforts were often frustrated by not being in a position to enter at night. The amended section empowered the Collector to cause a search to be made at night as well as in the day.

Sections 33 and 34, as amended, were not of very great importance; they were merely to facilitate the working of the law in a matter which had caused some difficulty. The law now provided that the Magistrate who decided a case of illegal possession or sale should direct the amount of the fine levied and the value of the article seized to be divided between the informer and the captor in equal proportions. Evidently that might, on occasions, prove inconvenient. A case was before the Board of Revenue at the present time where the Magistrate had awarded the whole to one and the same person, whom he

considered to be both the informer and the seizer, and the legality of his decision had been questioned. The existing section contained a compulsory provision that the whole value of the thing seized and the fine should be given away by the Magistrate, and that nothing should go to the Government; the whole must be given to those who were instrumental in causing the seizure. That compulsory provision had been retained. But it had been found in practice that one of the essentials to make rewards effectual was to give them promptly, and not to keep the informer and seizer waiting until the prosecution was concluded and the fine levied; therefore the new section provided that the Collector might give any reward he liked immediately upon the capture being made, and that any amount so awarded should be deducted from the amount which was subsequently awarded by the Magistrate.

Section 4 of the Bill was new. Under the old Act the Collector might, under his warrant to an abkaree officer, cause him to search a house. Section 4 gave precisely the same powers to the Commissioner of Police, to be exercised by warrant addressed to his own police officers. This would of course strengthen the hands of the executive to a great extent.

Then he came to the amendment of Act XXI of 1856. The amended section 33 was to give the Board of Revenue power to subject drugs, when cultivated, to such restrictions and supervision as might be necessary. The powers given by the present Act were not sufficiently stringent; the wording of the law limited the powers in such a way that control could not be sufficiently exercised by the Board.

Section 50, as amended, merely contained a verbal alteration of the present section necessitated by the substantive alteration in section 33, to which he had already referred.

The amended section 74 was one which would not be overlooked. Under the present Abkaree Act those who committed certain offences could be imprisoned in the civil jail only. But some of these offences were of a nature which deserved imprisonment in the criminal jail, and therefore it was proposed, in the case of such offences, to give the option of imprisoning either in the civil or in the criminal jail.

The amended sections 75 and 76 made corresponding alterations to those which he had mentioned in connection with the Calcutta Act in regard to the distribution and levy of fines and rewards.

Part IV was an amendment of the Calcutta Police Act IV of 1866 (B.C.); it was merely to correct a verbal inaccuracy. Section 40 of that Act spoke of certain conditions in a license granted under a certain section. It so happened that the particular section specified did not provide for the grant of licenses at all, and the amendment was merely to put the wording of the section right.

Then came general provisions common to Calcutta and the mofussil, or part of it. Section 10 of the Bill was new, and provided that it should not be lawful for any person to cultivate plants from which intoxicating drugs were produced without a license. At present there was no law under which the revenue authorities could prevent any ryot from cultivating what he chose to call drugs for his own consumption. It was obvious that any attempt to restrict the illicit sale of drugs whilst this liberty was in force was futile. As soon, for instance, as the cost of ganja was found to be inconveniently high, every ryot in certain districts would grow a sort of bastard ganja as if for his own consumption, but really for clandestine sale. But under these sections the Collector would be able to supervise such growth, and if a man wanted to cultivate an intoxicating drug he must get a license to do so.

Section 11 merely applied to cases under the Act the measure of imprisonment which the Penal Code applied generally in default of payment of fine. It provided that a certain amount of fine should be commutable to a certain amount of imprisonment.

There was not much to add to what was already before the Council with regard to the provisions contained in section 12 of the Bill. They were taken from the Tippling Act in England, and had been suggested by Mr. MacEwen, a Judge of the Small Cause Court, who was good enough to attend a meeting of the Select Committee. He showed that there were many suits brought in the Small Cause Court, mostly against Europeans, for comparatively long scores run up for drinks; sometimes five or six drinks in the course of the

day. Every time some men passed the drinking-shop they seemed to take a drink. The Committee had taken some pains to ascertain what the effect of this section would be, and the general feeling was that it would impose some sort of check, and that many of these drinks would be abstained from if it were necessary to pay for them down on the spot. Different opinions were held on the point, and there was a good deal to be said on the other side. The principal objection seemed to be that Europeans in this country did not carry about money with them, and some inconvenience might arise from that fact. But the Act had been in existence in England for years, and had worked satisfactorily, and those who had given attention to the subject in this country thought that the good it would do would outweigh the small inconvenience it might sometimes cause. The balance of opinion was in favour of this provision.

Section 13 of the Bill provided that there should be no pawning of articles for the payment of liquor.

The Select Committee had adopted almost all the conclusions which the Government had arrived at in the correspondence which had taken place; but they had not thought it necessary to adopt the recommendation made by Mr. Money, that the wholesale trade in Calcutta should be subjected to license. It was true that in the mofussil it was necessary to take out a license for the sale of liquors wholesale, but the license fee was trifling, only Rs. 16 a year. In the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh, as had been stated to the Council by Mr. Beaufort, these wholesale licenses were known, and were in force; and so far it was an anomaly that a license should not be required to cover wholesale dealings in Calcutta, while it was levied in the interior. But MR. DAMPIER had communicated with the Madras and Bombay authorities, and he found that in those presidency towns no licenses were required for wholesale; and therefore, on the whole, it was thought better that the Calcutta practice should be uniform with that of the other sea-ports and importing presidency towns, rather than that it should be uniform with that of the interior and of the inland provinces.

There was one other point on which the Select Committee had not adopted the suggestions which were made by Mr. Money, namely, on the question of dispensaries. A good deal had been said about this matter; it had attracted much attention, and a petition had been presented to the Lieutenant-Governor which had been handed on to MR. DAMPIER, and from which he would read an extract:

"That your memorialists need not repeat the reasons which suggest the necessity of some provisions of the kind introduced in the draft Bill [referring to the draft Bill which Mr. Money drew up]. The Select Committee argue that the existing law (Act XI of 1849) is sufficiently stringent to meet the evil complained of; but whatever the case may be theoretically, it is notorious that practically it has entirely failed. For more than a quarter of a century that law has been in operation, but the evil under notice, far from being checked, is flourishing in full luxuriance. The executive authorities have not evidently considered the dispensaries to come under it, from the simple fact that prosecutions have been almost *nil*. It is observable that possibly the Legislature, in enacting Act XI of 1849, had not then this evil in view, inasmuch as it had not then assumed such a formidable magnitude."

And then the memorialists urged the Lieutenant-Governor to cause sections to be introduced,—

"That even if it be supposed that the existing law covers dispensaries, your memorialists beg to submit that it does not provide what quantity of liquor may be stored in a dispensary for *bona fide* medicinal purposes; that, when it is sold, it should be sold upon a duly authenticated medical prescription; that a register of such sales should be kept; that such register should be open to inspection by authorized officers; that liquor passed clandestinely as medicine with a false label, as is now the practice, would be considered an unlicensed sale. If these regulations and restrictions were imposed by law, the duties of the executive officers and the Magistrates would be well defined: there would be no pretext for either evading or ignoring the law, and the temptation to, or opportunity of, drinking would be minimised for those who supply themselves with liquor under a cloak, who are restrained by a wholesome feeling of self-respect to resort to liquor-shops or open accounts with them."

It seemed to have been assumed, in some of the comments which had appeared, that the Select Committee had treated this matter rather cavalierly; that they had not paid sufficient attention to it. His hon'ble colleagues on the Committee knew well that this was a mistake; that the Committee considered the practicability of introducing restrictive provisions in the sense desired at two meetings; and that on the whole the majority of the Committee did not think anything that could be devised would impose a practical check.

It was agreed, however, that the matter should be brought before the Council by one of the minority, and instead of passing it over and paying no attention to it, the Committee had drawn up the best sections which they thought could be drawn. The majority of the Committee thought that even those sections would not be of any practical use. The introduction of those sections would be proposed, as would be seen from the notice of amendment given by the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Doorga Churn Law). MR. DAMPIER would reserve his remarks as to the present state of the law, and the view the Committee took until the hon'ble gentleman proposed his amendment.

The motion was then agreed to.

Sections 3 to 10 were agreed to.

THE HON'BLE BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW said, before the Council proceeded to the consideration of the next section, he would make a few remarks. The native community, who were alarmed at the spread of drunkenness, and were anxious for its suppression, seemed to be disappointed at the absence of any provision in the amended Bill for the prevention of clandestine sales of spirituous liquors by chemists and druggists. That some of those people did sell spirituous liquors, was an undoubted fact, and they did so with perfect impunity under cover of their profession. He admitted that the law, as it at present stood, provided for the punishment of these persons if detected, but there was nothing in it which afforded facilities for detection. He did not say that the proposed system of registry would afford a complete check against such clandestine sales; but he thought the introduction of those provisions in the Bill would operate as a wholesome check on the vendors, and the inspection from time to time by police and abkaree officers would open up opportunities for detection which were entirely absent at present. Under these circumstances he proposed that the following sections relating to the sale of spirituous liquors by druggists and chemists, which were rejected by the majority of the Select Committee, be inserted in the Bill after section 10:—

“10a. Notwithstanding anything in this or any other Act contained, chemists, druggists, and apothecaries, not being licensed vendors, may sell spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs for *bonâ fide* medicinal purposes only;

Chemists, &c., may sell without license for medicinal purposes only.

provided that no such chemist, druggist, or apothecary, shall sell such liquors or drugs unless they have been mixed with other ingredients as a medicine, except upon the prescription of a medical officer holding a degree not below that of a licentiate of medicine;

and every sale made by a chemist, druggist, or apothecary otherwise than as in this section provided shall be deemed to be an illegal sale, and the person making such sale shall be liable to all the penalties prescribed for making an illegal sale by the laws in force.

10b. Every such chemist, druggist, and apothecary, shall keep a register in such form as the Board of Revenue may prescribe, in which he shall enter the date and quantity of every sale of such liquors or drugs which have not been mixed with other ingredients as a medicine, and the prescription given in respect thereof, and the name and residence of the purchaser, which register shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Collector, or any excise officer above the rank of jemadar, who may be deputed by the Collector for the purpose of such inspection, or of any other person duly authorized in that behalf.

Register of sales to be kept.

10c. Every such chemist, druggist, and apothecary, who shall neglect to keep such register, or to enter the required particulars regarding any such sale made by him;

Penalty for not keeping register.

or who shall make an incorrect entry thereof;

or who shall refuse on demand to produce such register for the inspection of the Collector, or other officer duly authorized to inspect it,

shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine of two hundred rupees.”

THE HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS said he fully sympathized with the hon'ble member in the motives which had actuated him in proposing this amendment; and if he believed the amendment calculated to effect the end for which it had been proposed, it would have no more cordial advocate than himself.

They had been told, by those who might be supposed to be well informed on the subject, that the practice of drinking was spreading among the upper classes in Bengal. That intemperance should prevail among any class of the people must be admitted to be a national calamity; and the evil was intensified when those who yielded to the vice belonged to the higher and educated classes, to whom others naturally looked up for example and guidance. It was said that in England intemperance was the national besetting vice, but he trusted, it might be observed, that it was gradually becoming confined to the lower classes. A hundred years ago an English gentleman would have felt it no

disgrace to get drunk, whereas now there was scarcely one of the upper or middle classes who would not feel it to be a degradation; and among the more respectable even of the lower classes, the same influence was making itself felt. But the condition of Bengal was very different from this. The great mass of the people were remarkably temperate, and he trusted that they might always remain so; but there were grounds for fearing that a habit of indulgence of drink was extending among the higher classes, and this must naturally give rise to serious apprehensions that the evil would spread from the educated few to the uneducated many. Any rule or law which would tend to check this most deplorable tendency deserved the cordial support of any one who had the interests of this country at heart.

Nevertheless he was unable to accept the amendment of the hon'ble member. In the first place, it seemed to him that the amendment came in the wrong place. It was an old legislative maxim that the legal remedy should not go beyond the evil which it was intended to remove. Now, he believed that it would be admitted that this evil—the sale of spirituous liquors at dispensaries under the guise of medicine—prevailed only in Calcutta, or at most only in Calcutta and in three or four large towns in the interior. The amendment should, therefore, have been introduced in the Part of the Bill which related to Calcutta, and not among the general provisions of the Bill.

Passing to the words themselves of the amendment, he observed that it was provided that no chemist should sell spirituous liquors unless they had been mixed with other ingredients as a medicine: but was the hon'ble member prepared to say what constituted a medicine? There was a mixture of which some of them had doubtless occasionally partaken, made by mixing a wine glass full of brandy or whisky with hot water, sugar, and lemon. That was a spirituous liquor mixed with other ingredients, and it was impossible to deny that it might be taken as a medicine, and that, under some circumstances, it might be a useful and valuable medicine. The amendment of the hon'ble member would legalise the sale by a chemist of such a mixture as this without any restrictions.

The amendment went on to provide that liquors, even when not mixed with other ingredients, might be sold on the prescription of a medical officer holding a degree not below that of a Licentiate of Medicine. In England such a provision as this would be logical and intelligible; for in England there was a medical body duly recognized by the law, and enjoying a complete monopoly of medical practice. No one was allowed to practice medicine in England unless he possessed a qualifying certificate from the College of Surgeons, or the Society of Apothecaries, or I think from one or two other bodies; but we had no such recognized body of medical practitioners in Bengal. The status of a Licentiate of Medicine was, he believed, entirely unknown to the law, and he thought this Council should pause before agreeing to recognize it in the manner proposed by this amendment.

The next clause declared that every sale made by a chemist, otherwise than as in this section provided, should be deemed to be an illegal sale. He ventured to think that the hon'ble member had not fully considered the effect of enacting a law in such words as these. It appeared to him that the result would be that Messrs. Bathgate & Co. would render themselves liable to a fine of Rs. 500 every time they sold a bottle of eau-de-cologne.

He was aware that it might be said that in such matters we ought to assume that people were possessed of ordinary common sense, and that complaints such as he had suggested would never be made, or, if made, would not be entertained by the Magistrate. But in legislation we had no right to assume anything of the kind. There was nothing more dangerous than to enact a law in wide and general terms, and to trust that it would only be put in force in a cautious and guarded manner. An instance which occurred the other day in England was a note-worthy example of this. There was an old Statute of George II which was originally intended to check seditious and treasonable meetings. It had long been obsolete, but had never formally been repealed. This statute was brought forward and put in force for the purpose of compelling the proprietors of the Brighton Aquarium to close that institution on a Sunday. Nothing could have been further from the object of the original Act; but it was impossible to deny that the complaint came within the wording of the Statute.

The Judge before whom the case was brought said that he would gladly have found a loophole in the law which would have enabled him to dismiss the complaint, but he was unable to do so, and he was compelled to convict and fine the defendants. This case showed the extreme danger of couching enactments in general language, which included indeed what it was desired to prohibit, but included also a number of other things which were perfectly harmless and unobjectionable.

For these reasons he was unable to support the amendment of the hon'ble member, and he must express a hope that it would not be assented to by this Council.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he entirely agreed in the remarks of the hon'ble member who had just addressed the Council. Mr. Hogg submitted that the section as drafted, instead of placing a check on the sale of liquor, had precisely the opposite effect, namely, licensing the sale of liquor; whereas now it was absolutely illegal for a chemist or druggist to sell any liquor. That was the ground upon which he opposed these sections in the Select Committee, and that was the ground upon which he opposed them now.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER might begin by saying that when the memorial which he held in his hand was handed over to him by the Lieutenant-Governor, it was accompanied by an intimation that His Honor thought that more stringent measures were necessary to suppress the sale of liquors in medicine shops. Mr. DAMPIER agreed entirely that more restrictive measures, if practically effectual measures could be devised, were desirable. In this belief the Select Committee approached the subject, and in looking into it they found that in the opinion of the majority nothing practical could be devised which would be more efficient than the preventive provisions of the existing law. He would lay those provisions before the Council.

The Calcutta Act in section 4 provided that any retail sale of spirituous or fermented liquors without a license was illegal, and provided a penalty of Rs. 500. Section 15 provided that any person not being a licensed dealer having a greater quantity than that specified in section 5 in his possession was to be fined Rs. 500. To that there was an exception, "except in the case of English and Foreign spirits and beer." That touched the present case. Under section 16, such articles were liable to confiscation, and under section 20 any house in which it was supposed that such articles were kept might be searched from sunrise to sunset according to the present law; but under this Bill the power of search and seizure would be further extended to any time, whether in the night or day.

In the mofussil, Act XXI of 1856, section 28 provided that there should be no manufacture or sale of spirituous or fermented liquors except under the Act; section 48 provided a penalty of Rs. 500 for illegal manufacture or sale; section 49 provided for the confiscation of any such liquor or drug which any person might possess, except English and Foreign wines and beer purchased for private use and not for sale, and for the imposition of a penalty on conviction; section 58 provided that a house might be entered and searched if suspected of containing illicit liquors or drugs between sunrise and sunset extended by this Bill to any time either day or night; and section 59 gave police and customs officers all such powers of search and detention.

So that as the law stood, chemists and druggists, both in Calcutta and the mofussil, were precisely in the same position as any other individual as regards the possession and sale of spirituous or fermented liquors: that was to say, that under a strict interpretation of the law they could not sell any spirits or spirituous liquors without incurring a penalty, and they could not possess above a certain quantity of country-made liquor and drugs, but they might have an unlimited quantity of imported spirits or beer on their own premises, just as a private individual might have. The question was, were the Council prepared to restrict the personal rights of those persons who carried on the trade of chemists and druggists within closer limits than the rights of any private individual? Were they prepared to enact that those who had chemists and druggists shops below, and lived with their families above, should not enjoy the same right as any other private individual enjoyed of keeping spirituous or fermented liquors in their houses? And Mr. DAMPIER did not think the Council would be prepared to pass such a measure as that. One thing had occurred

to him, that where a dispensary was not used also as a private dwelling, the Council might summarily impose the maximum of imported spirits which should be kept on the premises at one time. He had made inquiries, and he believed that one bottle of brandy would be sufficient for the business purposes of a dispensary. Now, if the Council were to pass any restrictive measure, it seemed to him that they should go much farther than the amendment of the hon'ble member; and where premises were used as a dispensary apart from a private dwelling-house, they might impose such a maximum. But where the dwelling-house of the chemist was on the same premises as the dispensary, it was evident that a man who wished to evade the law would keep the stores of liquor in his private apartments or in his bed-room, and when necessary he would produce a bottle to the customer. With all the willingness in the world to provide something that would check the illicit sale of liquors at dispensaries, Mr. DAMPIER had not been able to devise any reasonable measures that would in his opinion further the object in view. The Council would see that the Government only desired to have some measure suggested which should provide an effectual check on such illicit sales; and if any one could suggest a measure which would be useful for the purpose, and not trench too far on the rights of the public in general, who happened to deal in drugs and medicine, he should be the first to support it.

As for the amendments before the Council, he had said that they had been considered in Select Committee. Every one of the difficulties pointed out by the hon'ble member on his right (Mr. Reynolds) had been fully considered. What was a medicine? Who were authorities competent to give prescriptions, and the like? But the Committee had not been able to devise any provisions which should be less defective and less open to objection. They believed the only effect of introducing these provisions would be to create a kind of satisfaction that in deference to the public wish something on the subject had been introduced into the Bill.

As to one point which the memorial urged, that the executive had not considered that the provisions of the present law applied to dispensaries, if there was any one present who was responsible for that reading of the law by the executive in Calcutta, perhaps he would explain whether they entertained such views, and if so, the grounds on which they were based. It seemed to Mr. DAMPIER that the executive had enormous legal powers for the suppression of the illicit sale of liquors by chemists and druggists if they chose to exercise those powers; and it was only in consequence of their powers being exercised with a reasonable discretion in allowing dispensaries to sell liquor really for medicinal purposes, that it was possible for chemists and druggists to carry on their trade at all. He believed that an hon'ble member had some amendment on the anvil restricting the amount of spirituous liquors to be kept in a dispensary at one time, in cases where the person keeping the shop did not reside on the premises. Mr. Dampier doubted whether anything effective could be devised even in that direction. Something must be allowed to be kept on the premises; and even two bottles would provide sufficient for a drinking bout of a few friends, such as, it was said, were held in dispensaries after the licensed liquor-shops were closed; and even two bottles would fill many phials labelled "medicine." Still, if his hon'ble friend would propose something to that effect, the Council might be able to adopt it. As to any interference of that kind with chemists who lived on the premises on which they kept their shops, he could not agree. He could not agree to any thing which would restrict their rights because they happened to have druggists' shops below the premises in which they resided. Mr. Dampier would oppose the amendments proposed, simply on the ground that they were impotent to effect the object desired. It seemed to him that the real way to meet the evil was to make a strong executive movement—a sort of revival in this direction.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said, whatever difference of opinion existed as to the detailed provisions which had been moved by way of amendment, it seemed to be the unanimous opinion in the Council and out of it that the evil complained of did exist. That opinion was first pointed out in some of the memorials to Government; it was admitted in Mr. Money's Minute; it was admitted in the Resolution of the Government, and in its letter to the Board of Revenue; and it was admitted in the letter of the Government of India to the Government of Bengal. Thus there was a consensus of opinion

in regard to the existence of the evil complained of. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill was perfectly justified in stating that this question was fully considered in Select Committee, and that the difficulty was how to make a practical provision for meeting the evil. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL admitted the difficulty, and he was not himself quite satisfied that the provisions prepared by the hon'ble mover of the Bill, and since adopted by the mover of the amendment before the Council, would go to the extent desired in checking the evil. But he felt satisfied that if those provisions would not fully check the evil, they would prove very useful in counteracting it to a great extent. It was true, as observed by several hon'ble members, that the present law was stringent and comprehensive enough. But the fact that the law had all along remained a dead-letter as it were, and that the clandestine sale of liquors in dispensaries had been going on without let or hindrance, and that it had now become a sort of a public nuisance, was, he thought, proof sufficient that the law was not sufficiently strong, or that the executive had not been sufficiently strong under that law. For if that was not the opinion of the executive, surely Mr. Money, the member in charge of the Excise Department in the Board, would not have recommended fresh legislation, nor would the head of the Government have adopted that suggestion and recommended its adoption by the Council. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL agreed with the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Reynolds) that the evil, whatever it was, was confined chiefly to Calcutta and four or five other towns, and that it was not therefore necessary that these clauses should apply to the provinces generally. In fact, he thought it would be better to confine the operation of the provisions to Calcutta and its suburbs by way of experiment only; and if that suggestion were adopted, then the proposed clauses might come under the other Part of the Bill.

As for the question as to what was a medicine, that objection he thought was met by the provision that the sale was to be made on medical prescription.

[The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER pointed out that if the liquor was mixed with other ingredients then no prescription was required. A prescription was only necessary when the liquor was to be sold pure. Hence the difficulty, at what point did it become mixed ?]

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTO DAS PAL continued—Then came the question who was to be the authority to give a prescription? and whether the Council should recognize a Licentiate of Medicine. He was a functionary recognized by the Government, by the medical faculty, and by the University. In fact the Licentiate of Medicine was usually known by the name of Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who passed the Medical College, and held a diploma. In Calcutta, the native medical profession chiefly consisted of these Licentiates of Medicine, who were authorized members of the medical profession. It was true that there were many who could not afford to pay for European medicine, or who had not faith in allopathy, and had recourse to the Hindu system of medicine, or to homoeopathic treatment. But where allopathic medicines were prescribed, they were usually prescribed by a graduate in medicine, or other medical gentleman holding a diploma. So he did not think the Council would be acting contrary to any recognized rule of the Government by recognizing those who held the diploma of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

He entirely agreed with the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill as to the difficulty of regulating the sale of liquors in dispensaries where the owners had also their private residences on the same premises. But the number of such dispensaries, he thought, was very limited in the town; and if the Council could not reach them, he thought they could very safely reach those dispensaries which were kept merely as medicine shops. He also agreed with the hon'ble member that the provisions contained in the amendment would fail in effect if there were not a special provision also for restricting the quantity of liquor to be kept in store in medicine shops, and with that view he had prepared an amendment to the following effect. He proposed to add a proviso to the new section 10a after the words "Licentiate of Medicine:"—

"Provided also that no such chemist, druggist, or apothecary, shall keep more than two bottles of brandy or other spirituous or fermented liquor in any such shop."

The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had made inquiries as to the quantity of liquor necessary to be kept in a dispensary, and he had ascertained from one of the most respectable dispensaries in the town that one bottle of brandy at a time would be quite sufficient. To be on the safe side, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL had laid down a maximum limit of two bottles, and then, by way of penalty, he would add at the end of section 10c the words "or who shall keep more than two bottles of brandy or other spirituous or fermented liquor." If these amendments were accepted, he thought they would meet the object of the hon'ble member on his right (Baboo Doorga Churn Law), and, with the other sections, to a great extent meet the views of those who petitioned the Government for some legislation on the subject.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER thought that before the amendment was put, the wording should be very carefully considered, so as not to interfere with premises which were used for private occupation as well as for dispensaries, and therefore he thought the Council should vote upon the amendment subject to careful reconsideration at the next meeting, supposing that they should be inclined to accept the general principle of it.

The original motion that sections 10a, 10b, and 10c, be introduced, was then put and negatived.

Sections 11 to 13 were agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said it was urged upon the Select Committee that they should insert in the Bill a section making over the duty of licensing liquor-shops (at any rate in Calcutta) to the municipal bodies. A good deal of discussion had taken place on that proposal, but the Select Committee were not then in a position to adopt such a provision. It was not a matter on which it would have been right to act in opposition to the Government. Since then the views of the Government had been ascertained, and the result was that under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor MR. DAMPIER proposed a section by which the Government took power to make over to the municipal body, in any place, the duties connected with the granting of abkaree licenses. He moved the introduction of the following section after section 13 :—

"13a. Notwithstanding anything in this or in any other Act contained, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to assign to the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, or to any other Municipality, such functions and powers as he shall think fit in respect to the granting, withholding, and withdrawal of licenses for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs (being functions and powers which, but for such assignment, might legally be exercised by any officer of Government), to be exercised by such Justices or by such Municipality within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, under such conditions and subject to such rules as the said Lieutenant-Governor may impose; and the Lieutenant-Governor may at any time withdraw and revoke any functions and powers which he has assigned under the provisions of this section."

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he had not seen a copy of the notice of the proposed amendment before he came into the Council that morning, but it seemed to him to be open to question how far it would be fair to pass a section for imposing peremptorily on the municipality the conduct of Abkaree business, subject to such rules and conditions as the Lieutenant-Governor might prescribe. It might happen that the Justices or other local bodies might not desire to take over the duties connected with the licensing of liquor-shops, subject to the conditions imposed by the Government. He therefore thought that some provision should be added by which the rules and conditions referred to should be made subject to the consent of the municipality concerned. If the hon'ble mover had no objection to add some words providing for such consent, Mr. Hogg would have no objection to offer to the section.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER observed that he believed there would be no objection to provide for such consent, and he thought it would be advisable also to make such transfer of functions subject also to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he would support the addition proposed by the hon'ble mover of the Bill, as he had taken the initiative in this matter, although the proposed addition did not seem to him to go far enough. It simply vested the Government with discretion to make over the power of licensing liquor-shops within the town to the Justices. Still he accepted it as a concession, because he assured the Council that there was a strong opinion among the public that municipalities were the best authorities to

regulate the liquor traffic, inasmuch as they had a direct interest in the consumption of liquor within the limits of the municipalities. And it was fairly argued that if local bodies were considered fit to exercise control over matters relating to conservancy, surely they were fit to act in a matter so vitally affecting the morals and health of the people in the municipality. He therefore hailed with pleasure the concession made by the Government, and also supported the suggestion made by the hon'ble member on his right (Mr. Hogg), that if the power of granting liquor licenses be conceded to the municipalities, it ought not, without their consent, to be made subject to any conditions or rules, particularly in a town like Calcutta, where the Justices had full control over their own affairs, and they ought not to be fettered by any rules beyond the requirements of the law. Therefore he hoped the hon'ble mover would make the alteration suggested by the hon'ble member who spoke last.

The further consideration of the proposed section and of the Bill were then postponed.

The HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT, before adjourning the Council, said he hoped that at the meeting of the Council on Saturday next, they should be able to take up the consideration of the Calcutta Municipal Bill, and he would take this opportunity of drawing the attention of hon'ble members to the eighth rule of the Council, which required that members who wished to make any original motion at any meeting must give notice of their intention three days before the day of the meeting at which they intend to make the motion. The Bill was a long one, and he thought it would tend much more to the better and early disposal of it if hon'ble members would think of it and give notice of the amendments which they intended to move.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL asked whether he was in order in stating that he believed it was understood that the report of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal Bill would not be taken into consideration by the Council until November next. He had reason to believe that some of the public bodies, who intended to submit representations, were under the impression that the Bill would not be taken up until that time.

The HON'BLE the PRESIDENT thought that the public business required that the consideration of the Bill should be taken up much earlier, and now, with this notice, he hoped that the public bodies referred to would give the Council the benefit of their assistance before the next meeting, or at latest the meeting after.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 14th instant.

REGISTRATION OF INLAND RIVER TRAFFIC IN BENGAL.

RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—STATISTICS.

Calcutta, the 10th August 1875.

THE great importance of the question of the registration of internal traffic within the Bengal Province has of late years been fully recognised, and considerable progress was made under the orders of the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Campbell, for registering and recording this traffic. In the Trade chapters of the Annual Administration Reports of the past three years, it will be found that much valuable information has been collated and published.

2. The most important traffic of Bengal is that which is registered on the Calcutta canals. The returns are taken at toll stations a little outside Calcutta, on the canals which connect the Soonderbuns, Backergunge, parts of Jessore, and the country about the Megna River with Calcutta. They show all the trade which passes by canal from the Soonderbuns or Jessore to Calcutta, and to Western Bengal and Behar. The total quantity of traffic discharged up the canals from Calcutta amounted, in 1873-74, to 39,66,348 maunds; and the total quantity of down traffic brought into Calcutta amounted to 2,23,07,180 maunds.

3. The traffic along the Nuddea Rivers, that is along the Bhagiruthee, the Jellinghee, and the Matabhanga, is also carefully registered. There is a toll station at Jungypore, at the head of the Bhagiruthee, where that river leaves the Ganges. There is another toll station at Nuddea, at the point where the Jellinghee river flows into the Bhagiruthee. There is a third toll station at Kissengunge, which is a place situated about midway of the course of the Matabhanga river. The Matabhanga is the route along which a great part of the traffic of north-east and part of the traffic of Eastern Bengal comes into Calcutta. The traffic from Behar and from Northern and Central Bengal is intercepted on the Bhagiruthee and Jellinghee rivers. The aggregate weight of the up-stream traffic registered at the three toll stations of the Nuddea rivers amounted to 28,25,721 maunds during the year 1873-74; and the total of the down-stream traffic to nearly 71 lakhs of maunds.

4. The Orissa and Midnapore canals have been for some years open to traffic, and have recently, especially the Midnapore canals, been the principal routes for the export of rice from the fertile country which stretches along the south-west coast of Bengal from the mouth of the Hooghly. The traffic on the Midnapore canals is registered. The aggregate maundage of the traffic conveyed through these canals in 1873-74 was 67,73,752 maunds.

5. The above traffic is all registered at toll-collecting stations. In 1872 a commencement was made of establishing registration stations for the sole purpose of registering the traffic. A station was in that year established by Sir George Campbell at Sahebgunge, with the object of registering the traffic between Eastern and Northern Bengal, and the districts of Behar and the North-Western Provinces. Sahebgunge is situated on a rocky headland in the Bhagulpore district, directly under which the deep stream of the Ganges passes, and nearly all the great tributaries of the Ganges enter the river above Sahebgunge, which again is above the point where the Bhagiruthee, the most westerly of the Ganges' mouths, leaves the main stream for the sea. An establishment on Rs. 2,416 a year was sanctioned by the Government of India for the registration of the traffic at Sahebgunge. The total of the down traffic that was registered at Sahebgunge during 1874 amounted to 60,21,235 maunds: the total of the up traffic amounted to 24,89,177 maunds. But it should be explained that no arrangements have yet been made so that the traffic registered at Sahebgunge should not be registered a second time at the toll stations of the Nuddea rivers, or *vice versa*.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the time has now arrived when the system of the registration of traffic should be extended and systematised, and that, if possible, a complete system of the registration of river-borne traffic in Bengal should be established. He has given the subject his careful consideration, and the scheme which is set forth in this Resolution will indicate

the principles on which he desires that the system should be carried into effect, and the arrangements to which, after consultation with the Commissioners, His Honor has accorded his provisional sanction.

7. The whole system of registration will be controlled from the Statistical Department of Government, where the returns will be analysed and regularly published and circulated to officers. It would have been possible to have organized what may be called a district system of registration under which all the river-borne traffic within, and from each district, would have been registered at stations within the district itself. But such a localisation of the registration is to be deprecated for many reasons. It would involve the multiplication of small stations; and small stations will generally be far removed from the supervision of a district or sub-divisional officer, and would necessarily have to be placed under low paid clerks, who would, it is to be feared, exercise oppression and interference with the trade. Moreover, goods would be registered more than once if they were registered while traversing the feeder streams, and again at the large central stations. According to the theory of the district system, boats would be registered again and again as they passed through successive districts. The Lieutenant-Governor does not therefore desire that district officers should attempt to undertake a complete registration of the traffic of their own districts. Bengal must be taken as a whole for the purposes of trade registration, and in order to register and ascertain all the traffic of the province, it is indispensable that supervision should be exercised from only one head-quarters, and that a uniform system of forms and returns should be introduced everywhere.

8. Simplicity, moreover, is essential. The Lieutenant-Governor is desirous of organizing a system of registration of river traffic in Bengal on as complete a scale as possible; but in considering the system from a general point of view, and not merely district by district, or division by division, it is evident that a comparatively small number of stations, well chosen, will answer the purpose as well as a great many. It will create expense, and also confusion, if more registration stations are established than are absolutely necessary to register the trade on the main lines of communication. So long as the traffic is once registered at the large stations on the large rivers, there is no occasion for the establishment of several small stations on the affluents and feeders of the large streams. There is no doubt that the purely local traffic that does not fall into the big rivers will fail to be arrested; but it is believed that such traffic is so small and insignificant as to make its registration of no consequence. The question also of the transshipment of traffic must not escape notice. Special precautions are being taken, as will be detailed below, by the issue of tickets to prevent boats being registered twice over. But these precautions will be of no avail if the cargoes are registered twice over—once in the small boats which come down the feeder rivers: and once at central stations, like Serajgunge, Naraingunge, and Goalundo. It is known that goods are sent to these stations from all the small rivers and khalls, and are there transhipped for conveyance to Calcutta. If stations are put upon the feeder rivers, the goods will assuredly be registered twice over, though no boat may be registered more than once. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore does not consider that, for general registration purposes, it will be necessary to retain any registering offices on the contributories or feeder rivers of Bengal. Stations will only be established at a small number of principal places on the large rivers, which are, so to speak, the receiving and distributing depôts of the trade of a large area of country.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor has considered the question of the registration of river-borne traffic in Bengal in connection with the registration of inter-provincial traffic, which is discussed in the report of the delegates of the several provinces of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, who recently met at Allahabad to settle the system of the collection and compilation of inter-provincial trade statistics. His Honor has already intimated his general acceptance of the conclusions arrived at by the Allahabad Conference. It has been agreed that the management of the establishment for registering traffic on the line between the North-Western Provinces and Bengal should be made over to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to the head-quarters of which it is nearest. It was

provided that the registration of the river-borne traffic of the Sarun district only should remain in the hands of the Collector of Sarun.

10. The river-borne traffic between Sarun and the North-Western Provinces (apart from that which is carried on the Ganges) is carried along the Gogra, and it is desirable that some frontier post on this river should therefore be selected. The Lieutenant-Governor has provisionally sanctioned a registering station at Durowlee, which is almost on the North-Western Provinces frontier, with an establishment of—

						Per month.
						Rs.
1 Mohurrir	...	...	...	...	...	25
1 Boat	...	...	...	...	...	30
1 Peon	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total						61

11. Durowlee is expressly sanctioned for the purpose of registering the inter-provincial traffic in accordance with the scheme approved by the delegates at the Allahabad Conference. It is necessary to establish also a system of registration of river-borne traffic in the Behar province. For this purpose the establishment of a head registry office at Patna, with a branch office at Revilgunge on the Gogra, and a branch office at Hajepore on the Gunduck, has been proposed. But after the frontier station at Durowlee has been sanctioned, it will not be necessary to retain another station on the river Gogra, and it is evident that while all the Gunduck trade which goes eastwards is already registered at the station at Sahebgunge, so that which goes westwards will be registered at the Patna office, should a registry station be established at that city; and it is, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, in all respects desirable that Patna, which is the great receiving and distributing mart of the Behar province, should be chosen as a principal station for the registration of the river traffic. The position of Patna on the Railway and on the Ganges, just where the Ganges, Gogra, Gunduck, and Soane become united, gives it in this respect great advantages. His Honor has approved the choice of Patna as a registering station, and has sanctioned the following establishment for the registration of river-borne trade at Patna:—

						Per month.
						Rs.
1 Registration clerk	...	...	...	...	...	50
1 Mohurrir	...	...	...	...	...	15
2 Boats, at Rs. 30 each	...	...	...	...	...	60
2 Peons, at „ 6 „	...	...	...	...	...	12
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total						142

12. At Sahebgunge the present registration station will remain on its existing establishment.

13. The Nuddea rivers toll stations will also, of course, remain unaffected. But nearer Calcutta it has been represented by the Commissioner of Burdwan that the position of the Collector's office on the banks of the river at Hooghly, and the character of the river itself at that point, afford an excellent situation for the establishment of a registration station. The greater portion of the Ganges-borne trade with Calcutta passes by the station of Hooghly, and the Commissioner urges, as another reason for placing an establishment at this point, that the existence of a station may serve as a check on the illicit trade in smuggled opium, from the opium-producing districts, which is now believed to be carried on with the French territory of Chandernagore. The station also will be under

the immediate inspection and control of the Collector. The Lieutenant-Governor approves the Commissioner's proposal, and is pleased to sanction for the Hooghly station an establishment of—

				Per month.
				Rs.
1 Registration clerk	...	...	...	50
1 Mohurrir	...	...	...	20
2 Boats, at Rs. 40 each	...	...	...	80
2 Peons, at „ 6 „	...	...	...	12
Contingencies	...	...	...	5
Total				167

14. Turning now to North-Eastern Bengal, it will be necessary to make arrangements for registering the traffic on the three great rivers of the Brahmapootra or Jamoona, the Pudda, and the Megna. The first station which suggests itself to the Lieutenant-Governor on the Brahmapootra is Chilmaree in the district of Rungpore, which is the last point where there is land under the administration of the Bengal Government on both sides of the river. Chilmaree is, moreover, an essential station for the registration of inter-provincial traffic between Bengal and Assam, and must be kept up for that purpose, even if it was not thought desirable to retain it for the registration of internal trade. The Chilmaree station will be under the direct supervision of the sub-divisional officer of the newly appointed sub-division at Kurigaon. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the following establishment for the Chilmaree registering station :—

				Per month.
				Rs.
2 Registering clerks, at Rs. 40 each	...	...	...	80
1 Mohurrir	...	...	...	15
2 Boats, at Rs. 40 each	...	...	...	80
2 Peon, at „ 6 „	...	...	...	12
Contingencies	...	...	...	5
Total				192

15. Proceeding down the river, it is evident that Serajgunge must also be an obligatory station. Serajgunge is the principal emporium of trade of the districts of Pubna and Mymensingh, and of parts of Bogra, Rungpore, and Dinagepore. It is the greatest jute market in Bengal. The amount of the jute trade for Serajgunge was estimated at thirty lakhs of rupees in 1871-72. In 1872-73, 1,508,900 maunds of jute were exported by steamers, and it is understood that more than half the jute from this mart leaves in country boats. The total value of the steamer trade from Serajgunge in 1871-72 is stated at Rs. 66,38,525, and about as much was sent in country boats. The whole of the Teesta trade, as it comes down the Brahmapootra, as well as of other smaller streams, will be registered at Serajgunge. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions, for the registration station at Serajgunge, an establishment of—

				Per month.
				Rs.
3 Clerks, at Rs. 40 each	...	...	...	120
1 Mohurrir	...	...	...	15
1 Boat	...	...	...	40
3 Peons, at Rs. 6 each	...	...	...	18
Contingencies	...	...	...	5
Total				198

16. The next position of registration will be Goalundo, which is situated at the point of junction between the Pudda and the Jamoona. It is probable that Goalundo will be the most important of all the registering stations in Bengal. Besides registering the boats that come up from Eastern Bengal and down the Pudda, Goalundo will have to catch the traffic that pours down the Attrai, the Kuratiya, the Boral, the Oorasagor, and other large feeder rivers which make a great net-work of streams and fall into the Jamoona a few miles above Goalundo. The river, moreover, is very wide, and the current violent, and registration will in practice be found difficult to effect at Goalundo. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction for this station—

						Per month.
						Rs.
2 Clerks, at Rs. 40 each	...	...	...	...	...	80
1 Mohurrir	...	...	...	...	...	20
2 Boats, at Rs. 50 each	...	...	...	...	...	100
2 Peons, at „ 6 „	...	...	...	...	...	12
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total						217

17. The Lieutenant-Governor has approved also of a registration station at Kooshtea at the mouth of the Gorai river. The following establishment is sanctioned for Kooshtea :—

						Per month.
						Rs.
1 Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	40
1 Boat	...	...	...	...	...	30
1 Peon	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total						76

18. There will also be a registration station at Khoolna in the Jessore Soonderbuns. Khoolna, the seat of a sub-division and the capital of the Soonderbuns, is situated at the point of the junction of the Atharabanka (which is the channel along which all the traffic of the Modhumattee passes onwards on its way to the west) and Bhoyrob rivers. The Bhoyrob is the river which conveys the Backergunge produce to Calcutta. At Khoolna the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions an establishment of—

						Per month
						Rs.
1 Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	40
1 Mohurrir	...	...	...	...	...	15
1 Boat	...	...	...	...	...	40
1 Peon	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total						101

19. In the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta, the Calcutta Canals registration will remain unaffected.

20. In Eastern Bengal it is considered advisable to establish a registering station on the Brahmapootra at Nasirabad, the sudder station of the Mymensingh district. There will be no special difficulties at Mymensingh, and the following establishment will suffice :—

						Per month,
						Rs.
1 Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	25
1 Boat	...	...	...	...	...	15
1 Peon	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total						46

21. Bhoyrob Bazar, which is on the Megna at the trijunction point of the three districts of Tipperah, Sylhet, and Mymensingh, is a position of more

importance, and a great deal of traffic will be registered there. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions for Bhoyrob Bazar an establishment of—

				Per month.
				Rs.
1	Registration clerk	...	...	40
1	Mohurrir	...	...	15
1	Boat	...	...	40
1	Peon	...	...	6
Total				101

22. Lastly, there is Naraingunge, which is the principal mart of Eastern, as Serajgunge is of North-Eastern Bengal, and must certainly be an obligatory station. For Naraingunge the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction—

				Per month.
				Rs.
2	Registration clerks, at Rs. 40 each	...	...	80
1	Mohurrir	...	...	15
2	Boats, at Rs. 40 each	...	...	80
2	Peons, at „ 6 „	...	...	12
	Contingencies	...	...	5
Total				192

23. Excluding the cost of the existing establishment at Sahebgunge, or Rs. 200 a month which is defrayed by the Government of India, and of the Calcutta canals and Nuddea rivers and Midnapore establishments, the financial effect of the scheme now sanctioned is as follows :—

				Per month.
				Rs.
	Durowlee registration station	...	...	61
	Patna	...	...	142
	Hooghly	...	...	167
	Chilmaree	...	...	192
	Serajgunge	...	...	198
	Goalundo	...	...	217
	Kooshtea	...	...	76
	Khoolna	...	...	101
	Mymensingh or Nasirabad	...	...	46
	Bhoyrob Bazar	...	...	101
	Naraingunge	...	...	192
Total				1,493

But in addition to this, it is necessary to allow for one clerk in each of

	Rs.		Rs.
Patna	30	Nuddea	30
Hooghly	30	Jessore	30
Rungpore	30	Mymensingh	30
Pubna	30	Dacca	30
Fureedpore	30		

the nine districts where the system of registration is now being newly introduced at a fixed salary as marginally noted. The duties of these clerks in collating the daily registers and preparing the monthly statements

for submission will be subsequently explained. At Sarun it will be possible to prepare the Durowlee returns in the Collector's office without the appointment of an additional clerk. The Sahebgunge establishment will prepare its own monthly returns, and submit them to Government through the Collector of Bhagulpore as at present. The total expenditure then will be—

				Per month.
				Rs.
	For 11 registration establishments	...	...	1,493
	„ 9 office clerks	...	...	270
Total				1,763

or a total gross expenditure per annum of Rs. 21,156. It may perhaps be said that this is a large expenditure, but the Lieutenant-Governor does not think that in practice the establishments now sanctioned will be found more costly than the maintenance of a large number of petty establishments, and he trusts and anticipates that the outlay will afford some really useful and

valuable results. The full sanctioned establishment will in many cases not be required for the whole year; after the rainy season the establishments will, where possible, be reduced, and the Lieutenant-Governor relies on the discretion of district officers in effecting economy in this respect. It must be distinctly understood, moreover, that all the establishments now sanctioned are provisional, and subject to the further orders of Government.

24. Such temporary establishments as have already been sanctioned in the Dacca and Rajshahye Divisions, in anticipation of the sanction of Government, must be broken up on receipt of these orders. An account of the expenditure that has actually been incurred should be submitted, in order that a formal sanction may be sent to the Accountant-General's office.

25. Sir Richard Temple desires that the above arrangements for registering the river-borne traffic in Bengal should be introduced at all the stations with effect from the 1st September next. A notice giving the widest publicity to the intentions of Government has, under separate orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, been sent to all district officers, with instructions to distribute it and disseminate its meaning at all the riverside stations in their jurisdictions. For facility of reference, a copy of this notice is annexed as the first appendix to this Resolution.

26. It remains now to explain the nature of the forms of registers and returns that the Lieutenant-Governor has considered it advisable to introduce generally for the registration of river traffic. The same forms are to be used at all stations both in Behar and in Bengal, and they are to be substituted for the forms now used at Sahebgunge, and on the Nuddea rivers, and on the Calcutta and Midnapore canals.

27. It is obvious that the forms should be as simple as possible, at all events on the first introduction of the registration. If necessary, they can be afterwards expanded. The forms in use at present at Sahebgunge and on the Nuddea Rivers are too cumbrous for adoption, although they supply a great deal of detailed information that it is important to obtain. A simpler arrangement of forms was proposed by the Conference at Allahabad. The Lieutenant-Governor has examined these forms, and believes that they are generally well suited for the registration of Bengal traffic. With slight modifications they are reproduced in the forms which constitute the second appendix to this Resolution.

28. The classification of the articles registered is a matter of importance, and in this respect also the Lieutenant-Governor has accepted the conclusions arrived at by the Allahabad Conference. A classified list of the goods to be registered constitutes the third appendix to this Resolution. It is a modification of the Allahabad list adapted for use in Bengal. It will be seen that Class 1 comprises those articles for which the weight only will be given; Class 2, animals and articles, of which the number alone will be entered; and Class 3, all articles of which, primarily, the value, and, where possible, the weight, shall be entered by the registering officer. The classification given in these lists must be carefully attended to by the writers at the registering and headquarters stations.

29. Forms A and B are the two forms of daily register which must be kept at every registering station. Form A should be filled up according to the specimen form subjoined:—

FORM A.—DOWN-STREAM TRAFFIC.

Form of Daily Register of Traffic down stream passing Patna Registering Station.

DATE.	Description of goods.	Class 1. Weight in maunds.	Class 2. Number.	Class 3. Value and Weight.	WHERE FROM—		WHERE TO—	
					Place.	District.	Place.	District.
1st September 1875	Wheat	Mds. 700	No.	Rupees.	Revilgunge	Sarun	Chandernagore	Hooghly.
Ditto ditto	Sugar	500	.....	.....	Chupra	Sarun	Sahebgunge	Bhagulpore.
Ditto ditto	Timber	.....	90 logs.	.....	Ghazipore	Ghazipore	Rampore Beau- leah.	Rajshahye.
Ditto ditto	Sugar	200	.....	.....	Benares	Benares	Sahebgunge	Bhagulpore.
Ditto ditto	Miscellaneous	.....	.....	60,000	Ghazipore	Ghazipore	Calcutta	Calcutta.

Form B, which is an exactly similar Form, is intended to be used for the daily registration of Up-stream traffic.

30. These forms are very simple, and it will afford but little trouble to the clerical office at the registering station to fill them up regularly. No attempt should be made to coordinate and digest the returns at the registering station. But every week a copy of all the entries registered during the week should be sent to the Head-Quarters or Sub-Divisional station of the District for purposes of analysis and the preparation of monthly returns. It has been intimated that the Sahebgunge registering establishment will continue as at present to compile their own monthly returns. But they will substitute the forms given below for those they now use.

31. The monthly returns should be prepared according to the Forms C and CC, D and DD. The specimen Forms of C and CC below, which are for Down-stream traffic, will show what is required :—

FORM C.—DOWN-STREAM TRAFFIC.

Abstract of Monthly Return to be prepared by the Statistical Writer at the District Head-Quarters and of which a copy is to be forwarded every month to the Statistical Secretary to Government Month of September 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAME OF EXPORTING DISTRICT.				TOTAL.
	Sarun.	Ghasipore.	Benares.	&c., &c.	
CLASS 1.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Wheat	700	.....	.....	.....
Sugar	500	.....	200	.....
&c., &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...					
CLASS 2.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Timber ... ..	.....	80 logs.	.....	.....
&c., &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS 3.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	60,000	.....	.....
&c., &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...					

FORM CC.—DOWN-STREAM TRAFFIC.

Abstract of Monthly Return to be prepared by the Statistical Writer at the District Head-Quarters and of which a copy is to be forwarded every month to the Statistical Secretary to Government. Month of September 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAME OF IMPORTING DISTRICT.					TOTAL.
	Hooghly.	Bhagulpore.	Rajshahye.	Calcutta.	&c., &c.	
CLASS 1.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Wheat	700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar ... ..	.....	700	.....	.....	.....
&c., &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...						
CLASS 2.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Timber ... ..	.....	.....	80 logs	.....	.....
&c., &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS 3.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	.....	.....	60,000	.....
&c., &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...						

The forms marked D and DD relate to Up-stream traffic.

32. These statements will have to be compiled for every month for each registering station separately at Head-Quarters, and must be transmitted every month to Government. It is hoped that the district officers themselves will be able to spare a short time to revise them before submission, and to place an officer at Head-Quarters, in charge of the statements, to see that they are intelligently prepared. The success or otherwise of the contemplated system of registration of river-borne traffic will much depend, especially at first starting, upon the amount of supervision, scrutiny, and trouble the district officers are able to bestow upon the matter, and Sir Richard Temple trusts that all officers will exert themselves to start the registration favorably. In a short time the clerk employed upon the duty of compilation will probably be able to prepare the monthly statements without any assistance. But care will always have to be taken by the head of the office that the returns are accurately and punctually submitted.

33. It will be observed that in the daily register it is required that the names of places, as well as the names of districts of import and export, should be recorded. For the sake of simplicity, it has not been required that this information should be reproduced in the monthly register. But as the value of the statistical information to be afforded by these returns will be much enhanced by a record of the trade, not only of districts, but also of the principal markets within the districts, it is expected that the statistical writer at Head-Quarters will extract from the daily registers the principal markets in connection with which the traffic exists, and will add up separately the total traffic of these markets, and record it as an appendix to the statements. Nothing elaborate in this direction is wanted, but it is very desirable to bring to the notice of Government all the most important markets, and the amount of their traffic.

34. A special form of boat ticket of registration will have to be supplied to each boat on registration, in order to prevent the possibility of a boat being registered more than once. The Lieutenant-Governor has approved of tickets of a very simple design of red and blue colours, requiring only the date, the name of the manjhee, the place of destination, the place of registration, and the registering mohurir's name to be recorded upon each. Upon the back of each card it is prominently pointed out that, by the order of Government, no tax is leviable on registration, except at the registration offices at Jungypore, Kissengunge, Nuddea, and on the Calcutta Canals. The red cards are for boats going up-stream, and the blue cards for boats going down-stream. Every boat, as it is registered, should receive one of these cards, and the registering mohurir, as he gives the card to the boat manjhee, should explain that this card is given to him in token of his boat's load having been registered. A boat which possesses a ticket for the journey will of course not be registered a second time on that journey.

35. Special arrangements will be made for ascertaining the amount of the river-borne steamer traffic on the Bengal rivers, and it must be understood that the registration stations will have no concern with the registration of this traffic.

36. The Lieutenant-Governor awaits a report from all Commissioners regarding the steps they have been able to take for putting these arrangements for registration in force from the 1st September next.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Appendix I to Resolution dated 10th August 1875.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, from and after the 1st day of September 1875, Government will, in addition to the registration already effected at Sahebgunge, on the Nuddea Rivers, and on the Calcutta Canals, register the river-borne traffic—

At Durowlee, on the Gogra River.
At Patna, on the Ganges.
At Hooghly, on the Hooghly.
At Chilmaree, on the Brahmapootra.
At Serajgunge, on the Jamoona.
At Goalundo, on the Pudda.
At Kooshtea, on the Gorai.
At Khoalna, on the Bhoyrob.
At Nasirabad, on the Brahmapootra.
At Bhoyrob Bazaar, on the Megna.
At Naraingunge, on the Megna.

Every Manjee or Charandar, or other person in charge of any boat or vessel passing up or down the river, opposite any of the above places of registration, will have to state either in writing or verbally to the Government Registering Officer or his Deputy, the starting place and destination of his vessel, and the approximate number of maunds of each kind of cargo, or the number of pieces of cargo, or the value, as the case may be, which it has on board. Vessels which stop at the registration station can be registered on shore. Vessels which do not stop will be boarded mid-stream by the boat of the Registering Officer.

The Registering Officer has no authority to stop or detain any vessel or boat beyond such short time as may be necessary for obtaining the required particulars.

A special form of boat ticket of registration will be supplied to each boat on registration. Every boat, as it is registered, will receive one of these tickets, and the Registering Officer will explain that the ticket is given in token of the boat's load having been registered. A boat which possesses a ticket will not be registered a second time on the journey; but it must be distinctly understood that a ticket will be in force for one journey only.

No fee or toll is to be levied by, or paid to, any Registering Officer, except at the toll stations at Jungypore, Kissengunge, Nuddea, and on the Calcutta Canals.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Appendix III to Resolution dated 10th August 1875.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF GOODS FOR ADOPTION IN REGISTERING TRAFFIC ON TRADE-ROUTES.

CLASS 1 comprises those articles for which the statistical writer (registering mohurir) will give only the weight in the recognised maund of 40 seers, each seer containing 80 tolas.

CLASS 2 includes animals and articles, of which the number alone will be entered.

CLASS 3 contains all articles, of which, primarily, the value, and, where possible, the weight, shall be entered by the statistical writer.

CLASS 1.	CLASS 2.	CLASS 3.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coal and coke. 2. Cotton. 3. Ditto, twist (Native). 4. Ditto, twist (European). 5. Chemicals and medicines. 6. Intoxicating drugs other than opium (<i>bhang, ganja, charas, &c.</i>) *7. Dyes other than indigo, such as safflower, cochineal, lac-dye, &c. 8. Indigo. 9. Betel-nuts. 10. Fuel and firewood. 11. Fruits, dried. 12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables. 13. Wheat. 14. Pulses and gram. 15. Rice. 16. Paddy. 17. Other cereals. 18. Gums and resins. 19. Jute and other raw fibres. 20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.) 21. Silk, raw. 22. Hides. 23. Horns. 24. Iron and its manufactures. 25. Copper and brass and their manufactures. 26. Other metals and their manufactures. 27. Lime and Lime-stone. 28. Stone. 29. Shell-lac. 30. Stick-lac. 31. Ghee. 32. Oil. *33. Oil-seeds. Teel, Linseed, Mustard, Castor. 34. Opium. 35. Salt (alimentary). 36. Saltpetre. 37. Other saline substances (as <i>khari, saji, reh, &c.</i>) 38. Spices and condiments. 39. Sugar, refined (<i>mieri, ohini, khand.</i>) 40. Sugar, unrefined (<i>gur, rab, shira.</i>) 41. Tea. 42. Tobacco. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Animals. [To be specified.] 2. Timber. 3. Bamboos. 4. Cocoa-nuts. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leather and its manufactures. 2. Woollen manufactures. 3. Silk ditto. 4. Cotton (European) manufactures. 5. Ditto (Native) manufactures. 6. Miscellaneous Native goods. 7. Miscellaneous European goods.

NOTE.—All Government stores and Railway materials shall pass unregistered, as their weight and value can best be ascertained from the Government Departments concerned and the Railway Companies, respectively.

* Varieties of dyes and oil-seeds are to be specified.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OF CALCUTTA AND ITS SUBURBS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 26th July 1875.

READ—

Letter No. 134—S, dated 1st June 1875, from the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, submitting his Report on the Medical Institutions of Calcutta and its Suburbs for the year 1874.

Read again—

The Report of the previous year and the orders of Government passed thereon.

IN the diminished bulk of the present report, compared with those of previous years, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to recognize the result of an adherence to the instructions issued at the instance of the Government of India with a view to reducing the size of annual reports. Without sacrificing anything which it was essential for Government to know, Dr. Cockburn has presented, in a concise form, the history of the medical institutions in Calcutta and its neighbourhood for the past year. While omitting the most elaborate of the statements which used to be submitted, he has yet exhibited, in a summarised form, the principal figures relating to each of the hospitals reported on, and from these, with his explanations, a clear idea is obtainable of the general working of these institutions, and the measure in which their usefulness has been extended.

2. In some respects the history of the year 1874 was peculiar. Owing to the scarcity which prevailed throughout a considerable portion of these provinces during its earlier months, there was reason to apprehend a considerable increase in the number of the destitute poor in Calcutta. While, however, the influx of persons in search of employment was for some time considerable, the number of those for whom eventually Government had to provide in the hospitals was not so great as might have been expected. Contrasted with the figures for the previous year, the total number of persons treated at the various institutions during 1874 was as follows :—

INSTITUTIONS.	1874.		1873.	
	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.
Medical College Hospital	4,340	45,199	4,748	45,601
General Hospital	2,826	1,107	2,894	.....
Mayo Hospital and dispensaries	1,004	155,611	1,602	141,352
Campbell Hospital	7,558	.....	5,271	.....
Chowkedaree Hospital	2,341	.....	1,985	.....
North Suburban Hospital	711	.....	682	.....
Sunboo Nath Pundit's Dispensary ... ..	.....	9,608	100	7,818
Alipore Dispensary	130	6,002	115	7,052
Araatoon Apeur Dispensary ... ..	.....	8,858	.....	9,354
Howrah General Hospital	2,002	15,631	1,403	13,364

3. The value of the above figures for the purpose of comparison is somewhat impaired by the fact that there has been some change in practice as regards the manner of filling up the returns. The statement may, however, be accepted as approximately correct, that the total number of patients treated in 1874 was 263,027, against 241,557 in 1873; and that there was an increase of 2,025 in the number of in-patients, and of 19,445 in the number of out-patients, to whom relief was afforded during the past year. In proportion to the number of persons of the several races treated in past years, the increase appears to have been most marked among the Mahomedans; whilst on the other hand there was a slight falling off in the number of Europeans and Eurasians treated.

4. As regards the nature of the prevailing diseases, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the most noteworthy point is stated to have been the increase, as compared with the past few years, not only in the number of cases of cholera treated, but in the intensity of the disease. The total number of cases admitted to the various hospitals was 666, against an average of 450 in the four preceding years. In 509 cases out of a thousand the disease resulted fatally, a ratio of mortality considerably above the average of six preceding years, though somewhat less than that of 1873. As in 1873, the

number of cholera cases in the 1st and 2nd divisions of the town were much fewer than in the other divisions. The records, however, are still too defective for practical purposes, as the localities in which the disease was contracted in the case of 181 patients has not been reported. It is only as regards in-door patients that details of the diseases treated are given. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of more than 50 per cent. in the number of cases of dysentery, and of more than 60 per cent. in the number of cases of remittent fever admitted. On the other hand, there was a decrease of more than one-half in the number of cases of continued fever and of phthisis, and of somewhat less in the number of cases of typhoid fever admitted. The dengue fever has almost entirely disappeared from the returns. The greatest number of deaths resulted from dysentery, cholera, and diarrhoea, being 670, 339, and 285 respectively. The increase in the mortality from dysentery is very marked; the number of deaths from this disease being 416 in excess of the number in 1873, and the death-rate per thousand of those treated being 350, as against 238.

5. Of the 20,921 in-patients treated, 3,197 died, giving a death-rate of 152·8 per thousand, against 143 per thousand in 1873. The returns shew that not only among all the diseases mentioned above as having increased, with the exception of cholera, but also among those stated to have diminished, an increased rate of mortality prevailed. The municipal, as well as the hospital returns continue to shew that the cold-weather months are the most fatal.

6. *Medical College Hospital.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the management of this great city hospital, which, during the entire period under review, was ably superintended by Dr. Chevers, continues to merit the warm praise of the Surgeon-General. The large increase in attendance at the dispensary for women and children would seem to attest the growing popularity of the institution; but, on the other hand, His Honor notes that there has been some decrease in the number of in-patients and of persons treated at the surgical and medical dispensaries. The mortality among in-patients was 125·29 per thousand, or slightly less than in 1873. It continues to be very much greater among native than among Christian patients, the ratio among the former having been 61·81, and among the latter 174·96 per thousand. The death-rate of patients after operation is stated at 235·29 per thousand; and the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to learn that the best endeavours of the hospital staff continue to be partially frustrated by causes which are ascribed to the insalubrious situation of the institution. He last year called attention to the pressing necessity for a separation of the surgical from the medical and obstetric cases, and he is glad to learn that a scheme to effect this, by the erection of a new surgical hospital, has been nearly matured.

7. *Presidency General Hospital.*—The number of Europeans treated at this hospital during the year was 2,437, a number which is stated to have been considerably less than in any year since 1867. It is satisfactory to find that the death-rate has decreased to 45·95 per thousand. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets, however, to observe that in the cases which came under treatment typhoid fever was specially fatal. The number of patients treated at the out-door dispensary, which has been newly opened, was 1,107 only. The Lieutenant-Governor observes Dr. Ewart's suggestion that the services of the 2nd Resident Surgeon should be made exclusively available to the hospital with a view to promote the usefulness of this branch of the institution, but he regrets that he can hold out no hope of the concession being made. With the amount of extra assistance which is generally available at the General Hospital, the Surgeon-Superintendent should have no difficulty in so arranging that full attention shall be given to the dispensary.

8. *Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution.*—The new home built in memory of Lady Canning, in close proximity to the General Hospital, has now been completed, and the Lieutenant-Governor looks forward with much interest to the increased efficiency in the treatment of the sick, which is to be anticipated from the training of the hospital nurses, which will now be carried out under the supervision of the Lady Superintendents who have come out from London for the purpose.

9. *Campbell Hospital.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that much remains to be done to render this institution well adapted for the instruction

of the students of the Campbell Medical School, but these requirements can be supplied gradually only, as funds become available. The number of sick treated in 1874 was unusually high, there having been no less than 7,149 admissions, against 4,870 in the previous year: the result was considerable crowding and inconvenience. A temporary shed was erected to give more space, and rules were passed to restrict the admissions to the numbers for whom there was suitable accommodation. This large shed has, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, been well constructed, and proves to be a useful addition to the hospital accommodation. The death-rate throughout the year continued to be very high, the ratio per thousand being 251, against 288 in the previous year.

10. *Mayo Hospital*.—The new building for this hospital, which has been completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,46,694, was occupied during the year. The number of in-door patients, however, was much below that for whom there is accommodation. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets, too, to observe that at the same time there has been a great increase of mortality; the death-rate during the year having been 137·4 per thousand, against 51·8 in 1873. The usefulness of the institution must be chiefly judged by the number of out-patients treated at the hospital itself, and at the various dependent dispensaries, which during the year under review was no less than 155,611, against 141,352 in 1873. His Honor trusts that efforts will be made, by increasing the subscription lists, to render the income of this hospital sufficient for its expenditure.

11. *Howrah General Hospital*.—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that this useful hospital is resorted to by both Europeans and natives in yearly increasing numbers. Its financial state is said to be tolerably good, but the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that this appears to be in no measure due to any support it receives from contributions by native gentlemen. He trusts that appeals will be made to obtain subscriptions from those among them who can afford it; and the more so in view of the calls which are made on the resources of the institution by the large numbers of destitute poor who are brought to it, and which are said to be increasing. He is confident that such appeals, if judiciously made, will not be urged in vain. Steps should be taken to improve the latrine and bath-room arrangements, which are very defective.

12. The institutions noted on the margin call for no special observations.

Police Hospital.
North Suburban Hospital.
Aratoon Apcar Dispensary.
Alipore Dispensary.
Bhowanipore Dispensary.

The attention of the Commissioner of Police will be drawn to the necessity of remedying the defects in the building, and in the arrangement of the latrines, &c., which are said to be injurious to the

sanitary condition of the Chowkeedars' Hospital, as well as to the statement made that the menial establishment is wholly inadequate for the maintenance of proper cleanliness and order. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure the large increase of donations and subscriptions to the North Suburban Hospital, and he trusts that a liberal response will be made to the appeal about to be made for further aid in order to provide out-offices for the new hospital building, which has been completed. The transfer of the in-door patients from the Bhowanipore Dispensary to the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Ward of the General Hospital is said to have been attended by success, and it is suggested that a similar transfer should be made of the out-patients also. If the Managing Committee desire this, the Lieutenant-Governor will be happy to entertain favorably their proposals on the subject.

13. The report on the Calcutta lock-hospitals has been separately dealt with.

14. Sir Richard Temple's thanks are due to the Surgeon-General, Sir John Campbell Brown, for the efficient control exercised over the medical institutions of Calcutta and the Suburbs during the past year, and he also tenders his acknowledgments to the Deputy Surgeon-General, Dr. Francis, and to Drs. Chevers, Ewart, Woodford, and Bird, for the services rendered by them.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. L. MANGLES,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE TRIBUTARY MEHALS OF CUTTUCK FOR THE YFAR 1874-75.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 28th July 1875.

READ—

Letter No. 101, dated 11th June 1875, from the Superintendent, Tributary Mehals of Cuttack, being his Administration Report for the year 1874-75.

Read again—

His Report for the previous year, and the orders of Government passed thereon.

MR. RAVENSHAW, the Superintendent, has been enabled to submit, on the whole, a favorable report on the administration of the Tributary Mehals during the year 1874-75. The remission of a small amount of revenue was found necessary in Banke, one of the Orissa Tributary Mehals under direct management, owing to some destruction of the crops due to a breach in the embankments which protect a limited area of low lying land subject to inundation. Similarly, in the Bamunghatty estate, a small sum was remitted on account of loss of crops. Elsewhere throughout the Tributary Estates the season appears to have been favorable to the crops, and the people for the most part are represented to have been contented and prosperous. As on former occasions, the Superintendent gives an interesting account of his proceedings and observations when on tour in the interior. He started somewhat later than on the previous year, but remained in camp nearly two months, during which period he was able to visit a considerable number of the estates, and to satisfy himself as to the character of their administration. Of the advantage of these personal inspections there is, in the present report, ample evidence. In one of the estates very serious abuses were thereby brought to notice: in others the Superintendent was able to intervene with counsel and advice in regard to important questions of administration; and in more than one instance the opportunity was afforded him of settling on the spot, in the presence of all parties, troublesome questions of disputed claims and boundaries which have been often noticed as a frequent source of feuds and quarrels among the Tributary Rajahs.

2. *Revenue Collections.*—In each of the killahs not under direct management, the tribute in full, amounting to Rs. 33,250, was realized in addition to a sum of Rs. 4,061 collected in advance on account of the year now current. Of the annual instalment of Rs. 15,000 due from the Rajah of Keonjhur in liquidation of the cost incurred by Government in connection with the administration of his estate, Rs. 3,333 were paid during the year, and the balance has since been realized in full. In the Government estates of Ungool and Banke, the work of the tehsildars continues to be satisfactory. The land revenue demand of the year, amounting to Rs. 47,187, was collected in full in addition to Rs. 7,648 advanced on account of the year now current, and Rs. 6,080 collected as miscellaneous revenue. The Bamunghatty estate continues to be managed by the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom with success. The collections made amounted to Rs. 22,999, against a total demand of Rs. 30,245, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,245, the greater part of which was not due till after the close of the year.

3. *Civil and Criminal Returns.*—The total number of civil, revenue, and miscellaneous cases instituted before the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals and his subordinates during the year was 2,290, against 1,851 in 1873-74. The number disposed of in each of these years was as follows:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.
By the Superintendent	244	244
„ Assistant Superintendent	206	89
„ Deputy Commissioner, Singbhoom	153	153
„ Tehsildars	1,220	1,622

The increase in litigation indicated by these figures was, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, most conspicuous in the estates under direct management, but was connected chiefly with miscellaneous cases and applications for execution

of decrees. The number of cases for disposal at the close of the year amounted to 381 only. The number of appeals instituted was 94, out of which the orders were reversed or modified in 21 cases only.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the returns of crime in the Tributary Mehals continue to be light, the total number of cases reported having been 651, against 613 in the previous year. A large proportion of these cases fall under the heads of assault, petty theft, mischief, and trespass, and occurred for the most part in Ungool, where the people are said to be particularly prone to make exaggerated or false complaints. There were fourteen charges of murder and culpable homicide, against twelve in 1873-74. One case, however, was proved to be false: another was doubtful. In another the death was the result of an accident; in three the accused were lunatics; and in six convictions were obtained. In two cases of murder only were the results of the enquiries made unsatisfactory. Two cases only of dacoity were reported: one of these was doubtful; in the other some of the offenders were apprehended and punished. The Lieutenant-Governor considers the general results of the civil and criminal administration to be satisfactory.

5. *Roads.*—In reviewing the Superintendent's report for 1873-74, the Lieutenant-Governor noticed with satisfaction the account given of the progress made by several of the Chiefs of the Tributary Mehals in opening up roads through their estates, and of the interest in the question of providing improved means of communication which was evinced even by the wild inhabitants of the Khond Mehals. He is glad to find from the present report that the matter continues to receive the attention its importance demands. In March last it was the pleasing task, of the Superintendent to report that, on visiting the Khond Mehals in the course of his late tour, he found that the Khonds had already completed a considerable length of very fair road in anticipation of the collection of the voluntary cess, to the levy of which, for the purpose of forming a Road Fund, he had previously reported that the people had agreed. After a full discussion of the matter with numerous deputations from the Khond people and head men, and on an assurance that all contributions should be considered as strictly voluntary, it was agreed that the cess to be levied should be a plough rate at three annas per plough; the collection of which the headmen undertook to make without requiring any remuneration for doing so.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with much satisfaction the readiness with which it is reported that, on the settlement of these preliminaries, the people came forward with their subscriptions, and that the whole demand of the year, amounting to Rs. 1,780, was collected without difficulty. As Government has agreed to give annually a sum equivalent to the amount of the subscriptions which may be collected, a substantial fund has now been instituted for the opening up of roads. The sum expended during the year in the purchase of tools, and in the clearing of 93 miles of road, amounted to Rs. 1,626, and at the close of the year there was a balance in hand of Rs. 1,815. The Superintendent reports that the parts of the roads inspected by him have been capitally laid out, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that much credit is due to the tehsildar for his exertions in the matter.

7. Sir Richard Temple is pleased to learn that the Rajah of Boad has undertaken to clear tracks from Harbunga and Ramgurh to join the roads constructed by the Khonds, and that the Rajah of Autmullick has laid out a line of road for 25 miles from Kointeragurh on the Mahanuddy to Hondopa on the Sumbhulpore road. In Bamunghatty, ten miles of the new road from Chyebassa to Besoighat were made, and in Keonjhur the Rajah contributed Rs. 5,000 towards constructing a road in connection with the Trunk Road. The Lieutenant-Governor considers these facts as satisfactory indications of the continued interest taken by the Chiefs in the administration of their estates.

8. *Education.*—The number of children under instruction during the past year is put down at 2,599. The number of schools open was 82—12 being of the middle class, and 70 of the lower class. The total cost at which these were maintained, was Rs. 10,496, of which Government contributed Rs. 3,090, and the Rajahs Rs. 5,898. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the system adopted in the Khond Mehals, with the consent of the people, of levying

a tax on grogshops for the support of the schools continues to work satisfactorily, and that there were sufficient funds available to justify the Superintendent in arranging to open four more schools in addition to the twelve already established. His proceedings in appointing a Circle Sub-Inspector to look after these schools, in establishing a normal school class to be held at Bissipara in the vacations, and in offering rewards to encourage regularity in attendance, and application to study on the part of the children, have His Honor's approval. The report of the state of the aided schools in Ungool is far from satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Superintendent will give his attention to the subject of improving it. The liberality of the Maharajah of Dhenkanal, and of the Rajahs of Keonjhur and of Mohurbhunj in supporting the schools on their estates, continues to merit the approbation of Government.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with much regret that the account given of the relations borne to their people by the Tributary Chiefs are not in all cases satisfactory. The settlement work in progress throughout the mehals, which, in reviewing the last report, the Lieutenant-Governor commended to the careful attention of the Superintendent, continues in certain estates to be a cause of irritation and disaffection. That these feelings have for the most part been allayed may, in a measure, be doubtless attributed to the manner in which the Superintendent has impressed moderation on the Chiefs. All his advice appears, however, to have been thrown away on the Rajah of Daspulla, who is reported, under pretence of providing funds for his marriage, and for his father's funeral, to have imposed a cess of upwards of Rs. 24,000, and to have actually collected Rs. 18,662 with unscrupulous severity. He is further reported to have been entirely in the hands of two or three menial servants, who were his agents in plundering the people, and in the commission of every sort of oppression. The proceedings taken by the Superintendent, when these facts were brought to his notice, were judicious, and have the approval of Government. He must now, however, communicate to the Rajah an intimation of the grave displeasure with which the Government regards his proceedings, and distinctly inform him that such conduct will not be tolerated in the future. A report should now be submitted on the measure of success which has attended the arrangements made by the Superintendent, and in case they have failed to have the desired effect, he should report what his recommendations are for the future management of the estate. A report should also at once be submitted on the condition of affairs in Runpore, an estate which the Superintendent did not visit on his tour, but from which serious complaints of oppression have reached him. The course of events in Nilgiri and Baramba also appear to require to be carefully observed, and should have the Superintendent's continued attention. The favorable testimony borne by him to the administration of the Rajahs of Nyagurh, Narsingpore, Autmullick, Autgurh, and Keonjhur, and of the Maharajah of Dhenkanal, has been noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor with pleasure.

10. The account given of the state of affairs in Ungool, Banke, and the Khond Mehals is generally satisfactory and creditable to the tehsildars employed in them. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Ravenshaw for the careful and zealous manner in which he has supervised and administered the affairs of the Tributary Mehals under his charge, as well as to his subordinate officers, of whom favorable mention has been made in the report.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. L. MANGLES,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**DONATION OF Rs. 20,000 FROM KHAJEH AHSUNOLLAH, KHAN
BAHADOOR, FOR PROVIDING A SEPARATE FEMALE WARD
IN THE MITFORD HOSPITAL AT DACCA.**

*Extract from Proceeding of a meeting of the Mitford Hospital Committee assembled
on the 4th May 1875, at 6-30 A.M.*

A SEPARATE ward capable of accommodating 20 female patients is much required, with a view to increasing the accommodation for male patients, which is now insufficient. A new building for this purpose would probably cost something like Rs. 20,000.

VIII. *Resolved*—That this much-needed requirement be kept in view, and that its importance be laid before the public and the Government, with the object, if possible, of raising the required sum.

Dated Dacca, the 24th May 1875.

From—KHAJEH AHSUNOLLAH, KHAN BAHADOOR,

To—D. B. SMITH, Esq., M.D., Secretary to the Mitford Hospital Committee.

IN the proceedings of the last meeting of the Mitford Hospital Committee, which was sent round to us for our signatures, I remember reading, amongst several other things, the following also:—That a sum of Rs. 20,000 is urgently required for building a female ward in the hospital compound in order to give the female patients a better accommodation in future. Referring to this, I now beg to inform you that in gratitude of the fresh honors and distinctions which are recently conferred upon my respected father and my humble self, and also in honor of the anniversary of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen's birth-day, I wish to place the sum of Rs. 20,000 at the disposal of the Committee for the purpose of building a separate female ward in the compound of the Mitford Hospital.

Will you therefore be so kind as to place this matter before our worthy President and the members of the Hospital Committee on an early date, and acquaint me speedily with their decision on the subject. By doing this you will highly oblige.

Dated Dacca, the 24th May 1875.

From—D. B. SMITH, Esq., M.D., Officiating Superintendent and Secretary, Mitford Hospital Committee,

To—KHAJEH AHSUNOLLAH, KHAN BAHADOOR.

I HAVE very much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your letter of this day's date, in which you signify your intention to give a donation of Rs. 20,000 for the construction of a separate "female ward" in the enclosure of the Mitford Hospital, in consideration of the titles which have recently been conferred on your father and yourself by the Government, and in honor of this the anniversary of the birth-day of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

I will at once communicate this pleasing information to the President and members of the Mitford Hospital Committee, who will no doubt duly convey to you their sense of the great munificence of such a charitable gift as you have now placed at their disposal.

As Superintendent of the institution, I can assure you that your princely donation will be most acceptable and useful; and it will enable us to establish a separate hospital (for the relief of female patients) which has for long been much required here.

The Government, which has lately been pleased to bestow on you and your father well-merited distinctions, will, I feel sure, be much gratified to hear of your present noble liberality, which comes with peculiar grace on this very auspicious day, a day eventful and happy for India as for England.

I would beg the favor of your being good enough to express to your father, the Nowab Abdool Gunny, C.S.I., the pleasure I feel in being the recipient of the most liberal gift which you and he have now made towards the Mitford Hospital,—a gift which affords a fresh proof (where none are wanting) of the intelligent and far-seeing interest which you are both known to take in the welfare of the poor of this great city.

Extract from a letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial Department, to the Officiating Commissioner of Dacca,—(No. 2424, dated Calcutta, the 7th August 1875.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 358L, dated the 23rd June last, with its annexures, relative to the affairs of the Mitford Hospital at Dacca, and to the offer made by Khajeh Ahsanoollah, Khan Bahadoor, to place the sum of Rs. 20,000 at the disposal of the Hospital Committee for the purpose of providing a separate female ward in the above institution.

• 2. In reply I am to request that you will be good enough to convey to Khajeh Ahsanoollah an expression of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's warmest thanks for his great liberality in having made such a munificent donation for the purpose indicated above, which will be of material help in supplying a great want felt in the Mitford Hospital.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																											
	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LEGUME MILK RAGI OR MU AND CHEN:									
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL.																												
Eastern Districts.																												
Duwan	17 0	17 8	13 4	20 0	20 8	17 4	15 0	14 8	12 0	15 8	15 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhokra	18 12	18 12	12 12	24 0	24 0	21 0	15 0	15 12	10 8	16 4	16 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhoom	21 0	21 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	10 8	20 0	18 12	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhupore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 5	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhily	16 0	{ 17 0 to 18 0 }	12 8	{ 25 0 to 32 0 }	{ 25 0 to 37 0 }	{ 16 0 to 19 0 }	9 0	{ 9 0 to 10 0 }	{ 9 8 to 10 0 }	{ 13 0 to 13 8 }	14 0	{ 13 0 to 13 8 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brah	15 4	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	10 12	16 0	15 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																												
Bouta	13 8	15 8	13 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bergunahs	{ 14 0 to 17 4 }	{ 17 0 to 20 0 }	{ 10 8 to 11 10 }	{ 20 0 to 32 0 }	{ 26 0 to 32 0 }	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	14 8	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bides	16 13	18 5	12 5	32 0	32 0	20 0	18 5	13 5	9 8	14 8	14 8	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bose	17 0	17 0	12 4	26 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borahadab	20 0	21 0	{ 13 0 to 14 0 }	{ 40 0 to 40 0 }	...	...	{ 17 0 to 19 0 }	{ 13 0 to 18 0 }	{ 12 0 to 10 8 }	{ 9 0 to 10 8 }	16 0	16 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bapore	18 8	17 0	11 0	17 8	16 0	11 0	17 0	19 0	11 0	23 0	24 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bidah	25 0	25 0	14 0	47 0	45 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	11 12	30 0	30 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahya	19 11	{ 20 10 to 24 6 }	{ 12 12 to 13 8 }	{ 37 8 to 41 4 }	...	...	18 0	16 0	{ 17 4 to 18 0 }	{ 8 4 to 8 4 }	18 12	14 12	{ 12 12 to 15 0 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bapore	30 0	29 15	12 0	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 0	22 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bra	15 0	15 0	10 8	9 0	10 0	...	9 8	9 12	6 12	23 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bna	20 0	22 8	14 4	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	8 0	18 12	19 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bjeeling	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	13 0	11 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bpigoree	13 7	13 7	8 0	...	...	...	13 3	13 7	8 0	20 0	21 0	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Districts.																												
Bsa	17 0	16 0	11 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breadpore	18 0	18 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bkergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bmensingh	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	5 0	10 0	20 0	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

- A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, barley 30 to 32 seers, best rice 12 to 16-8 seers, common rice 14-8 to 18-12 seers, and gram 25 seers per rupee.
- B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17-8 to 21 seers, barley 19 to 40 seers, best rice 12-8 to 17 seers, common rice 16-8 to 18 seers, maize 19 to 30 seers per rupee.
- C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 25-8 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 13 to 21 seers, common rice 17 to 23 seers, and gram 31 seers per rupee.
- D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 23 seers, best rice 8-8 to 13-8 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 16 to 23-8 seers per rupee.
- E In the interior only.

dermentioned Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 31st July 1875.

R SEKR OF 80 TOLAS																		AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.																		DISTRICT												
ARAB OR INDIAN CORN.						GRAIN.						FIRE-WOOD.						SALT.						ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.						SYOH OR HORSE-KEEPER.							COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.											
Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.																
Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.															
...	21	0	21	0	16	8	200	0	200	0	100	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	5	0	5	0	7	8	12	0	12	0	7	8	7	8	7	8	Burdwan.		
0	31	0	15	0	19	8	18	8	13	12	460	0	480	0	440	0	8	8	8	8	7	14	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	Bankoora.			
...	21	0	21	0	13	0	220	0	220	0	240	0	8	0	8	0	8	4	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	Beerbhoom.		
...	17	12	16	0	12	0	180	0	180	0	180	0	9	0	9	0	8	0	5	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	5	0	5	0	8	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	Midnapore.		
...	20	0	20	0	14	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	8	8	8	8	8	0	6	8	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	Hooghly.		
...	23	0	23	0	14	8	120	0	120	0	120	0	8	8	8	8	8	0	6	8	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	15	0	12	0	12	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	Howrah.		
...	20	0	21	0	14	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	9	0	9	0	8	8	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0			
0	20	0	15	0	22	0	20	0	15	0	120	0	120	0	100	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	3	6	0	15	8	Calcutta.		
...	17	8	19	0	13	5	105	0	105	0	120	0	8	12	8	12	9	0	6	0	7	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	24-Pergunnas.		
...	26	5	26	5	15	8	100	0	100	0	110	0	8	14	8	10	8	10	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Nudda.		
...	23	0	23	0	14	0	160	0	120	0	120	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	0	7	0	6	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Jessore.		
...	30	0	30	0	17	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	8	8	8	8	8	8	4	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	5	0	8	0	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	Moorshedabad.		
...	21	0	21	0	13	4	200	0	180	0	170	0	8	0	8	0	7	8	5	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	4	0	5	0	12	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Dinapore.		
0	28	0	16	0	25	0	25	0	15	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	8	0	7	8	7	8	6	0	4	12	4	12	5	0	4	0	5	0	10	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	Maldah.	
0	12	0	...	26	4	27	3	15	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	8	0	8	0	7	4	5	0	4	0	2	8	5	0	4	8	5	0	5	0	8	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	Rajahmundry.		
...	12	2	12	1	15	0	107	0	107	0	133	0	7	8	7	8	7	6	5	10	5	8	5	8	6	0	6	0	6	0	11	4	7	4	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	Rungpore.		
...	14	0	15	0	12	0	67	8	67	8	67	8	7	8	7	8	6	12	6	0	5	0	...	7	0	10	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	Bogra.	
...	24	0	26	4	15	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	8	4	8	4	8	0	6	0	5	0	...	5	0	5	8	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Pubna.
0	20	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	6	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	1	0	4	0	4	0	6	8	6	0	6	0	8	0	7	0	7	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	Darjeeling.	
...	13	3	13	3	10	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	6	1	6	0	6	1	5	8	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Jalpagoree.
...	19	0	19	0	14	0	100	0	60	0	80	0	8	14	8	14	8	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	8	0	10	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	Dacca.		
...	15	0	15	0	13	0	8	0	8	0	7	8	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	6	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	Furzedpore.
...	18	0	18	0	13	8	100	0	100	0	120	0	8	8	8	8	8	0	7	8	7	8	7	8	6	0	6	0	6	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	Backergunge.
...	14	8	13	0	13	4	8	8	8	8	7	12	7	8	5	8	5	8	6	0	6	0	6	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	Mymensingh.

Western

Central

Eastern

F In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 20 to 23-12 seers per rupee.
G In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 23 seers, best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 11 to 26 seers per rupee.
H In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 25 seers, common rice 17 to 20-8 seers, and gram 21 to 31 seers per rupee.
I In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 18 seers per rupee.
J In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers per rupee.
K In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 17 to 19 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
L In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 37-8 seers, and gram 12 to 20 seers per rupee.
M In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 17 seers, common rice 17-13 to 21 seers, and gram 9 to 22 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentione

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.					
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.

Districts—(Contd.)																							
b ...	13 5	13 5	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ong ...	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
lly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	15 8	15 8	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
pporah ...	9 5	9 5	8 8	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

...	26 0	25 0	18 12	34 0	34 0	19 12	11 0	10 8	12 0	23 8	23 0	14 0	...	...	...	25 8	25 0	19 12	...	...	...	...	...
...	25 8	26 8	11 8	37 0	37 8	16 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	22 8	22 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	15	...	...
ad ...	19 8	20 8	20 8	14 0	29 8	29 0	18 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	17 8	27 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...
rpore ...	20 0	22 8	17 0	27 0	35 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	30 0	17	...	...
...	20 8	22 0	15 8	31 0	30 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	7 4	21 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	19	...	...
arun ...	23 0	24 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	17 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	...	...	...
yr ...	17 8	22 8	16 8	36 7	36 7	23 1	13 6	14 7	8 4	17 8	17 8	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ore ...	17 0	18 15	15 2	37 14	41 10	18 15	17 11	20 3	11 6	21 7	21 7	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	13	...	...
h ...	28 0	30 0	13 0	38 0	40 0	...	18 0	20 0	10 8	20 0	23 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pergunnahs	18 0	18 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	11 8	35 0	35 0	12 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...

...	15 12	17 1	14 7	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	18 6	21 0	21 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 12	39 6	17	...	...
...	14 7	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	15 12	18 6	17 1	21 0	23 10	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
re ...	14 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MOTA NAGPORE.																							
Western Frontier Agency.																							
sebagh ...	22 8	22 0	11 0	27 0	30 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	34 0	19	...	...
ingga ...	20 0	19 8	11 0	28 0	27 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	24	...	...
oom ...	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
oom ...	17 0	17 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

- 3 In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 to 21 seers, and common rice 21 to 23 seers per rupee.
 2 In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 13 to 22 seers, and common rice 20 to 24 seers per rupee.
 2 In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 23-8 to 29-8 seers, barley 36 to 42-8 seers, best rice 18-12 seers, common rice 20 to 27 seers, and gram 26-8 to 31 seers per rupee.
 3 In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 25-8 seers, barley 28 to 32 seers, best rice 9 to 13 seers, common rice 19 to 20 seers, great millet 22 seers, maize 27 seers, and gram 29 to 31 seers per rupee.
 3 In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 24 seers, barley 16 to 33 seers, best rice 8-8 to 17 seers, common rice 15 to 21 seers, lesser millet 20-4 to 32 seers, maize 25 to 30 seers, and gram 20 to 27 seers per rupee.
 3 In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 to 25 seers, barley 30 to 36 seers, best rice 11 to 13 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, lesser millet 15 to 30 seers, maize 28 to 35 seers, and gram 21 to 30 seers per rupee.

tricts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 31st July 1875.—(Continued.)

SEER OF 80 TOLAS.															AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.															DISTRICT
RICE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FINE-WOOD.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.												
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.										
Rs. S. Ch.	Rs. S. Ch.	Rs. S. Ch.	Rs. S. Ch.	Rs. S. Ch.	Rs. S. Ch.	Rs. S. Ch.	Rs. S. Ch.	Rs. S. Ch.	Rs. S. Ch.	Rs. S. Ch.	Rs. S. Ch.	Rs. S. Ch.	Rs. S. Ch.	Rs. S. Ch.	Rs. S. Ch.	Rs. S. Ch.	Rs. S. Ch.	Rs. S. Ch.	Rs. S. Ch.	Rs. S. Ch.										
Eastern Districts—																														
...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Tipperah.						
...	...	12 0	11 8	12 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 8	7 4	8 0 to 9 0	9 0 to 10 0	10 0 to 11 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	9 0 to 15 0	9 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 10 0	Chittagong.									
...	...	11 0	11 8	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 4	7 8	6 0	9 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	7 8	7 8	Noakholly.									
...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	220 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Tracts, Hill Tipperah.
...	...	10 6	10 6	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 2	5 8	6 8	...	6 0	6 0 to 7 0	...	...	10 0	8 0 to 9 0	...					
BEHAR.																														
0 30 0	17 0	29 0	29 0	19 12	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	3 to 4	3 to 4	3 to 4	4 to 5	4 to 5	4 to 5	4 to 5	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	Patna.									
0 28 0	13 0	26 8	26 8	10 4	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	2 6 to 2 12	2 6 to 2 12	2 6 to 2 12	2 8 to 4 0	2 8 to 4 0	2 8 to 4 0	2 8 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	Gya.									
8 25 0	19 0	29 0	30 0	19 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 to 6	5 to 6	5 to 6	5 to 6	7 to 8	7 to 9	7 to 9	Shahabad.									
0 27 8	17 8	31 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 to 5	4 0 to 5 12	4 0 to 5 12	5 0 to 5 8	3 0 to 5 8	5 0 to 5 8	5 0 to 5 8	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	Muzaffarpore.						
0 31 0	18 0	29 0	28 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Saran.									
0 31 0	17 8	27 0	28 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 0	6 4	4 3 to 6 0	3 12 to 3 12	3 12 to 3 12	4 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 4 0	6 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 6 0	Chumprur.						
4 28 3	16 8	27 3	29 4	19 9	126 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	Monghyr.									
...	...	25 4	28 2	17 0	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	7 9	3 8 to 4 0	2 5 to 3 12	1 14 to 3 12	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 8 to 10 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	Bhagulpore.									
...	...	25 0	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	4 12 W	4 0	3 12 to 4 12	3 0 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 10 0	6 to 10 0	6 to 8	Purneah.									
0 35 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Sonthal Perg.									
ORISSA																														
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	25 1	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 7	12 0	9 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	Cuttack.							
...	...	...	14 7	15 12	22 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	5 0	4 to 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	Pooree.							
...	...	...	11 0	13 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	5 0	5 10	5 0	5 0	4 0	3 8	8 0	7 0	6 0	Balasore.							
CHOTA NAGP																														
South-Western Frontier																														
8 31 8	16 0	22 0	24 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 8	7 4	6 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazareebagh.									
0 17 0	22 0	24 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	3 0	3 0	2 8	3 to 4	5 3 to 4 8	5 3 to 4 8	5 3 to 4 8	5 3 to 5 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 0 to 12 0	Lohardugg.									
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	3 0	3 0	3 12	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	6 to 10 0	6 to 8	6 to 8	Singbhoom.							
0 40 0	60 0	17 0	17 0	11 8	260 0	260 0	260 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Manbhoom.									

- T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 24 to 26-8 seers, barley 24 to 32 seers, best rice 17 to 19 seers, common rice 19 to 24 seers, and gram 17 to 18 seers per rupee.
- U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 27 seers, barley 40 to 50 seers, best rice 16 to 23 seers, common rice 20 to 32 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 50 seers, and gram 16 to 35 seers per rupee.
- V In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 21 seers, and gram 12 to 19 seers per rupee.
- W Average wages of agricultural laborer in this district are thus regulated:—Without food, Rs. 3-8-0; with one meal a day, from Rs. 1-8 to 2-4; with two meals a day, from Rs. 1 to 1-8 per month.

Published for general information.

H. J. RYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 7th August 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Aug. 9,* '75	2.93	Rainfall at Jehanabad 4.39, Raneegunge 6.13, Culna 4.74, Bood-hood 3.47. Heavy rain has fallen in all parts of the district, and the prospects of the crops are now very promising. General health fair.
	2 Bankoora. " 7, "	4.63	Heavy showers throughout the week. The rainfall is now sufficient, and the prospects of the crops are so far very good.
	3 Beerbhoom. " 7, "	9.59	Weather very wet. State and prospects of crops continue good.
	4 Midnapore, " 7, "	4.49	The fall of rain has been heavy in the north of the district, that is, precisely where it was most needed. The week may be considered a very favorable one. On the whole the rain has been most opportune, and has been less in the south of the district, where it had previously been heaviest. The low lying lands in this district must always be inundated, unless the rainfall is unduly scanty, and these will suffer this year; but as a whole, the early and late rice crops both promise very well.
	5 Hooghly, " 7, "	7.68	Very wet weather from 1st August; wind southerly the whole week. Rainfall at Chinsurah 4.99, Bansberiah 5.27, Dhunehally 5.54, Gullagore 4.16, Serampore 4.07, Chunditollah, 4.73, Huripal 4.70, Pandooah 3.31, and Kristonagore 3.68 inches. The rain of the week is enabling the late rice to be planted out, which could not be done before, for want of rain, and will prevent apprehended damage of the early rice. Ploughs at work all over the country to prepare the land for transplanting. Tanks still far below normal level. General health fair. A little small-pox and cholera.
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	Howrah, " 7, "	4.15	Weather was very wet: very favorable to the crops, which have rarely had such good prospects as they have now.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, Aug. 9,† '75	2.84	Weather moist and warm. Prospects of early rice and jute are very promising. Transplantation of the late rice well advanced. Fever increasing at Barripore.
	7 Nuddea, " 7, "	4.07	Occasional rain everywhere. The prospects of both early and late rice are much improved. In several parts of the district the early harvest has commenced. There is some apprehension of floods, and the Collector has heard that harm has already been done in Choodanga. Indigo manufacture is nearly over.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	8 Jessore, " 7, "	9.87	Weather cloudy and showery, with constant heavy rain for two or three days. The excessive rain has done injury to the <i>beet</i> rice, which has been again submerged in some places, and has also injured the indigo produce. On the other hand it has done good to the rice crops on the higher lands, but a little dry weather would be now generally beneficial, and would specially suit the harvesting of the early rice, and the indigo manufacturing.
	9 Moorsshedabad, " 7, "	Rainfall return not received.	Very heavy rain has fallen; sky cloudy, more rain probable. Rainfall at Rampore hut 6.83, Jungipore 3.47, Lalbaug 7.29 inches. Early sowings of early rice being cut; late sowings in flower. Cultivators hope to reap an average crop if the country is saved from inundation. Indigo yielded a good outturn. Sugarcane and mulberry are favorably reported. <i>Hemanto</i> , or late rice plants, appear to be promising. A slight rise in prices.
	10 Dinagepore, " 6, "	4.49	Rainfall according to Magistrate's rain gauge 5.50 inches. More or less rain daily; some very heavy showers. Early <i>bhadoi</i> , or early rice, spoilt; late <i>bhadoi</i> will be from 8 to 10 annas. Unusually large area under cultivation. Cutting begun. <i>Hemanto</i> , or late rice, being fast transplanted; jute fair. Cutting begun. Sugarcane good.
	11 Maldab, " 7, "	9.50	Ample and continued rain throughout the district during the first half of the week; cloudy and rainy during the last half. Reaping of the early sown autumn rice is going on, and there are fair accounts of the crop. Prospects of the later autumn rice are satisfactory. The rain has done great good to the rice crops, though a loss of from 4 to 6 annas in the <i>bhadoi</i> from the previous dry weather is reported from some thanas. The late rice is being transplanted. There has been some cattle disease in the north of the district.
	12 Rajshahye, " 7, "	6.93	There has been heavy rain in all parts of the district during the week, and the sky was very cloudy at the time of report. The rain has greatly benefited the rice crops, which are looking well. The <i>acous</i> , or early rice, and <i>kawan</i> millet crops are now being harvested in parts of the district. Jute is being cut.

* Telegram of the 9th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 9th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
Central Districts.—(Contd.)			
RAJSHAHY DIVN.—(Contd.)	13 Rungpore, Aug. 6, '75	7.94	Heavy rain all the week; the weather was clearing at the time of the report. Transplantation of the <i>amun</i> , or late rice, is progressing rapidly all over the district, and reports are in every way favorable.
	14 Bogra, " 4, "	6.71	Ample fall of rain. Reaping of the <i>amun</i> , or early rice crop, continues. The prospects of the <i>amun</i> , or late rice crop, are favorable, and transplanting has been commenced. (Report of the second half of the week not received.)
	15 Pubna, " 7, "	3.47	Seasonable weather; south-east winds prevailing. Rainfall at Serajgunge 8.52 inches. The rivers have risen with extraordinary rapidity. The <i>amun</i> , or early rice, which was sown in low lands, will be damaged here and there, but the inundation has at present been beneficial to the <i>amun</i> , or late rice crops. Fever is still common in Pubna. A sudden outbreak of small-pox occurred in a village ten miles north-east of Pubna; four persons were attacked, one died, and the disease disappeared.
COCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling, " 6, "	12.88	Incessant rain almost every day throughout the week. In the hills Indian-corn and <i>bhadoi</i> , or early rice, is ripening; all the other minor crops are progressing favorably. In the plains rain has fallen since last report. The <i>bhadoi</i> rice looks favorable. The transplantation of the late rice plants is going on.
	17 Julpigoree, " 7, "	14.41	There was excessive rain on Sunday, and no sunshine till Friday. The rain is favorable for planting the winter rice crop, now in progress. The <i>bhadoi</i> , or early rice crop, is being harvested. It is not a full crop, having suffered from want of rain in the middle of July.
	Cooch Behar, " 5, "	14.94	The weather has been cool. There have been also some heavy showers of rain during nearly every day of the week. The heavy rains of the week have very much improved the prospects of the late rice; the people will now be able to finish transplanting. The prospects of the jute crop continue favorable.
Eastern Districts.			
DACCA DIVN.	18 Dacca, Aug. 9, '75	6.80	Heavy rain in the beginning of the week; since then fine weather, with showers. State of crops is good. Rivers rising, but not excessively.
	19 Fureedpore, " 7, "	8.59	Weather rainy and cloudy during the first part of the week, but cleared up gradually towards its close. The inundation is rapidly increasing. The crops are doing well. General health is good.
	20 Backergunge, " 5, "	11.60	The weather has been stormy. There have been deluges of rain and violent gales. The Collector thinks that no irremediable harm has been done to the young crops, and that the general prospects of the district may be still with accuracy described as favorable. However, it is said that in four thanas, including the whole sub-division of Dakhin Shabazpore, the prospects of the crops are not good, and from the police station of Dowlatkhan it is said that the present state of the crops is very bad. More particulars have been called for. The Collector does not believe that even in this thana irreparable injury has been inflicted on the young crops. The general health of the people is remarkably good, and the sick rate even in the notoriously unhealthy jail is not quite 4 per cent of its inmates. It is doubtful how long this will continue.
	21 Mymensingh, " 6, "	7.91	Clouds and rain all the week throughout the district. The rainfall at Kishengunge is recorded at 15.66 inches. State and prospects of the crops are generally favorable, but the rise of the rivers again has been very rapid, and the rice crop in places is submerged.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22 Tipperah, " 6, "	17.62	Heavy rain without intermission till Thursday, when a break occurred; weather very stormy. The heavy rainfall has caused floods which have done much damage to the crops in many places in the Sudder and Barkamta and Jugannath-dighi and Laksham thanas; the whole country is under water for miles, the crops being all submerged. No loss of life has been reported, but houses, cattle, and property have been destroyed.
	23 Chittagong, " 5, "	35.87	A perfect deluge of rain from midday on Thursday last, 29th ultimo, to the morning of Wednesday, the 4th instant. Since then there have only been showers. Heaviest fall on Monday 8.38 inches. On some days a very high wind accompanied the rain. The country is a sheet of water, embanked roads, being in many places a foot under water. In the low lands and near the rivers many dwellings, and even almost entire villages, have been destroyed; cattle have been driven into the higher lands; people have flocked to the villages most favorably situated. Some slight loss of life reported, but no detailed report received as yet. Roads breached and bridges carried away in all directions. Great apprehension as to crops. Roads and bunds being cut to let out accumulated water. In the station some land slips have occurred, and some fine trees have disappeared. Much of the bazar has been under water. The rainfall exceeds anything ever known in this district, more than one-third of the average annual rainfall having taken place in one week. No information from Cox's Bazar.
	24 Noakholly, " " "	.....	Return not received.

* Telegram of the 9th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL—(Contd.) <i>Eastern Districts.—(Continued.)</i>			
CHITTAGONG DIVN.—(Contd.)	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	.....	Return not receipt.
	Hill Tipperah, Aug. 4, '75	21.71	Heavy rain set in on the 30th July, and continued almost without intermission till the evening of the 1st August; since then there has been frequent rain, and the weather still continues stormy and unsettled. The rainfall was not registered between 10 A.M. on the 1st and 7.30 A.M. on the 2nd, as at the former hour the river Howrah burst into the agency compound, and the rain gauge had to be brought within the house to save it from being swept away. Agurtollah and the low lands of the valley within which the town is situated were inundated on the night of the 30th ultimo by the overflowing of the Howrah river. The inundation began generally to abate yesterday (3rd instant), but a large proportion of the cultivated lands are still submerged. It is feared that great injury will ensue to the <i>aus</i> and <i>amun</i> rice crops, but on this point no reliable information has yet been furnished, and cannot be obtained for some days, or until the inundation further subsides. Common rice selling to-day at 14 seers per rupee.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.	26 Patna, " 9,* "	6.0	Heavy rain throughout the district. River risen. Crops on low lands somewhat injured. Health generally good. Slight cholera.
	27 Gya, " 7, "	8.4	Weather cloudy and stormy, with rain. Most rain in Jehanabad sub-division, where 7.15 inches is reported. It was required in that part of the district, and has come seasonably. Prospects of all crops favorably reported on. Cholera still prevalent in some parts of the Aurungabad sub-division.
	28 Shahabad, " 7, "	8.38	Very favorable weather; all that could be desired. Rivers in flood; may cause certain damage to standing crops, but to no serious extent.
	29 Durbhunga, " 7, "	9.41	Heavy rain every day up to Friday. The prospects of the <i>aghani</i> , or late crops, are greatly improved. Transplantation is going on rapidly, and if the weather continue favorable, a good outturn may still be expected. The damage to the <i>bhadoi</i> , or early crops, from drought was confined to a small tract to the east, but in the south the crops on the dearah lands have been much injured by the rising of the Ganges.
	30 Moazferpore, " 7, "	3.40	Weather hot and cloudy. In Seetamurhee sub-division the <i>bhadoi</i> , or early crops, have been greatly benefited by the heavy rain that has fallen. The <i>dhan</i> , or rice, is now being transplanted everywhere. The seedlings have in some parts grown too large to yield a full crop after transplanting, but with a continuance of favorable weather there may be an average crop. The rainfall has been, during the week, 6.01 inches. In Hijipore the crops generally are doing well, but on the Dearah much damage has been caused by the inundation, which is now within a foot of last year's flood. The rainfall has been during the week 3.84 inches. In Sudder sub-division the late rain has been beneficial to the <i>bhadoi</i> crops, and transplantation of rice is proceeding satisfactorily.
	31 Sarun, " 7, "	4.19	Rainfall at Sewan 4.85 inches; weather partly clear and partly cloudy, with rain at intervals; east wind prevailing. The rainfall of the week has done considerable good. <i>Bhadoi</i> crops look flourishing everywhere; transplanting of rice going on. Green cobs of Indian-corn are being sold. It is reported that in the Dighwara thana <i>bhadoi</i> crops to the extent of twelve annas have been destroyed owing to the rise of the rivers Ganges, Gogra, and Soane. The waters are now falling. General health good.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	32 Chumparun, " 6, "	8.30	Weather nice and cool. The heavy showers that fell this week have benefited the <i>bhadoi</i> crops largely, and transplantation of seedlings has commenced everywhere. The season is very favorable for the growth of all kinds of crops.
	33 Monghyr, " 7, "	6.53	Rainy weather. There has been ample rain all over the district during the week, and the country, subject to the spill of the Ganges, is now inundated, but the flood has not yet gone quite so high as the Collector noticed it last year. The greater portion of the <i>bhadoi</i> crop not yet harvested (about two annas as been harvested) has been damaged or destroyed in the inundated country. The ryots sow <i>bhadoi</i> crops there more as a speculation than with hopes of gathering it all, or even a considerable portion of it, before the flood comes. The rice and indigo prospects continue good, and the flood is good for the future <i>rubbee</i> crops.
	34 Bhagulpore, " 9,* "	4.57	Heavy rain throughout the district, except in the north-east corner. All crops are exceedingly good, and prospects are very bright. Indigo outturn is said to be larger than usual. General health is very good.
	35 Purneah, " 7, "	6.22	Stormy weather. Heavy rain in the early part of the week. The late heavy rain has done immense good, but more is said to be wanted in the north-west of the district.
	36 Sonthal Pergas, " 7, "	7.44	Deoghur and Godda returns not received. The wettest week this year in Doonka and Rajmehal. State and prospects of the crops are very good about Doonka.

* Telegrams of the 9th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	37 Cuttack, July 31, '75	11.13	Continuous heavy rain; rivers very high; and crops in many places under water. No harm has been done as yet, and the early rice crop is too far advanced to be in much danger. Cholera still prevalent in places, but not severe.
	38 Pooree, Aug. 5, "	39	Cloudy and drizzling rain at times. Rainfall at Khoordah 1.98. The floods still continue, though a little subsided. Transplantation and weeding operations are going on on high lands; the crops on low lands are still submerged in the flood water. The prospects of the early and late rice are yet fair. Miscellaneous crops are generally doing well.
	39 Balasore, " 6, "	1.16	Mild, showery weather, precisely the same as last week, and very favorable for agriculture. All crops promise well. The number of cholera cases has somewhat diminished.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, Aug. 6, '75	2.08	Seasonable weather; more or less rain every day. The <i>goondli</i> and <i>makai</i> have been a good deal injured, the latter very much so. <i>Murwa</i> kept back by constant rain, but may recover. Prospects of early and late rice crops are good. A few cases of cholera reported.
41	Lohardugga, " 7, "	2.48	Rain on every day. Rice prospects are very good, but the <i>goondli</i> and <i>murwa</i> millets and Indian-corn have been a good deal damaged by the continued rain. Cholera still prevalent in Palanow; small-pox decreasing.
42	Singhbhoon, " 6, "	2.65	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of the crops are very favorable. Cholera ceased.
43	Manbhoom, " 7, "	5.33	Favorable weather. From all parts of the district the reports are encouraging. Rain has fallen in the south-eastern Pergunnahs, referred to in last weekly report, and cultivation is well in hand. Indian-corn, which is now ripe, has doubtless suffered where planted in low lands, owing to inattention to the matter of draining.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 10th August 1875.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office, and a comparison of the Rainfall for July, and the total Rainfall for the year up to 31st July, with averages of past years.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 18th to 24th July 1875.	Rain from 25th to 31st July 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st OF JULY.		Rainfall in July 1875.	Average rainfall in July.	REMARKS.
					1875.	Average.			
BENGAL.									
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.					
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	0.16	2.91	33.35	32.55	6.69	12.22	
		Cutwa ...	0.14	4.41	42.25	31.36	8.16	9.11	
		Culina ...	0.90	1.34	29.90	28.78	6.33	9.59	
	Burdwan ...	Blood-blood ...	1.86	1.16	23.24	27.30	5.08	10.09	
		Raneegunge ...	0.78	3.90	20.01	27.69	9.10	12.62	
		Jehanabad ...	0.70	1.29	24.28	27.34	6.81	9.21	
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...	1.18	3.90	28.72	29.23	10.06	11.82	
	Beerbhoom ...	Sooree ...	1.73	3.33	36.23	27.58	9.26	12.74	
		Hetampore ...	2.70	2.70	47.66	.....	8.40	.....
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	1.22	1.62	35.54	32.62	12.65	11.11	
		Tumlook ...	2.80	0.71	34.69	33.43	11.76	11.98	
		Gurbeta ...	0.78	1.55	26.82	29.51	7.87	12.31	
	Midnapore ...	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	6.03	Not rec.	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	6.05	1.52	36.52	33.77	19.03	12.69	
	Hooghly ...	Hooghly ...	1.35	0.97	31.07	36.93	8.05	12.37	
		Seraampore ...	1.35	2.20	30.43	31.02	11.27	11.94	
	Howrah ...	Howrah ...	0.80	1.22	36.62	37.01	14.61	12.45	
		Moheshrakha ...	2.31	2.02	.....	.....	13.91	.....
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.								
	24-Pargunnahs ...	Saugor Island ...	5.20	2.00	40.61	36.05	20.90	13.85	
		Calcutta ...	1.14	1.94	36.21	35.27	13.90	12.64	
		Alipore { Dispensary	0.85	1.47	34.39	.....	.....	.....
		Alipore { Jail ...	0.81	1.47	34.04	34.39	13.49	12.19	
		Busseerhat ...	1.40	1.98	36.75	32.08	10.49	11.28	
		Baraset ...	1.44	2.06	39.23	31.05	10.82	10.75	
		Diamond Harbour ...	2.62	2.08	40.96	36.29	21.87	14.37	
		Barripore ...	1.32	3.53	38.92	35.40	21.34	14.24	
		Satkhira ...	1.19	2.70	43.16	33.89	14.84	9.26	
		Barrackpore ...	1.43	1.89	31.64	33.53	12.25	11.02	
		Dum-Dum ...	0.43	1.45	37.98	32.74	11.00	11.29	
	Nuddea ...	Kishnaghar ...	2.03	2.21	37.34	33.97	9.83	9.72	
		Bongong ...	0.26	2.87	41.79	30.29	10.96	8.97	
		Meherpore ...	0.39	2.87	35.16	31.06	5.10	10.92	
		Chooadangah ...	0.41	1.50	35.88	32.39	6.63	9.56	
		Kooshtea ...	0.32	2.61	39.04	32.20	7.94	9.80	
	Jessore ...	Ranaghat ...	0.17	1.45	31.91	27.83	5.99	7.31	
		Jessore ...	0.44	3.81	42.17	37.31	10.25	10.43	
		Narail ...	0.52	2.85	43.80	38.76	8.81	9.66	
		Khoolna ...	1.40	3.27	40.17	37.72	12.17	11.36	
		Jhenida ...	0.20	2.17	43.46	39.41	10.97	9.84	
RAJSHAHYE.	Moorshedabad ...	Bagirhat ...	3.81	7.48	54.78	42.00	18.95	13.83	
		Magoorah ...	0.31	4.35	43.17	32.66	12.80	9.09	
		Berhampore ...	0.46	2.82	28.72	28.25	5.20	9.93	
		Rampore Haut ...	0.69	4.36	32.29	.....	8.15	.....
		Lalbagh ...	0.87	2.80	32.24	26.23	6.32	8.31	
	Dinapore ...	Jungypore ...	0.75	1.49	23.92	27.91	4.09	9.88	
		Azimungge ...	0.30	1.11	23.75	.....	2.52	8.45	
		Lalgolla ...	0.20	1.97	22.65	.....	4.22	.....
		Kandee ...	0.88	2.09	.....	.....	8.19	.....
	Maldah ...	Dinapore ...	Nil	2.45	29.30	46.59	3.90	16.09	
		Maldah ...	0.53	3.92	30.05	27.82	7.41	10.19	
	Maldah ...	Chanchal ...	2.53	7.35	29.90	.....	12.96	.....
		Rajshahye ...	Bauleah ...	0.85	2.00	28.06	32.46	4.87	11.77
	Nattore ...		1.96	3.08	31.02	32.32	8.75	11.46	
	Rungpore ...	Rungpore ...	1.22	5.39	30.55	53.69	8.71	17.25	
		Bhowanigunge ...	0.11	6.62	36.10	38.86	7.47	12.57	
	Bogra ...	Bogra ...	1.17	7.46	38.26	50.08	9.30	17.80	
	Pubna ...	Pubna ...	0.51	2.23	26.38	39.29	5.18	11.19	
		Serajgunj ...	1.53	4.52	34.21	38.92	7.32	10.21	
COCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Darjeeling { Hospital ...	4.53	8.88	72.27	69.18	27.46	28.15	
	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...	2.38	10.64	71.50	71.62	25.27	25.78	
		Boda ...	3.08	6.50	43.30	44.20	10.72	15.18	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	2.28	19.88	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	2.50	17.62	91.90	.....	.....	.....
Cooch Behar Tributary States	Titalya ...	0.89	9.59	59.89	58.83	18.59	24.55		
	Cooch Behar ...	0.92	12.00	60.26	61.41	18.46	24.54		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 16th to 24th July 1875.	Rain from 25th to 31st July 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st OF JULY.		Rainfall in July 1875.	Average Rainfall in July.	REMARKS.
					1875.	Average.			
BENGAL—(Continued.)									
EASTERN DISTRICTS.			Inches.	Inches.					
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Dacca... { Telegraph Office ...	1'38	4'06	42'10	
		Dacca... { Hospital ...	1'57	3'77	40'96	44'78	9'17	12'70	
	Moonsheegunge ...	Moonsheegunge ...	1'42	2'75	32'84	7'15	12'88	
		Manickgunge ...	0'84	5'79	40'84	7'90	
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore ...	1'18	4'78	41'87	46'57	9'75	11'74	
		Goalundo ...	0'97	6'80	42'84	32'40	9'98	9'86	
		Madaripore ...	0'88	3'94	40'16	45'09	9'18	12'82	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	
		Perozepore ...	ditto	ditto	
		Patoakhally ...	ditto	ditto	
Dowlatkhan ...		ditto	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	0'74	7'08	56'40	63'77	11'95	17'89		
	Jamalpore ...	2'94	7'05	46'64	43'62	14'28	13'63		
	Atia ...	1'05	2'90	48'00	42'14	8'20	9'99		
	Kishoregunge ...	0'07	7'33	57'04	58'68	12'91	14'78		
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	0'70	18'20	78'70	
		Chittagong { Jail ...	1'00	19'16	81'01	61'36	27'86	21'70	
	Cox's Bazar ...	4'00	17'92	107'10	.....	.....	.....
	Noakholly... ..	Noakholly ...	3'25	22'18	85'81	57'65	36'88	18'82	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah ...	3'07	14'59	62'10	58'40	19'97	16'19	
		Brahmunberiah ...	1'82	3'48	58'45	47'97	8'60	11'07	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamates Hill ...	1'09	
Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah ...	1'17	14'66	71'53	.....	.....	.....
BEHAR.									
PATNA.	Patna ...	Patna ...	0'31	1'73	31'62	21'46	9'34	10'85	
		Behar ...	0'08	2'20	23'18	23'60	9'29	13'78	
		Barh ...	0'25	5'86	27'24	19'72	12'59	11'04	
		Dinapore ... { Jail ...	0'70	4'00	28'90	
	Gya ...	Dinapore ... { Cantoument ...	Nil	2'10	29'32	22'54	11'10	11'22	
		Gya ...	0'79	2'64	24'02	22'37	7'01	12'09	
		Nowadah ...	0'31	Not rec.	
		Arnuabad ...	1'04	3'42	23'11	21'42	10'02	12'68	
	Shahabad ...	Jehanabad ...	0'40	2'53	18'68	11'12	
		Arrah ...	0'19	1'84	17'08	25'15	7'83	13'55	
Sasseram ...		2'08	7'47	23'27	23'36	12'65	14'51		
Buxar ...		1'30	0'88	20'43	19'92	7'37	11'22		
Muzafferpore ...	Bhubonah ...	0'54	6'59	23'06	25'71	11'49	14'71		
	Muzafferpore ...	0'27	3'29	19'27	21'81	9'46	10'96		
	Hajeeopore ...	Nil	3'95	36'20	24'13	9'57	11'27		
	Seetamurhee ...	0'60	0'90	14'80	24'28	3'99	10'64		
Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga ...	0'25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mudhoobunnee ...	0'21	2'19	21'00	24'27	6'05	10'30		
Sarun ...	Tajpore ...	0'02	4'75	28'97	24'02	13'75	12'03		
	Chupra ...	0'43	1'68	20'15	19'80	9'16	9'81		
Chumparun ...	Sewan ...	0'30	3'09	26'30	25'98	7'70	12'07		
	Motiharee ...	Nil	0'89	24'35	23'70	8'25	10'80		
Monghyr ...	Bettiah ...	0'90	0'72	33'21	29'26	10'68	13'23		
	Monghyr ...	1'68	5'94	28'08	21'36	14'84	11'30		
Bhagulpore ...	Begoo Serai ...	Nil	6'23	20'36	21'65	17'81	11'99		
	Jamooee ...	0'58	1'31	25'71	25'94	11'97	13'28		
Furneah ...	Bhagulpore ...	0'18	5'50	20'65	24'62	10'22	11'18		
	Scoopool ...	0'08	4'61	18'90	24'46	7'07	11'53		
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Muddehpooora ...	0'86	3'26	20'29	24'80	6'72	11'05		
	Banka ...	0'12	4'85	20'29	24'39	8'88	10'89		
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Sonbursa ...	0'25	3'02	18'92	.....	6'72	.....	
	Furneah ...	1'64	6'08	24'12	31'37	9'27	14'37		
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Kisengunge ...	1'06	3'30	37'24	41'08	7'81	18'51		
	Arrareah ...	0'23	5'95	32'57	.....	14'05	15'63	
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka ...	1'21	2'70	32'18	30'15	9'55	13'42		
	Rajmehal ...	Not rec.	0'90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Deoghur ...	0'91	5'74	27'13	25'00	14'81	12'84		
	Jamtara ...	1'35	1'00	31'60	.....	7'74	.....	
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Godda ...	1'92	0'93	17'67	.....	6'76	.....	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 18th to 24th July 1875.	Rain from 25th to 31st July 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st OF JULY		Rainfall in July 1875.	Average Rainfall in July.	REMARKS.
					1875.	Average.			
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	6'20	8'80	48'30	From 16th M. 1875.
		Cuttack ... { Hospital	7'30	11'36	54'07	28'75	27'19	12'48	
		Jajpore	3'20	0'55	34'65	34'80	13'95	15'68	
		Kendraparah	4'10	4'50	32'30	28'47	19'60	12'43	
		Jugutsingapore	Not rec.	Not rec.	.....	.....	.....	.....
		False Point	6'90	2'75	53'15	35'28	33'40	15'85	
	Pooree	Pooree	9'23	3'02	29'78	23'84	17'44	9'78	
		Khoordah	7'07	13'03	47'72	32'05	25'22	15'38	
	Balasore	Balasore... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	3'00	0'75	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Balasore... { Collector's Office	2'60	1'00	31'22	31'66	16'88	10'33	
		Bhuddruck	1'41	2'34	28'52	27'94	14'12	11'75	
		Jellasure	4'80	0'50	32'92	.....	15'88	.....
		Sorah	3'22	1'10	30'19	.....	17'12	.....
	Cuttack Tributary	Chandbally	2'67	2'70	36'63	.....	22'96	.....
		Mehals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sumbalpor		7'82	2'46	32'53	28'63	23'36	15'53	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... { Jail	1'25	2'24	31'42	26'31	12'62	14'15	
		Hazareebagh... { Dispensary	0'88	2'02	33'50	.....	.....	.....
	Pachumba	Pachumba	1'87	2'70	28'22	26'78	10'05	12'60	
		
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	2'16	2'20	36'25	24'03	19'29	11'26	
		Palamow	2'52	6'65	29'29	29'20	15'65	17'27	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	3'13	6'09	39'26	27'98	18'90	12'98	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	1'93	3'23	32'23	23'20	14'16	9'77	
		Govindpor	1'88	4'46	30'25	29'36	11'54	14'72	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sylhet	Sylhet	3'74	12'76	132'02	102'17	27'97	25'73	
		Sebsaugor	3'77	Not rec.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sebsaugor	Golaghat	1'59	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Jorehaut	3'60	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Nazeraib	2'65	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Deopanie	1'90	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Hattiepootie	2'33	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Mazengah	2'46	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Suntock	4'33	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Cherideo	3'54	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Benares	Benares	0'96	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Akyab	6'30	17'90	112'26	124'60	50'15	52'73	

CALCUTTA,
The 7th August 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTE ON THE RAINFALL OF 1875, FROM THE 1st OF JANUARY TO THE 31st JULY.

THE first month of the year was wetter than usual, and considerably more than the average quantity of rain fell generally throughout the Lower Provinces. February, on the other hand, was unusually dry everywhere, and so also was March, except in Assam, where the rainfall of the latter month was considerably above average, and abnormally heavy in Sylhet, Cachar, and the north-east of the valley.

During the first six days of April there was heavy and tolerably general rain all over Bengal Proper. There followed a rainless interval, up to the 23rd, of the hottest weather of the year. During the remainder of the month showers more or less general were frequent, and there was very heavy rainfall at some places on the 26th and 27th. Notwithstanding the long break of dry weather in the middle of the month, the total quantity of rain which fell was generally above average in the Lower Provinces. It was somewhat deficient, however, in some of the northern and eastern districts of Bengal, and in parts of Orissa and Chota Nagpore. In Assam the April rains were generally very copious, and especially so in Sylhet, Cachar, Seeksagar, and Luckhimpore.

The rainfall during the first half of the month of May was unusually plentiful in Bengal. In the second half it was not so heavy, but there was no considerable break in the showery weather, which continued from about the 22nd of April up to the setting in of the regular rains in June. The total rainfall for the month of May was considerably above average in the Lower Provinces, except in the northern and eastern districts of Bengal, where the distribution was irregular; and in Assam, where the rainfall was scanty, except in Cachar and at some of the hill stations.

The rainy season set in about the 5th of June in Central and Eastern Bengal. In the western districts, in Orissa and Chota Nagpore there was but little rain up to the 11th. From the 11th to the 13th there were also some general falls in Behar. But it was not until about the 17th in Orissa and Chota Nagpore, and about the 21st in Behar, that the rains became heavy and continuous. In the western districts of Bengal the June rainfall was, with a few remarkable exceptions (Cutwa and Soory), slightly below average. In the central districts south of the Ganges, in Maldah, and in the eastern districts, it was much above average, especially so in Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Jessore, and the Chittagong division. In the northern districts—Dinapore, Rungpore, and Cooch Behar—the rain which fell was much less than the normal quantity for the month; and this area of scanty precipitation extended into Behar and included the districts of Purneah and Bhagulpore. In the Tirhoot district the June rainfall was very irregularly distributed. Thus while 22·12 inches was recorded at Hajepore, only 3·37 inches fell at Seetamarhee. Elsewhere in Behar the rainfall was plentiful, and very heavy in the districts of Patna, Gya, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In Chota Nagpore the June rainfall was considerably above the normal quantity; such was also generally the case in Orissa, where, however, the distribution was more irregular. In Assam the rainfall in Sylhet and Cachar again became excessively heavy, and all over the province the quantity which fell much exceeded the average. At Jowai 119·8 inches were registered,—nearly three times the average June rainfall of the last six years at this station.

For some distance inland round the northern shores of the Bay of Bengal, throughout Orissa, parts of Midnapore, the 24-Pergunnahs, parts of Jessore and the Chittagong Division, the July rainfall has been above average, and very heavy near the sea. It has also been above average in Chota Nagpore and in the district of Monghyr, in Behar. Throughout the remainder of the area comprising the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal the July rains have been below average in quantity, and very scanty in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar divisions of Bengal and in the greater part of Behar. At Azimgunge, in Moorshedabad, only 2·52 inches of rain fell in the month. At Dinapore, where the normal rainfall of July is 16 inches, 3·9 inches was registered during the whole month; and the only fall between the 3rd and the 24th was 0·13 inches on the 6th. At Seetamarhee, in Tirhoot, rain fell on only four days between the 3rd and 29th, measuring one inch and one-tenth. The total fall during the month was 3·99. The scantiness of the July rainfall in Bengal and Behar up to about the 25th of the month, was probably owing to the abnormally low atmospheric pressure which prevailed round the northern shores of the Bay during the same period, and which retarded, or altogether turned back for the time, the vapour-bearing currents from their inland courses. To the same intensified cause was due the cyclonic gale which passed over the mouth of the Hooghly on the 14th and 15th, and round the region of low pressure the rainfall was abnormally heavy. Towards the end of the month the pressure rose rapidly in the Bay and fell in Bengal. As a consequence, the monsoon current returned to its normal course, and was drawn inland with great vigour. Very heavy rainfall in Northern Bengal, in Behar, and the North-Western Provinces has been the result.

In the subjoined table the rainfall in July 1875, and the total rainfall of the year from the 1st of January to the 31st of July, are compared with the normal rainfall for the same periods. The mean of all returns received from each district is taken as the average rainfall of the district.

Comparison of the District Rainfall of 1875 with averages.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Rainfall in July 1875.	Normal rainfall in July.	Rainfall from 1st January to the 31st July 1875.	Normal rainfall from the 1st of January to the 31st July.
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan ...	686	1046	3000	3017
	Bankura ...	1006	1183	3878	3033
	Beerbhoom ...	883	1374	4134	3753
	Midnapore ...	1383	1503	5330	3233
	Hooghly ...	986	1515	3075	3397
	Howrah ...	1426	1346	3633	3701
PRESIDENCY ...	24-Pergunnabs ...	1810	1510	3761	3407
	Nudda ...	797	940	3685	3120
	Jessore ...	1233	1071	4460	3736
	Moorshedabad ...	553	914	2739	2746
RAJSHAHYE ...	Dinapore ...	320	1009	2930	4050
	Maldah ...	1018	1019	2997	2782
	Rajshahye ...	681	1161	2954	3230
	Rungpore ...	800	1491	3783	4033
	Bogra ...	920	1730	3836	5008
	Pubna ...	625	1070	3030	3660
COOCH BEHAR ...	Darjeeling ...	2746	2615	7937	6918
	Julpigoree ...	2506	3086	5535	5633
	Cooch Behar ...	1846	2454	6023	8141
DACCA ...	Dacca ...	807	1279	3018	4073
	Furreedpore ...	964	1131	4133	4136
	Backergunge ...		Not received.		
	Mymensingh ...	1184	1407	5317	5160
CHITTAGONG ...	Chittagong ...	3037	3115	7935	6136
	Noakholly ...	3686	1838	5581	5765
	Tippurah ...	1423	1398	6023	5319
PATNA ...	Patna ...	1065	1172	2805	2183
	Gya ...	966	1238	3194	3180
	Shahabad ...	983	1350	3096	2353
	Muzafferpore ...	767	1096	2848	2841
	Darbhanga ...	975	1537	3503	2414
	Sarun ...	843	1094	2323	2380
	Champerun ...	946	1501	3578	3046
BHAGULPORE ...	Monghyr ...	1491	1519	3773	2396
	Bhagulpore ...	792	1116	1981	2457
	Purneah ...	1638	1617	3131	3633
	Sontal Pergunnabs ...	971	1313	2713	2757
ORISSA ...	Cuttack ...	2354	1411	4440	3183
	Pooree ...	2133	1358	3875	2794
	Balasore ...	1734	1104	3180	3080
	Sambalpore ...	3730	1563	3953	2863
CHOTA NAGPORE ...	Hazaribagh ...	1133	1537	3105	3654
	Loharduggah ...	1747	1496	3277	3664
	Singbhoom ...	1890	1296	3026	2748
	Manbhoom ...	1286	1224	3124	2638

The 9th August 1875,

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter,

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 1st to 7th August 1875.

STATIONS	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	Wind.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Aug. 1st	10	29.655	29.673	79.5	78.5	95	S S W	...	0.38	.....	o, d
		16	29.677	29.695	83.0	79.5	85	S S W	...	0.02	.....	o
	2nd	10	29.685	29.688	84.1	81.3	87	S S W	...	0.17	K	scuds.
		16	29.669	29.687	85.5	81.6	83	S S W	...	...	.....	o
	3rd	10	29.680	29.678	83.0	80.2	87	S W	...	0.21	.....	o
		16	29.654	29.672	80.5	78.5	91	S S W	...	0.40	.....	o
	4th	10	29.642	29.660	88.5	79.9	85	S W	...	0.50	CK	o
		16	29.620	29.638	87.0	80.6	74	S by W	...	0.02	K	o
	5th	10	29.605	29.623	88.2	80.2	87	S W	...	...	.....	o
		16	29.631	29.640	84.5	81.0	85	W by S	...	0.12	.....	o
	6th	10	29.637	29.655	82.0	80.0	91	S S E	...	0.28	K	o
		16	29.647	29.665	83.4	79.8	85	S E	...	0.09	S, C	scuds.
	7th	10	29.702	29.720	84.5	80.5	83	S S E	...	...	K	o
		16	29.601	29.610	85.6	80.3	79	S S E	...	0.32	K, C	o
SAGOR ISLAND.	1st	10	29.684	29.690	81	79	91	S W	22.9	0.60	N	d, o
		16	29.607	29.613	83	80	87	S S W	18.4	...	N	m, o
	2nd	10	29.694	29.700	84	81	87	S S W	22.9	0.80	N	m, o scuds.
		16	29.602	29.608	85	81	83	S W	22.4	...	N	m, o
	3rd	10	29.690	29.696	85	80	79	S S W	18.1	0.30	N	o, p, v scuds.
		16	29.675	29.681	84	81	87	S W	21.3	...	N	m, o
	4th	10	29.683	29.689	84	80	83	S W	16.5	0.10	N	o
		16	29.650	29.656	84	81	87	S S W	13.9	...	N	m, o
	5th	10	29.630	29.636	82	78	82	W	3.7	...	N	o, v, g
		16	29.638	29.642	84	81	87	S S W	5.9	...	N	o, v
	6th	10	29.655	29.661	80	79	95	E N E	2.6	0.30	N	o, r
		16	29.653	29.659	84	80	83	S E	6.0	0.20	N	o, p, v, g scuds.
	7th	10	29.689	29.695	83	79	83	E S E	9.0	0.20	N	b, p, v
		16	29.599	29.605	85	80	79	S E	15.2	...	N	b, p, v
CHITTAGONG.	1st	10	29.686	29.759	78	77	95	S	9.9	5.10	.....	r, u
		16	29.624	29.717	79	77	90	S S E	9.0	0.30	.....	r, u
	2nd	10	29.646	29.700	76	76	100	S W	12.8	1.70	.....	r, u
		16	29.621	29.714	79	78	95	S S E	5.2	4.30	.....	r, u
	3rd	10	29.666	29.759	78	77	95	S W	6.6	6.60	.....	r, o
		16	29.579	29.672	78	77	95	E N E	1.4	8.10	KS	p
	4th	10	29.616	29.701	79	78	95	S S E	4.1	1.60	CK, KS	u
		16	29.545	29.639	77	77	100	S W	1.0	0.40	.....	r
	5th	10	29.598	29.690	85	80	79	S S E	2.9	0.90	KS	g
		16	29.527	29.620	82	79	87	S W	1.0	...	KS	p
	6th	10	29.665	29.757	84	83	95	S W	4.0	0.10	C	e
		16	29.698	29.671	78	77	95	S	10.0	...	K, S	p
	7th	10	29.713	29.795	84	77	71	S S E	9.8	0.10	K	b, v
		16	29.594	29.686	83	79	83	N by E	2.0	...	KS	p
MADRAS.	July 31st	10	29.783	29.813	90	77	53	W	11	0.01	.....	o
		16	29.670	29.700	89	78	59	S E by E	10	...	.....	c
	Aug. 1st	10	29.846	29.876	87	78	65	S W by W	6	1.44	.....	c
		16	29.759	29.789	85	79	75	S E by S	10	...	.....	cloudy.
	2nd	10	29.892	29.912	84	74	60	S S E	6	...	.....	o
		16	29.778	29.808	86	78	68	S E	11	...	.....	o
	3rd	10	29.806	29.896	86	77	64	S by W	6	...	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.748	29.778	85	77	68	S E by S	9	...	.....	cloudy.
	4th	10	29.849	29.879	82	76	74	S by W	4	0.42	.....	o
		16	29.724	29.754	87	78	65	S by W	7	...	.....	cloudy.
	5th	10	29.820	29.850	85	75	60	W by S	12	0.81	.....	c
		16	29.600	29.720	92	76	45	N N W	5	...	.....	c
	6th	10	29.815	29.845	84	77	71	S W	10	0.07	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.708	29.738	86	77	64	W S W	9	...	.....	cloudy.
CUTTACK.	1st	10	29.049	29.732	79	77	90	W	2.9	0.20	N	r
		16	29.555	29.637	83	79	83	S	4.0	0.10	N	o
	2nd	10	29.632	29.714	85	80	79	S S W	5.8	...	CK, N, C	r
		16	29.577	29.660	76	71	90	S S W	9.8	0.60	N	o
	3rd	10	29.654	29.736	83	78	78	S W	2.2	0.20	KS, N, C	r
		16	29.586	29.640	77	75	90	W S W	6.3	0.10	N	o
	4th	10	29.602	29.684	85	79	75	W S W	1.7	...	KS, C	o
		16	29.475	29.557	80	79	72	S S W	7.8	...	C, KS, N	o
	5th	10	29.584	29.696	83	79	83	W S W	1.9	0.20	KS, N, C	o
		16	29.477	29.559	86	80	75	W S W	2.3	...	N, C	o
	6th	10	29.574	29.657	81	77	82	W N W	1.2	...	N, C	o
		16	29.473	29.555	84	79	79	S S W	1.0	...	K, N, C	o
	7th	10	29.509	29.653	82	79	87	S	4.6	0.50	N	p
		16	29.470	29.553	80	77	86	S S W	3.7	0.10	N	p
ARAB.	1st	10	29.796	29.818	82	81	95	S S W	5.2	3.60	.....	d
		16	29.760	29.782	81	80	95	S S W	5.6	0.70	.....	d
	2nd	10	29.834	29.856	82	81	95	S W	9.0	1.60	.....	r
		16	29.757	29.779	83	81	95	S W	5.1	0.10	.....	g
	3rd	10	29.807	29.829	78	77	95	S W	3.8	0.50	.....	g
		16	29.695	29.717	82	80	91	S S W	4.1	...	.....	g
	4th	10	29.768	29.790	77	76	95	W	4.1	1.90	.....	r
		16	29.646	29.668	80	79	95	S	2.0	0.40	.....	g
	5th	10	29.713	29.735	82	79	87	S S W	3.2	0.80	.....	g
		16	29.648	29.670	83	80	91	S W	5.8	...	.....	b
	6th	10	29.763	29.785	81	78	88	S S E	3.6	0.50	.....	b
		16	29.677	29.698	83	79	83	S	8.8	...	.....	b
	7th	10	29.807	29.828	84	80	83	S E	5.1	0.10	.....	b
		16	29.685	29.706	88	80	87	S S E	7.8	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th August 1875.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 1st to 7th August 1875.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Aug.	1st	29.603	83.0	77.4	99.5	80.4	78.7	77.5	0.91	SW & SSW	0.5	208.2	0.61	●	Overcast. Slight rain after intervals.
	2nd	.627	86.9	77.0	126.5	81.8	79.6	78.1	.89	SSW & SW	2.0	248.9	1.21	...	Overcast and cumulon. Brisk wind from noon to 6½ P.M. Thunder and lightning between 5 and 6 P.M. Rain at 1 and 6 A.M., and from 4½ to 11 P.M.
	3rd	.616	84.5	77.8	130.0	80.6	78.6	77.2	.90	SW & SSW	0.8	249.0	0.50	...	Overcast. Rain after intervals.
	4th	.589	87.3	77.4	131.7	82.2	79.2	77.1	.85	S W & S	0.3	125.3	0.44	...	Overcast, cumuli. and stratoni. Rain from 2 to 6 A.M. and at 2½ P.M.
	5th	.568	85.3	80.5	100.0	82.1	80.1	78.7	.90	SSW & SW	...	109.9	0.12	...	Cirri and cirrostrati and overcast. Thunder at 10½ A.M. and 11 P.M. Lightning at 8, 10, and 11 P.M. Slight rain from 10½ A.M. to 1, at 10 and 11 P.M.
	6th	.604	84.5	79.0	138.0	81.5	79.3	77.8	.89	SE & SSE	1.3	87.1	0.37	...	Chiefly overcast. Thunder from midnight to 2 A.M. Lightning from midnight to 4 A.M. Rain after intervals.
	7th	.648	87.8	79.0	141.5	81.7	79.0	77.1	.86	ESE & SSE	5.0	230.9	0.37	...	Overcast, scuds, cumulon. and cirri. Rain from 12½ to 1½ and at 4½ P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	10.8
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	87.8
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	90.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.89
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.89
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	... { by lower rain gauge	3.62
	... { by anemometer gauge	3.19
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	3.44
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th August	...	40.04
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	40.03

GOPENAUTH SEN,

In charge of the Observatory.

The 9th August 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st July 1875, on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TOTAL TRAIN MILES.
	No. of Passen- gers.	Coaching Receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.					
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
al traffic for the week ...	98,008½	1,21,343 2 9	11,129 2 6	6,40,627 0	2,76,955 4 6	25,387 11 4	36,510 13 10			85,176
per mile of railway ...	...	94 13 1	8 13 10	...	216 6 7	19 16 9	28 10 7			...
previous 3 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...
half-year ...	370,480½	4,26,083 2 3	39,053 0 9	22,03,679 30	9,02,965 15 3	82,771 17 7	121,824 18 4			290,665½
total for 4 weeks ...	478,380	5,47,376 5 0	50,178 3 3	29,43,396 30	11,79,921 3 9	108,159 8 11	158,335 12 2			361,839½
COMPARISON.										
al for correspond- ing week of previous year ...	101,908	1,34,305 6 9	12,816 16 7	11,51,309 20	4,90,860 12 3	45,747 4 9	58,064 1 4			156,520
per mile of railway, corresponding week previous year ...	...	104 15 11	9 12 6	...	389 15 5	35 14 11	45 7 5			...
al to correspond- ing date of previous year ...	465,202	5,65,040 12 13	51,709 1 5	45,05,304 10	18,98,756 14 5	173,889 7 8	225,068 9 1			605,298

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st July 1875, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
al traffic for the week ...	2,472	8,765 12 6	803 10 7	29,527 0	7,152 8 0	655 12 11	1,439 3 6	6,251
per mile of railway ...	...	39 2 10	3 11 10	...	31 15 5	2 18 7	6 10 5	...
previous 3 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
half-year ...	13,290	35,376 3 6	3,242 16 5	1,10,836 30	32,250 4 0	2,956 5 5	6,199 1 10	23,852½
total for 4 weeks ...	15,752	44,142 0 0	4,046 7 0	1,49,363 30	39,402 12 0	3,611 18 4	7,658 5 4	30,103½
COMPARISON.								
al for correspond- ing week of previous year ...	3,018	7,098 9 9	659 14 1	96,367 20	25,521 9 0	2,339 9 6	2,990 3 7	9,964
per mile of railway, corresponding week previous year ...	...	81 11 7	2 18 2	...	114 1 0	10 9 1	13 7 3	...
al to correspond- ing date of previous year ...	21,108	40,193 11 0	3,684 8 5	8,46,883 10	90,843 0 3	9,152 5 6	12,836 13 11	47,264

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 24th July 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts				
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
al traffic for the week	39,765	21,547 2 0	1,975 3 1	1,33,079 30	33,515 13 5	3,072 5 8	5,917 8 9		
per mile of railway ...	245	136 2 6	12 9 7	840 38	211 12 8	19 8 3	31 17 10		
previous 3 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
half-year ...	73,196½	42,870 1 2	3,930 11 7	2,31,462 0	51,065 1 2	4,680 19 3	8,611 10 10		
total for 4 weeks ...	111,961½	64,426 3 2	5,905 14 8	3,64,541 30	84,580 14 7	7,753 4 11	13,658 19 7		
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week of previous year ...	41,639½	18,051 11 5	1,709 14 10	15,507 27	22,872 8 9	2,096 13 0	3,806 7 10		
per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	263	117 13 10	10 16 1	603 21	144 8 6	15 5 0	24 1 1		
al to corresponding date of previous year ...	111,806	60,009 8 9	5,500 17 7	4,27,812 11	81,337 13 8	7,455 19 5	12,956 17 0		

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

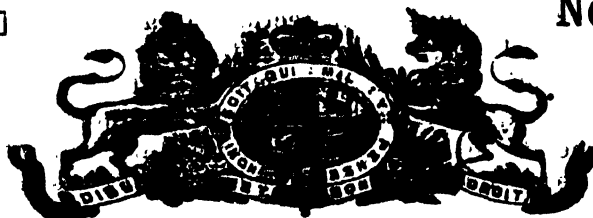
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st July 1875, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,230	803 0 0	80 6 0	1,840 0	247 0 0	24 14 0	105 0 0
Or per mile of railway	45	29 8 0	2 19 0	68 0	9 0 0	0 18 0	3 17 0
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	4,781	3,276 0 0	327 12 0	21,939 0	1,604 0 0	166 8 0	494 0 0
Total for 5 weeks	6,011	4,079 0 0	407 18 0	23,779 0	1,911 0 0	191 2 0	599 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,218	808 8 4	80 17 0	9,975 10	858 3 0	85 16 5	106 15 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	45	29 10 8	2 19 4	366 3	31 7 11	3 3 0	6 2 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	5,444	4,113 14 8	411 7 10	44,965 10	2,584 3 0	258 8 5	669 16 3

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st July 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.		£. s. d.		Mds. Srs.		Rs. A. P.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	6,519	896 0 0	89 12 0	13,932 0	440 0 0	44 18 0	184 10 0						
Or per mile of railway	233	32 0 0	3 4 0	498 0	16 0 0	1 12 0	4 16 0						
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	24,583	3,369 0 0	336 18 0	46,719 0	1,592 0 0	159 4 0	496 2 0						
Total for 5 weeks	31,102	4,265 0 0	426 10 0	60,651 0	2,041 0 0	204 2 0	630 12 0						
COMPARISON.													
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,982	821 8 0	82 3 2	13,864 0	408 3 3	40 16 5	122 19 5						
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	212	29 5 5	2 18 8	495 6	14 9 3	1 9 2	4 7 10						
Total to corresponding date of previous year	28,632	3,988 10 0	398 17 3	65,650 0	2,025 3 9	202 10 6	601 7 9						



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 14th August 1875.

Present:

The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH, C.S.I., *presiding*.
 The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
 The Hon'ble STUART HOGG,
 The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS.
 The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
 The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
 The Hon'ble BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW,
 and
 The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAUL

SURVEY AND DEMARCATION OF LAND.

The Hon'ble MR. DAMPIER moved that the Bill to provide for the survey and demarcation of land be further considered in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, at the last meeting certain amendments which he proposed to introduce after Section 10, and which were then marked Sections 10*a*, 10*b*, and 10*c*, were reserved for further consideration. Having reconsidered those sections, and having considered the criticisms then made, he had redrafted the sections, and they were now numbered 11, 12, and 13. Notice of this amendment was given, and he had now to propose that the sections which were circulated as proposed amendments do stand as Sections 11, 12, and 13 of the Bill in lieu of those which now bear the same numbers in the printed Bill. The sections were as follows:—

“11. When the demarcation of a village or other convenient tract has been completed, the Ameen or other Survey Officer shall, before sending in to the Collector the maps and papers relating thereto, by a general notice in which the names of all persons required to appear shall be specified, and which shall be posted up at a convenient place in the village or tract, call upon all persons who have pointed out any boundaries in such village or tract on behalf of those interested to attend before him within three days of the publication of the said notice for the purpose of inspecting the maps, field-books, and similar papers in which any boundary pointed out by any such person has been represented, and by signing such maps and papers to certify that the boundaries have been laid down in accordance with the boundaries pointed out by them; and every person so called upon shall be legally bound to attend before such, Ameen or Survey Officer, and to inspect the papers, in accordance with such requisition.

Any person so called upon who may object to sign the maps and papers as aforesaid shall be required to state his objections in writing, and such statement shall be attached to the record of the demarcation of the village or tract, and shall be submitted to the Collector together with the maps and papers.

The signature affixed to any maps or papers under this section shall be in attestation of the fact that the boundaries thereon represented, or any of them, have been represented in accordance with those pointed out by the person signing; and the affixing of such signature shall not be held to prejudice the right of any person interested to make any objection to such boundaries on any other ground before the Collector under the next succeeding section.”

“12. On receipt in the Collector's Office of the maps or papers showing any boundaries which have been demarcated, the Collector shall cause a notification to be posted in his Office, and in such other places as he may think proper, informing all persons concerned that the maps and papers relating to the boundaries in the village or tract specified are open to inspection; and requiring any person who may have any objections to prefer, to prefer such objections within six weeks of the date of the posting of such notification, after which time the Collector will proceed finally to confirm the boundaries as laid down for the purposes of the survey.

Whenever the Collector shall have reason to believe (either from the failure of any person interested or his representatives to sign the maps and papers on the spot when required by the Survey Officer to do so under the last preceding section, or for any other reason), that any zemindar or person interested is likely to object to any boundary as laid down, or as represented in the said papers, the Collector shall cause a special notice requiring such zemindar or other person to attend personally or by duly authorized agent before him, or before any person authorized by the Collector in that behalf, within a specified time, which shall not be less than one month after the service of the notice, for the purpose of signing and thereby admitting the correctness of any maps or other papers which have been prepared under this Act in respect of any boundary in which such zemindar or other person is interested, or of stating in writing the substance of any objection which he may wish to prefer against the correctness of such maps or papers; and if any person so summoned shall fail to attend and to sign the said maps or papers, or to give in a written statement of his objections within the time prescribed, the Collector may proceed finally to confirm the boundaries as represented in such maps and papers, for the purposes of the survey and of this Act.

Provided that if within the time specified any such duly authorized agent deposits with the Collector the necessary expenses of making copies of the said maps or papers, the Collector shall order such copies to be prepared; and as soon as they are prepared, shall cause a notice to that effect to be posted at his Office; and the said agent shall be allowed such time as may be specified in such notice, not being less than fifteen days from the posting thereof, for the purpose of signing or of giving in a written statement of objections.

When a written statement of objections has been given in, as in this section provided, the Collector, after holding any further inquiry which he may deem necessary, shall pass such order in respect of such objections as to him shall seem fit; and if the objections shall seem to him not to be well founded, shall direct that all expenses of such further inquiry, and all expenses entailed on any other person by such inquiry, shall be recovered from the person who made the objection.”

"13. Whenever any person having failed to sign the maps and papers, or to give in his objections in writing within the time prescribed by the notification or by the special notice mentioned in the last preceding section, shall, at any time before the Collector has finally confirmed the boundaries for the purposes of the survey, prefer any subsequent objection against the correctness of any maps or papers in respect of which such notification or notice was issued, the Collector shall require him to deposit the estimated costs of any further inquiry which it may be necessary to make in respect of his objection; and if the said person shall fail to deposit such costs within the time specified by the Collector, he shall be deemed for all purposes of this Act to have admitted the correctness of the said maps and papers. If the costs of any inquiry which may be deemed necessary be deposited, the Collector shall make such further inquiry at the expense of the person so objecting; and if the objection shall seem to the Collector not to be well founded, he may pass such order as he shall think fit in respect of the recovery from the objector of any sum expended by the Collector on the inquiry in excess of the sum deposited, and of any necessary expenses incurred by any other persons on account of such inquiry.

Provided that no person so making an objection after the prescribed time shall under any circumstances be entitled to recover the expenses which he is required to deposit before any further inquiry is made in respect of such subsequent objection."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said, as the sections proposed by his hon'ble friend at the last meeting were postponed at his instance, he had much pleasure in saying that he accepted the amendments now proposed.

The motion was agreed to.

In the postponed Section 2, the following amendments were made on the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER:—

(1.) The interpretation of "Collector" was altered so as to provide that "Collector" meant every Collector of a district, and included every officer either generally or specially vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act.

(2.) The definition of "tenure" was amended so as to include "Ghatwáli holdings."

The preamble and title were agreed to, and the Bill was then passed.

AMENDMENT OF THE ABKAREE ACTS.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the Bill to amend Act XI of 1849, Act XXI of 1856, and Act XXIII of 1860, be further considered in order to the settlement of its clauses.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that a few of the sections which were passed at the last meeting of the Council must engage their attention again. Sections 12 and 13 of the Bill, the tipping sections, referred to Calcutta, its suburbs, and Howrah only. As they now stood, they were in the general part of the Bill; but although they applied to the Suburbs and Howrah (which strictly speaking were mofussil), as well as to Calcutta, he thought on the whole—and that appeared to be the sense of the Council at the last meeting—that it would be better that the sections should be transposed so as to stand at the end of Part II, which contained the alterations in the Calcutta Abkaree Law.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the words "twenty-five, twenty-six" be inserted after "twenty" in line 3 of section 3, and that in page 3, line 21, the following sections be inserted after the words "Fort William:"

"25. Any Abkaree Officer who shall delay carrying to the Collector, and any Police Officer who shall delay carrying to a Magistrate of Police, any person arrested, or any illicit articles seized under this Act; and any Abkaree or Police Officer who shall neglect to report the particulars of an arrest, seizure, or search, within twenty-four hours thereafter, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees."

Penalty for Abkaree and Police Officer delaying to carry person arrested or articles seized to Collector or Magistrate.

"26. Any Abkaree or Police Officer who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily seize the goods or chattels of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for illicit spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, or who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily arrest any person, or commit any other excess, not required for the execution of his duty under this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees."

Penalty for Abkaree or Police Officer vexatiously seizing goods or arresting any person.

The object of the amendment was simply to carry out the principle adopted elsewhere in the Bill of giving Police Officers the power which the existing law gave to Abkaree Officers. It was proposed to insert here two new sections amending Section 25 and 26 of the old law, by merely putting in such words as were necessary to place Police Officers in the same category as Abkaree Officers with reference to the powers conferred by those two old sections of the law.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he must explain the next amendment which stood in his name, and which referred to Act XXIII of 1860. That was a short Act of five sections, which was referred to in the Bill as it stood when introduced. His attention had recently been drawn to this Act, and he found that it afforded an illustration of the great necessity of codifying the Bengal Acts. Every section of the Act, with the exception of part of the first section, had been either superseded or expressly repealed by an Act of 1863; section three was superseded by a section of this Bill, section four was obsolete, and so on. The extant part of the first section was the law which empowered the Government to impose a duty on *doasta*, or country-made spirits, up to Rs. 3 a gallon; and it so happened that in the new Customs Tariff Act, which had just been passed by the Council of the Governor-General, there was a section which overrode that provision and made it obsolete. The new law recited that as it was desirable that country spirits should be taxed in some proportion to imported spirits, the Government was authorized to impose such tax as it thought proper, not exceeding the duty on imported spirits; and thus this Council were enabled to wipe out Act XXIII of 1860 altogether from the Statute Book, and accordingly an amendment was necessary in the present Bill.

On the motion of MR. DAMPIER verbal amendments were then made in Section 7 and the Schedule, with the object of repealing the unrepealed portion of Act XXIII of 1860.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said as he observed that public attention had been drawn to an amendment of which he had given notice, he thought it was desirable that he should take time to consider the amendment before bringing it forward. He would, with the permission of the President, postpone the consideration of his amendment until the next meeting of the Council.

The further consideration of the Bill was then postponed.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

The HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT said that in the list of business the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of Calcutta was placed to be taken into consideration. However, applications had been made to the Council from the Justices of the Peace, the Trades' Association, and the British Indian Association, for the postponement of the Bill, and he had referred the matter to the Lieutenant-Governor. He therefore proposed to let the consideration of the Bill stand over until the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor were received upon the subject.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 21st instant.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE BURDWAN DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.—No. 2465.

Calcutta, the 16th August 1875.

READ—

The Annual General Report of the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division for the year 1874-75, with its enclosures.

The submission of the Annual Administration Report for the Burdwan Division for the year 1873-74 was dispensed with on account of the pressure and increase of official business in connection with the recent scarcity; and although the Commissioner has not attempted, in this report, to supply all the information which might ordinarily have been furnished for the year 1873-74, he has necessarily, in great part, been obliged to refer to circumstances really connected with that year, rather than with the year 1874-75. Almost all the measures connected with scarcity and relief, for instance, may be traced back to events which occurred in the end of the year 1873. The Lieutenant-Governor has to thank Mr. Buckland for a full and interesting report on the administration of his division during the whole of the period of the past two years.

2. The remarks offered by the Commissioner on the inequality in size and in the strength of the controlling power of the districts which compose the Burdwan Division are under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration, and a special correspondence on the subject is still pending. Sir Richard Temple is not desirous of effecting changes of jurisdictions of established districts which seem to be often unpopular with the inhabitants, unless the changes are supported by the strongest grounds; and he quite agrees that it is not at all necessary that all districts should be equalised either as to size or as to the extent of their population. Still it is desirable that an opportunity should be taken to diminish the jurisdiction of larger districts, and increase the jurisdiction of smaller districts, and there is some reason to believe that in the Burdwan Division the readjustment of jurisdictions would be acceptable to the people, as the changes, if any are made, would probably be in the direction of a return to limits to which the people have been accustomed for several generations. The discussion of these questions has been for a long time before Government, and it is to be hoped that they may soon find a final and satisfactory settlement.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor acknowledges the thorough manner in which the important duties of district officers during their cold-weather tour have been performed by the officers of the division. Such tours are of much practical importance. The Commissioner himself visited every part of his division; during eighteen months he visited each district not less than three times, while his visits to Burdwan during the year 1874-75 were very numerous, and were directed to some of the most unhealthy and inaccessible parts of the district.

4. The harvests of 1874 resulted, upon the whole, favorably. There was indeed much anxiety in Hooghly, and in some parts of Burdwan, as to the prospects of the rice crop even up to the end of September; but happily the rain fell heavily at almost the last moment at which it could be of use, and there was no serious failure of the crops, except in a small part of Hooghly, to the west of Serampore. The cyclone of the 15th October caused injury to the crops in Midnapore.

5. It is with great satisfaction that the Lieutenant-Governor is able to record the sensible improvement that developed itself in the general health of the people of the division during the year. The Commissioner writes—"The epidemic fever is gradually relaxing its hold on the district of Burdwan; and although the persons who have once had an attack of fever are always liable to relapses, and are more sensitive than others to the changes of the weather and the seasons, there have been very few, what are called, 'new cases' of the epidemic fever, and the people generally are recovering their normal healthy appearance throughout the district. This improvement in Burdwan has taken place without any corresponding increase of the epidemic fever in the adjacent

districts of Bankoora and Beerbhoom, to which at one time it seemed disposed to extend. The only part of the country where the epidemic fever is still a serious cause of anxiety is the north-east side of Midnapore."

6. It is stated that the normal price of rice during an ordinary season in the western districts is about 20 seers for the rupee. It was only at a few places, and for a very short time during the worst part of the past year, that the price of ten seers for a rupee prevailed. The district officers in their reports have given clear and concise narratives of the operations undertaken to relieve distress, and the Commissioner has summarised, in a statistical form, the general results of these operations. Of the districts of the division, the distress was really most severe in Beerbhoom; distress was also felt in Burdwan, Hooghly, and Bankoora. Fortunately the district of Midnapore was entirely free from any suffering arising out of scarcity or failure of the crops, although, in consequence of the prevalence of the epidemic fever in the north-east part of the district, and the disastrous cyclone of October, the district did not escape altogether from distress of a serious character. The salient points in the history of the scarcity in this division are well described by Mr. Whinfield, the Magistrate of Burdwan, for his district. The price of rice never rose above ten seers per rupee even in the interior; rice was always procurable at the native hâts and bazaars; the rate of wages did not fall; the labor market was not materially disorganised; no grain riots occurred; and petty thefts did not much increase. The normal export of rice from such districts as export was more than doubled, and very few estates and putnee talooks were brought to sale. "These favorable results," observes the Magistrate, "were mainly due to the very liberal relief given, without which no doubt events would have been very different. Even as it was, the first three quarters of the year were a hard time for all classes. The statistics of the Registration Department and the stamp revenue show that well-to-do people were driven to borrow money to an unusual extent, and there was much suffering among the poorer classes. A calamity of this kind, coming at the back of six or seven years of epidemic fever, could hardly pass over without causing much suffering."

7. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice the decay of the manufacture of silk throughout this division, which is commented on by the Commissioner. The weavers who work in tusser-silk were among the first to complain of want and the pressure of high prices. The subject of the improvement of silk manufacture is now under enquiry; but the Lieutenant-Governor observes that in this report it is stated that, if the efforts of the weavers were properly directed and assisted, their produce would still find a considerable European market.

8. The Commissioner's remarks on trade and commerce do not furnish any additional information. It is again suggested that the position of Hooghly on the bank of the river, and the character of the river itself at that point, present a favorable situation for the establishment of a registry office for river-borne traffic. This proposal, when put forward a few years ago, was not accepted by Sir George Campbell, as the Government at that time was fully engaged with the newly established Sahebgunge registration, and it was not thought advisable to establish more than one office. The system has now been much extended in the direction of Eastern Bengal, and the Lieutenant-Governor will bear this proposal in mind while carrying out the other arrangements which are now being effected for the registration of inland traffic.

9. The views of the Commissioner, regarding the working of the excise system, are entirely in accord with those of the Board of Revenue and the Government which have recently been published. With regard to gunjah, it is now under consideration whether the duty levied upon that drug should not be further increased. The Lieutenant-Governor is sorry to find that Mr. Buckland is constrained to express his opinion that there is some foundation for the statements which have been made regarding the increase of the practice of drinking among natives of the educated classes. This abuse of spirituous liquors is not, however, at all attributable to the operation of the Excise Department, which directly produces a check on the consumption of liquor by the taxation of it, and so increasing its price.

10. With regard to irrigation works, considerable progress has been made during the year in the Midnapore District, and the Collector, Mr. Harrison, gives an interesting account of this part of the district administration. In spite

of the discouragement occasioned by the cyclone, which last year deprived the lessees of any appreciable profit, close upon 60,000 acres had been leased up to the beginning of June of the present year for irrigation from the High Level Canal. In the Hooghly District great benefits have been conferred on the people by the admission of a supply of fresh water, equally valuable for domestic use and for irrigation, from the river Damoodah into the bed of the Kana Nuddee, the Saraswatee, and some other streams.

11. Mr. Buckland reports that the working of the District Education Committees throughout the year has been smooth and efficient. The native members of the District Committees take, as is natural, a greater interest in education than they display in the Municipal and Road Cess meetings to which they are invited. The administration of the public dispensaries during the year has been satisfactory, and Dr. French, the late Civil Surgeon of Burdwan, is especially entitled to credit for the improvements he effected in his district.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see the favorable account that Mr. Buckland has been able to give of the conduct of the zemindars in this division. No zemindar of importance has come under the unfavorable notice of Government. On the other hand, many zemindars remarkably distinguished themselves during the late scarcity for munificence and charity. The Lieutenant-Governor has already acknowledged their liberality. The Maharajah of Burdwan, as usual, comes first in works of benevolence and public spirit. The title of Rajah has recently been conferred on Ram Runjun Chuckerbutty of Hetumpore; on Bissessur Melya of Raneegunge, and the title of Ranees on Horo Sundari Debya of the same place, in recognition of their good services and munificence during the past year. Favorable mention is again made of the conduct of the firm of Messrs. Robert Watson and Company in their capacity of zemindars in the Midnapore district. The names of Baboo Joykishen Mookerjee in Hooghly, Baboo Nobin Chunder Nag in Midnapore, Baboo Radha Bullubh Singh of Kunchiakole in Bankoora, and Baboo Damodar Singh of Maliara in the same district are also honourably noticed.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due to Mr. Buckland for his careful administration and supervision of the affairs of his division. Among the district and local officers, the following gentlemen are deserving of special commendation :—

District Officers.

Mr. E. H. Whinfield.

Mr. H. L. Harrison.

Covenanted Subordinates.

Mr. H. M. Tobin.

Mr. W. F. Meres.

„ C. P. L. Macaulay.

„ H. Lee.

Mr. H. H. Risley.

Uncovenanted Subordinates.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose.

Baboo Kali Prosono Roy Chowdhry.

„ Ram Coomar Bose.

„ Romesh Chunder Mookerjee.

Mr. R. T. Sevestre.

Mr. E. R. Middleton.

Baboo Bogolanundo Mookerjee.

Baboo Jogobundhoo Khan.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF PAPER CURRENCY IN BENGAL FOR 1874-75.

No. 15, dated the 30th July 1875.

From—H. A. MANGLES, Esq., Accountant-General, Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

IN reply to your letter No. 1804, dated 31st May last, I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report on the working of paper currency in Bengal for 1874-75.

UP to the commencement of the year 1874-75, the boundaries of the Calcutta Currency Circle of issue exactly coincided with those of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. In that year the province of Assam was separated from Bengal. The note circulation of this new province, however, is so small, that the figures for the whole circle may be thought, perhaps, to deserve a place in the annual report of the administration of the Lower Provinces. For past years, at any rate, the figures are appropriate as well as interesting.

2. The average value of Government currency notes in circulation in the Lower Provinces of Bengal from 1862-63 to 1874-75 has been—

1862-63	...	242 lakhs.	1869-70	...	415 lakhs.
1863-64	...	249 "	1870-71	...	351 "
1864-65	...	281 "	1871-72	...	430 "
1865-66	...	290 "	1872-73	...	478 "
1866-67	...	284 "	1873-74	...	470 "
1867-68	...	293 "	1874-75	...	484 "
1868-69	...	396 "			

The average is struck from the circulation on the last day of each month of the year.

3. The value of Calcutta notes issued to, and received from, the public during the last three years at the Calcutta Currency Office has been—

Circle.	NOTES ISSUED.			NOTES RECEIVED.		
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	36,92,20,060	37,83,63,395	43,15,13,900	39,34,18,050	37,04,02,880	42,15,44,905

4. The issues of all currency offices from 1862-63 to 1873-74 has been—

1862-63	...	2 crores.	1868-69	...	44 crores.
1863-64	...	5 "	1869-70	...	49 "
1864-65	...	5 "	1870-71	...	57 "
1865-66	...	10 "	1871-72	...	62 "
1866-67	...	27 "	1872-73	...	57 "
1867-68	...	33 "	1873-74	...	62 "

so that the issues of the Calcutta Office in 1873-74 almost equalled the issues of the whole of India in 1868-69. The figures for 1874-75 are not complete.

5. The increase of issues over receipts in 1874-75 in the Calcutta Circle was in round numbers 100 lakhs. The details are the following:—

	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 10,000.	Total.	Value.
Issues	3,34,970	10,69,528	7,57,295	1,83,874	3,42,107	79,243	3 15,323	705	30,81,110	43,15,13,900
Receipts	3,17,825	10,07,951	7,08,251	1,71,473	3,20,301	77,797	3,08,680	602	29,22,030	42,15,44,005
Excess of issues over receipts	17,145	61,577	49,044	12,401	12,716	1,446	6,642	103	1,59,080	99,69,905

It will be observed that the Rs. 10 notes are the most in demand, then the Rs. 20, and then the Rs. 5. At long intervals follow the Rs. 100, the Rs. 50, the Rs. 1,000, the Rs. 500, and the Rs. 10,000 notes in the order here given.

6. The details of the gross circulation on the 31st March 1875 are the following:—

Circle.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 10,000.	Total.	Value.
Calcutta	2,12,920	5,76,496	3,14,029	66,512	92,476	10,901	20,329	111	12,93,834	5,26,02,840

giving the following percentages :—

Circle.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 10,000.	Percentage of notes of Rs. 20 and under.	Percentage of notes of Rs. 50 to 100.	Percentage of notes of Rs. 500 and over.
Calcutta ...	16.46	44.56	24.27	5.14	7.14	.85	1.57	.01	85.29	12.28	2.48

7. The same percentages for the past four years have been—

Circle and date.	NOTES OF Rs. 20 AND UNDER.		Percentage of pieces.	NOTES OF Rs. 50 AND Rs. 100.		Percentage of pieces.	NOTES OF Rs. 500 AND UPWARDS.		Percentage of pieces.
	Pieces.	Value.		Pieces.	Value.		Pieces.	Value.	
CALCUTTA.		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
31st March 1871-72 ...	7,54,527	1,08,68,860	61.44	1,33,468	1,08,68,860	11.41	38,468	3,27,45,000	4.15
Ditto 1872-73 ...	9,50,555	1,13,57,230	85.18	1,37,892	1,08,84,850	12.36	27,350	2,27,87,000	2.32
Ditto 1873-74 ...	10,14,928	1,19,60,830	85.07	1,47,664	1,18,38,400	12.39	30,408	2,60,53,500	2.37
Ditto 1874-75 ...	11,06,448	1,21,10,140	85.29	1,58,898	1,20,72,900	12.28	31,401	2,60,12,500	2.48

8. The increase in the circulation of notes of smaller values and the decrease of those of the largest denominations must be taken to be a symptom of the more general use of notes by the less wealthy classes of the population. This demand for the smaller denominations is farther exemplified by the transactions at mofussil treasuries, where 8,235 pieces were exchanged for 22,034 pieces.

9. To come now to the note transactions of the past year 1874-75 at the mofussil treasuries. The opening balance in notes on 1st April 1874 was Rs. 45,64,460.

The value of notes received during the year was 247 lakhs, and the value of notes issued was 244 lakhs.

To meet the public demand for notes, which varied district by district according to local circumstances, 107 lakhs were transferred by the Accountant-General from one treasury to another.

The year closed with a note balance of Rs. 45,96,145.

10. As regards the number of notes in contradistinction to their values, we find that 5,30,930 pieces were received from the public, against 6,62,744 issued to them. Thus the public took from the Government 1,31,814 pieces more than they gave.

11. The following statement gives the issue of pieces as compared with the receipts :—

Denomination.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 10,000.
Issues ...	1,41,000	2,35,000	1,52,000	60,000	64,000	5,000	7,000	
Receipts ...	75,000	2,38,000	1,32,000	25,000	44,000	5,000	11,000	1
Excess or deficiency of issues	+ 66,000	— 3,000	+ 20,000	+ 35,000	+ 20,000	.....	— 4,000	— 1

The excess under Rs. 5 far exceeds that under any other denomination.

12. The transactions in notes at mofussil treasuries during 1874-75 and four previous years were as follows :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In payment of dues ...	1,00,40,770	1,27,07,020	1,70,78,210	2,05,54,805	1,70,93,540
.. exchange for silver ...	39,00,440	1,04,57,400	1,28,67,205	1,42,17,695	71,47,890
.. .. notes ...	1,71,770	2,86,070	7,80,575	6,10,085	5,94,840
	1,50,79,000	2,35,11,490	3,07,26,050	3,53,82,475	2,48,36,200
Issues.					
In payment of dues ...	75,97,560	97,75,040	1,05,03,400	1,38,45,740	1,21,05,750
.. exchange for silver ...	9,25,530	1,06,74,010	1,43,40,010	2,08,80,120	1,17,51,935
.. .. notes ...	1,71,770	2,86,070	7,80,575	6,10,085	5,94,840
	86,94,860	2,07,35,720	2,56,24,045	3,53,41,945	2,45,12,525

13. The figures for 1874-75, however, require explanation if they are to be compared with those of the previous years. In the year now under report the transactions at Assam treasuries have been excluded, as also those at Dacca and Patna, where the Government balances are held by the Bank of Bengal.

14. The figures of 1873-74 corrected so as to compare with 1874-75 would stand thus—

Receipts.		1873-74.	1874-75.
In payment of dues	...	1,97,43,730	1,70,93,540
„ exchange for silver	...	95,94,615	71,47,880
„ „ „ notes	...	5,73,045	5,94,840
		<u>2,99,11,390</u>	<u>2,48,36,260</u>
Issues.			
In payment of dues	...	1,30,11,345	1,21,65,750
„ exchange for silver	...	1,41,23,455	1,17,51,935
„ „ „ notes	...	5,73,045	5,94,840
		<u>2,77,07,845</u>	<u>2,45,12,525</u>

The decrease is solely attributable to the demand for money for famine relief.

15. It will be observed that the falling off in the encashment of notes, *i.e.*, in the issue of silver for notes, owing to the heavy demand for silver for famine purposes, amounted to 25 per cent. of the transactions of 1873-74. In consequence of the shortness of money on the same account, the issue of notes for silver was curtailed by 17 per cent. These restrictions in the exchange department of the Government Treasuries, both in receipt and issue, acted instantaneously on the use of notes by the public. The receipts of notes in payments of dues by the public fell off by 13 per cent. This fact seems to demonstrate beyond a doubt that if notes are to be freely used by the public, a constant supply of notes for issue must be kept up at mofussil treasuries. The free use of silver for the purpose of encashment of notes is of course of great importance, but this concession must be limited by the funds at the disposal of the Accountant-General.

16. The note receipts were 15 per cent. of the total receipts of cash and notes, and the note payments nearly 12 per cent. of the total payments of cash and notes.

17. The total cash balances in the various mofussil treasuries on the 31st March 1875, and the proportion in which they consisted of notes, were respectively as follows:—

Cash balances.	Amount held in notes.
Rupees 2,91,62,214	Rupees 45,96,145

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 14th August 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Aug. 16,* '75	·82	Rainfall at Raneegunge ·91, Jehanabad 1·22, Culna 1·50, Cutwa ·81, Bood-bood ·48. The crops are reported to be doing very well all over the district, except in parts of Bood-bood and Jehanabad. The <i>aous</i> , or early rice, is being reaped in Cutwa. Health fair.
	2 Bankoora, „ 14, „	·68	Slight and partial showers. After the heavy rain of the preceding week, the sunshine has been beneficial, and the crops are flourishing. Indigo manufacture still going on.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 14, „	1·35	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of crops continue good.
	4 Midnapore, „ 14, „	1·75	Showery in the early part of the week, and fine the last four days. There has been enough rain for the present, and the weather is just what is wanted for the bulk of the district. Indigo is yielding a better outturn than was expected.
	5 Hooghly, „ 14, „	1·42	Rainfall at Mohanud ·88, Chinsurah 3·83, Bansberiah 2·09, Pandooah 1·68, Bullagore 2·28, Dhoneakbally 1·61, Serampore 2·47, Chunditolah 1·33, Huripal 2·34, and Kristonagore ·97 inches. Weather close and hot; very bright sun and little rain. State and prospects of crops are very favorable. Early rice and jute being cut in places; outturn good. Late rice is now planted or being planted. Fine show of rice in Dankooney marshes. Small-pox a little on increase; measles in places. General health good.
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	Howrah, „ 14, „	1·11	Weather hot and moist. State and prospects of crops are excellent.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, Aug. 16,† '75	3·12	Weather warm and close, with occasional showers. The harvest of the <i>aous</i> , or early rice, has commenced. The <i>amun</i> , or late rice, has suffered slightly in very low lands for want of proper drainage channels. Jute looking well. Ordinary fever prevailing in Diamond Harbour and Basserhat sub-divisions. No report from Barripore.
	7 Nuddea, „ 14, „	·93	Not much local rain; very hot during the middle of the week. The crops on the ground are excellent, but backward, and the fears regarding inundation are gaining ground. There is most apprehension at Chooadangah; but the sub-divisional officer is trying to keep the embankments secure. The rivers are still rising, but not rapidly.
	8 Jessore, „ 14, „	·73	Weather generally cloudy. Very small quantity of rain fell during the week. The rainfall of the same period of 1874 was ·61 inch. Wind prevailed from the south-east. The late heavy rains have considerably injured the indigo, and have slightly damaged the rice crops in low lands of Magoora and Narrail. From other sub-divisions reports are favorable.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	9 Moorsshedabad, „ 14, „	·34	Weather close and sultry. <i>Aous</i> , or early, and <i>amun</i> , or late rice, on elevated tracts are doing well; those on low lands are under water. Cultivators state, if the river water does not subside very soon, the crops on low lands will be damaged. The river is now stationary, and is expected to fall. Mulberry trees are being cut. Prices of common rice are somewhat risen. The average of ten stations of the Sudder gives 15½ seers approximately.
	10 Dinagepore, „ 13, „	·81	Rainfall according to the Magistrate's rain gauge ·93 inches. Weather for the most part dry; occasional showers; a smart fall on Wednesday evening. Crops benefited by the break in the rains. <i>Bhadai</i> , the early kind, being cut; only 7 or 8 annas outturn; the later kind promises better. <i>Hemanto</i> .—Much transplanting done. Jute very little cut; promises about 12 annas. Sugarcane fair. <i>Raigoon</i> , &c., vegetables good. Prices of rice ranging from 18 to 25 seers. Rice is being exported by water.
	11 Maldah, „ 14, „	2·38	During the first half of the week the weather was changeable; afterwards it became warm; some rain has fallen. The late rains have done general good to the rice crops, but the <i>bhadai</i> , which was injured in some places by the previous dry weather, has suffered some further damage from floods. The reaping of the <i>bhadai</i> has commenced, but owing to the inundation caused by the late rains, the crop in some places is not expected to exceed from 4 to 6 annas, whilst in others a crop varying from 8 to 14 annas is expected. The <i>hemanto</i> has been transplanted, and has been much benefited by the rains.
	12 Rajshahye, „ 14, „	1·69	Light rains have been general. There was a heavy downpour at the Sudder station on the morning of the 14th instant. The rain of the last fortnight has saved the rice crops, and, as far as can be seen at present, a full winter harvest may be expected. The outturn of the <i>aous</i> rice is estimated at 10 annas. The <i>amun</i> rice growing on banks of <i>beel koomaree</i> has been injured by the sudden rising of the water. Thirty-seven cases of cholera have been reported during the week; twenty-four proved fatal.

* Telegram of the 16th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 16th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
Central Districts.—(Contd.)			
HAJSHAHY DIVN.—(Contd.)	13 Rungpore, Aug. 13, '75	·20	Dry and hot weather, but there is now promise of rain. Transplantation of rice is busily going on, but more rain is now wanted for the higher lands.
	14 Bogra, „ 14, „	·34	Weather hot and oppressive during the first part of the week; afterwards thundering and heavy. No rain to speak of, but ample has fallen for the present. Transplanting actively going on everywhere. If there be a fair fall of rain during the usual period, the crops will probably be a good one. Fever prevailing to a great extent.
	15 Pubna, „ 14, „	·51	Showery weather at the beginning of the week, but sultry at the end. State and prospects of the crops are generally good. The harvesting of the <i>amun</i> rice is progressing rapidly. The crop has been damaged here and there by the rapid rise of the rivers.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling, „ 13, „	2·20	A considerable cessation of rains during the week. All the crops both in the hills and in the terai are progressing favorably. The <i>jumnera</i> , or early <i>dhadoi</i> rice, is being reaped in some places.
	17 Julpigoree, „ 14, „	1·72	The comparatively small fall of rain this week is considered favorable to the <i>dhadoi</i> crop, which is being harvested. It appears to be a fair crop. The winter crop is nearly all planted, and will suffer unless there is a good rainfall again soon.
	Cooch Behar, „ 12, „	3·70	Weather generally clear. There have been a few showers of rain. The transplanting of the late rice is progressing satisfactorily. The prospects of the jute crop continue good.
Eastern Districts.			
DACCA DIVN.	18 Dacca, Aug. 16,* '75	·89	Weather seasonable; rather hot. State of crops are very favorable.
	19 Furreedpore, „ 14, „	·11	Weather clear and sunny. The inundation is still on the increase. The crops continue in promising condition. General health of the district is good.
	20 Backergunge, „ 12, „	·91	For the last four days of the week the weather has been settled. The Collector does not think that any serious injury has been done as yet to the crops, although it is reported from the thanas Jhalokatty, Mendigunge, Gournadi, Ferozepore, Sharupkatty, Malbarea, and Dowlutkhan, that their prospects are not good. There can be no doubt that the excessive rainfall of a week or 12 days has injured the seedlings, and in some places has destroyed them. But the Collector does not think that this state of things is general. There is yet time, even in those places where the inundation has drowned them, for re-sowing, but the grain got from seedlings sown so late is always deficient in weight and quality. In other respects the state of the district is satisfactory. Health of the people is good.
	21 Mymensingh, „ 13, „	·74	Weather showery and cloudy, with no great downpour. State and prospects of the crops are generally favorable. The rivers still remain very high, and the crops on the banks have suffered to a small extent.
	22 Tipperah, „ 13, „	·09	Fine and hot weather, with variable wind. The floods have done much damage to the rice crops in the following thanas,—Kotwali, Laksham, Hajigunge, Tobkibograh, Chagunayah. In the two former about half the rice has been altogether lost, and 1-4th and 1-3rd in the rest; the full extent of the damage has not yet been correctly ascertained, but in some parts of the district, as in pergunnahs Mebarcul, Bagashair, and Homnabad, the whole of the rice has been submerged for some days past. Unless the flood water drains off quickly no re-sowing or planting can be made.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23 Chittagong, „ 12, „	1·98	Weather cloudy, with occasional very hot sunshine. At Cox's Bazar, rainfall 1·66 inches, and of preceding week 18 inches; the fall there not having been nearly as heavy as in the Sudder sub-division. In the Sudder sub-division great injury has been done to the <i>amun</i> , or early rice crops, by the inundation of last week. The <i>amun</i> , or late rice, will probably fare better, though it also is a sufferer. Water not yet altogether subsided. Roads in many places still reported as being under water. Roads and bridges have been much damaged, and loss of life confined to a few isolated cases. People are repairing their houses, and are very busy with their crops. In Cox's Bazar subdivision the damage has been less.
	24 Noakholly, „ 12, „	·61	Bright sunshiny weather. The floods have subsided considerably. In high lands the early rice crops are being reaped; in the low lands in some places they are still under water. There has been much destruction of <i>amun</i> seedlings; they are being replaced by fresh sowings. Transplantation continues. In Hattea 244 heads of cattle were cut off by the recent flood, and perished for want of fodder.

* Telegram of the 16th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Continued.)</i>			
CHITTAGONG DIVN.—(Contd.)	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, Aug. 10, '75	3.75	Occasional falls of rain throughout the week. The paddy crops of the plough cultivators have been destroyed by the floods. The <i>joom</i> paddy crops are doing well. The cotton crop has been damaged by excessive rain.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 11, „	1.12	The weather was wet and stormy during the early part of the week, but has now set in fair. It is reported that great injury has been done to all sorts of crops by the late inundations. But the inquiries on this point are not yet completed, and therefore it cannot be said positively whether much injury has been done or not. Round about Agurtollah the <i>aous</i> crop appears to have suffered, but not so the <i>amun</i> . At Oodeypore (on the Goomtoe) an inundation is reported to have taken place during the last week. Public health is good.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.	26 Patna, „ 16,* „	Nil.	Seasonable weather. Rivers receded considerably. Crops on low lands much injured by the late flood. Health generally good.
	27 Gya, „ 14, „	1.13	Weather cloudy and warm. Most rain at Aurungabad, where 2.4 inches were registered. Highest reading of thermometer was 97.8 on the 10th instant. Prospects of the crops are favorable, but want of rain is reported from some few places in the south. Sickness decreasing.
	28 Shahabad, „ 14, „	.37	Weather cloudy and hot. General prospects of crops are good. Much damage is reported to have been caused to the <i>bhadoi</i> crops on the dearah lands to the north of the district by the flood. General health good.
	29 Durbhunga, „ „ „	.....	Return not received.
	30 Mozufferpore, „ 14, „	.11	Weather hot and cloudy. The late rain has been beneficial to the <i>bhadoi</i> crops, which look excellent. More rain is wanted for paddy transplantation. In Hajepore sub-division rice has suffered in the <i>jheels</i> from the heavy falls of rain, and <i>makai</i> too in some places; the rainfall during the week was 1.14 inches. In Seetampurhee sub-division the weather has been very good generally for the crops. The <i>bhadoi</i> is very promising everywhere since last week's rain. The rice is being planted out all over the division. At Bella and Sonbursa outposts the rainfall has been insufficient. The rainfall during the week is 1.50 inches.
	31 Sarun, „ 14, „	.58	Rainfall at Sewan 2.60 inches. Weather hot, close, and sultry; both east and west wind. There was a slight fall of rain throughout the district. <i>Bhadoi</i> crops look flourishing everywhere. Transplanting of rice going on. More rain is wanted for the <i>ughani</i> , or late rice. Cholera has broken out again at Roghonathpore, an outpost of thana Darowli, in the Sewan sub-division.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	32 Chumpan, „ 13, „	3.09	The rainfall hitherto has been ample, and the crops promise exceedingly well. The <i>boondelee</i> rice is being reaped in Bethiah. The crops are all in a most flourishing state, and if the present weather continues, a more than usually large harvest may be expected.
	33 Monghyr, „ 14, „	.49	Seasonable weather. From Jamooe sub-division the prospects generally are reported good. From Begoo Serai sub-division no report has been received. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops on the inundated lands have, however, suffered considerably. For the sudder sub-division the <i>bhadoi</i> prospects are fair, and the rice prospects generally are good.
	34 Bhagulpore, „ 16,* „	1.30	More rain is wanted in the north of the district, especially in the north-east, for the late rice, much of which remains to be transplanted. <i>Bhadoi</i> crops are reported excellent. The transplanting in the south is nearly completed, and <i>bhadoi</i> is first-rate. Fever and small-pox reported from Mudelpoora; elsewhere health is very good.
	35 Purneah, „ 14, „	2.34	Weather dry and hot for the last few days. More rain for the transplantation of the late rice is still wanted in Kusba Amour and Kishengunge. In the neighbourhood of the Koosi also the rainfall is said to have been short.
	36 Southal Pergas, „ 14, „	.99	A dry week everywhere; rainfall at Jamtara 2.46, Godda 1.67, Rajmehal 1.6, Deoghur 1.8 inches. Reports are good from all sides with two exceptions. The injury done to <i>janara</i> millet in Deoghur by excessive rain is confirmed. In Rajmehal the Ganges has flooded and destroyed a good deal of the low land crop. About Doomka <i>janera</i> is uneven; a great deal of it is quite first-rate, but some is stunted from not having been sown early enough. Cholera is still harging about Deoghur.

* Telegrams of the 16th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	37 Cuttack, " 7, "	2.02	Less rain, and the rivers have fallen. The crops are still in many places under water; those on high lands are doing well. Cholera appears to be decreasing.
	38 Pooree, " 11, "	3.91	Weather cloudy, with occasional slight showers of rain, and general good rainfall on the 7th instant. The crops on high lands are being transplanted and weeded well. The crops on low lands were submerged in the flood water for about two weeks, and the water has now subsided, leaving the plants rather seriously damaged. The state and prospects of the crops of the uninundated parts are fair, and those of the inundated portions are rather bad. Miscellaneous crops are getting on tolerably well.
	39 Balasore, " 13, "	4.84	Rain every day, with sunny intervals. The prospects of the crops are excellent. Cholera on the decline.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, Aug. 13, '75	1.92	Seasonable weather. The <i>murwa</i> millet is recovering itself, but it is still very backward. The late rice has almost all been planted out; otherwise no change. Cholera still continues where first reported.
41	Lohardugga, " 14, "	2.17	Seasonable weather. The prospects of both the early and late rice crops are very favorable. <i>Goondli</i> and <i>murwa</i> millets and Indian-corn have been a good deal injured by the continued rain. Cholera still prevalent in Palamow.
42	Singbhoom, " 18, "	4.66	Seasonable weather. The prospects of the rice crops are very favorable, but the rainfall has been excessive for Indian-corn and <i>teel</i> oilseed. The district is healthy.
43	Maubhoom, " 14, "	2.08	Very favorable weather. State and prospects of crops are very promising. If the weather continues favorable, there will be a bumper crop. The season is thought generally favorable, and the result has been a great impetus to cultivation. It is said that if the weather continues as favorable as it has been, the ryots will reap far more than an ordinary crop owing to the large area of cultivation. In the south-east of the district, as previously reported, there was an insufficiency of rain at first, and the crops suffered, but even there, rain has now fallen in quantity sufficient to repair for the greater part the damage at first anticipated.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 17th August 1875.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 26th to 31st July 1875.	Rain from 1st to 7th August 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st, JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1875.			
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	2.91	3.28	36.63	7th Aug.		
		Cutwa ...	4.41	5.61	47.86	ditto		
		Culina ...	1.34	4.49	34.45	ditto		
		Bood-bood ...	1.16	3.68	26.92	ditto		
	Bankoora ...	Raneegunge ...	3.90	6.54	33.45	ditto		
		Jehanabad ...	1.29	4.60	28.88	ditto		
		Bankoora ...	3.90	4.63	33.35	ditto		
	Beerbhoom ...	Sooree ...	3.33	10.14	46.30	ditto		
		Hetampore ...	2.70	7.28	54.94	ditto		
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	1.63	5.00	40.54	ditto		
		Tumlook ...	0.71	4.00	38.69	ditto		
		Gurbeta ...	1.55	4.73	31.55	ditto		
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	1.51	1.12	32.50	ditto		
	Hooghly ...	Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	1.52	1.00	37.52	ditto		
		Hooghly ...	0.97	8.97	40.04	ditto		
	Howrah ...	Serampore ...	2.20	5.46	35.89	ditto		
		Howrah ...	1.22	4.62	41.24	ditto		
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	Moheshrakha ...	2.02	2.00	27.50	ditto	From 31st May 1875.	
		Sangor Island ...	2.00	2.00	42.51	ditto		
		Calcutta ...	1.94	2.76	39.18	ditto		
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	1.47	3.44	37.73	ditto		
	24-Pergunnabs ...	Jail ...	1.47	3.61	37.65	ditto		
		Busseerhat ...	1.98	6.84	43.59	ditto		
		Baraset ...	2.06	4.74	43.97	ditto		
		Diamond Harbour ...	2.08	3.92	44.88	ditto		
		Barripore ...	3.53	3.15	42.07	ditto		
		Satkhiria ...	2.70	8.07	51.23	ditto		
		Barrackpore ...	1.89	4.86	36.50	ditto		
		Dum-Dum ...	1.45	5.17	43.15	ditto		
		Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur ...	2.21	4.01	41.35	ditto	
			Bongong ...	2.87	7.26	49.05	ditto	
			Meherpore ...	2.87	3.46	38.62	ditto	
			Choodangah ...	1.50	2.23	38.11	ditto	
	Kooshtea ...		2.61	2.79	41.83	ditto		
	Ranaghat ...		1.45	5.97	37.88	ditto		
Jessore ...	Jessore ...	3.81	8.23	50.40	ditto			
	Narail ...	2.85	6.15	50.01	ditto			
	Khoolna ...	3.27	5.88	45.55	ditto			
	Jhenida ...	2.17	5.38	48.84	ditto			
	Bagirhat ...	7.48	4.48	59.26	ditto			
	Magoorah ...	4.35	6.88	50.05	ditto			
	Berhampore ...	2.82	8.91	37.63	ditto			
	Rampore Haut ...	4.36	5.68	37.97	ditto			
	Lalbagh ...	2.80	5.06	38.20	ditto			
	Moorshedabad ...	Jungypore ...	1.49	3.41	27.33	ditto		
		Azimungunge ...	1.11	7.34	31.09	ditto		
		Lalgolla ...	1.97	6.69	29.34	ditto		
Kandee ...		2.09	5.12	38.82	ditto	From 14th March 1875.		
RAJSHAHY.	Dinagapore ...	Dinagapore ...	2.45	4.20	33.50	ditto		
		Maldah ...	3.92	9.88	39.93	ditto		
	Maldah ...	Chanchal ...	7.35	13.14	43.04	ditto		
		Rajshahye ...	Bauleah ...	2.00	6.93	32.99	ditto	
	Nattore ...		3.08	4.44	35.46	ditto		
	Rungpore ...	Rungpore ...	5.39	7.22	46.77	ditto		
		Bhowanigunge ...	6.62	5.42	41.52	ditto		
		Kurigram ...	6.55	2.83	8.98	ditto	From 25th July 1875.	
		Bogdogra ...	5.83	6.89	12.21	ditto	ditto.	
	COCH BEHAR.	Bogra ...	Bogra ...	7.46	2.85	41.11	ditto	
		Pubna ...	Pubna ...	2.23	2.65	29.03	ditto	
			Serajgunj ...	4.52	5.52	39.73	ditto	
		Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	61.69	15th July	
			Hospital ...	8.88	14.36	86.63	7th Aug.	
		Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...	10.64	14.41	85.91	ditto	
			Boda ...	6.50	10.70	54.00	ditto	
			Buxa { Commissioner's Office ...	19.88	7.42	97.17	ditto	
			Civil Surgeon's Office ...	17.62	6.27	98.27	ditto	
Cooch Behar Tributary States ...		Titalya ...	9.59	8.88	68.77	ditto		
		Cooch Behar ...	12.00	9.70	69.96	ditto		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 25th to 31st July 1875.	Rain from 1st to 7th August 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.—(Continued.)								
EASTERN DISTRICTS.			Inches.	Inches.	1875.			
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca... { Telegraph Office ...	4.06	10.85	52.95	7th Aug.	Not rec. 11th to 17th July 1875.	
		... { Hospital ...	3.77	11.03	51.99	ditto		
		Moonsheegunge ...	2.75	10.10	42.94	ditto		
	Fareedpore	Manickgange ...	5.79	7.07	47.91	ditto		
		Fareedpore ...	4.76	8.59	50.46	ditto		
		Goalundo ...	6.80	6.14	48.98	ditto		
	Backergunge	Madaripore ...	3.94	9.33	49.49	ditto		
		Burrisal ...	11.54	4.90	54.05	ditto		
		Perozepore ...	10.18	5.23	53.84	ditto		
		Patookhally ...	15.93	8.68	98.42	ditto		
	Mymensingh	Dowlatkhan ...	12.89	9.60	79.07	ditto		
		Mymensingh ...	7.98	3.36	59.76	ditto		
Jamulpore ...		7.05	8.66	55.50	ditto			
Atia ...		2.90	5.80	53.80	ditto			
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Kishoregunge ...	7.83	10.10	67.74	ditto		
		Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	18.20	29.20	107.90	ditto		
		... { Jail ...	19.16	22.91	102.92	ditto		
	Noakholly...	Cox's Bazar ...	17.92	5.77	112.87	ditto		
		Noakholly ...	22.18	10.92	96.73	ditto		
	Tipperah ...	Comillab ...	14.59	11.67	73.77	ditto		
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Brahmunberiah ...	3.48	5.41	63.86	ditto			
	Rungamatee Hill ...	9.62	Not rec.	60.55	31st July			
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	14.66	9.75	81.28	7th Aug.			
BEHAR.								
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	1.73	7.13	38.75	ditto	Not rec. 1st to 4th August.	
		Behar ...	2.20	3.81	26.99	ditto		
		Barh ...	5.86	6.24	33.48	ditto		
		Dinapore ...	Dinapore ... { Jail ...	4.00	Not rec.	28.90		31st July
	... { Cantonment ...		2.10	3.74	32.79	7th Aug.		
	Gya	Gya ...	2.64	0.84	21.86	ditto		
		Nowadah ...	1.73	4.44	28.44	ditto		
		Arungabad ...	3.42	3.63	26.74	ditto		
		Jehanabad ...	2.53	7.20	25.88	ditto		
	Shahabad ...	Arrah ...	1.84	6.21	25.29	ditto		
		Sasseram ...	7.47	3.45	26.72	ditto		
		Buxar ...	0.88	8.60	29.23	ditto		
		Bhuboah ...	6.59	8.56	20.62	ditto		
	Muzafferpore	Mozafferpore ...	3.29	3.40	22.67	ditto		
		Hajeeapore ...	3.95	4.98	41.18	ditto		
		Seetamurhee ...	0.80	6.71	21.51	ditto		
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga ...	3.69	Not rec.	22.36	31st July		
		Mudhoobunnee ...	2.19	5.29	26.38	7th Aug.		
		Tajpore ...	4.75	4.23	33.20	ditto		
	Sarus ...	Chupra ...	1.68	4.50	24.65	ditto		
		Sewan ...	3.09	3.11	29.41	ditto		
Chumpanun	Motiharee ...	0.89	7.76	32.11	ditto			
	Bettiah ...	0.72	7.67	40.88	ditto			
Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	5.94	5.71	33.79	ditto			
	Begoo Sarai ...	0.23	4.88	33.74	ditto			
	Jamsoore ...	1.31	5.81	31.02	ditto			
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	5.50	6.28	26.93	ditto			
	Soopool ...	4.61	8.58	27.48	ditto			
	Muddehpooora ...	3.26	7.04	27.93	ditto			
	Banka ...	4.85	7.98	28.27	ditto			
	Sonburna ...	3.02	8.51	27.43	ditto			
Purneah ...	Purneah ...	6.08	6.34	30.46	ditto			
	Kisengunge ...	3.30	3.19	40.43	ditto			
	Arraroah ...	5.95	5.23	37.80	ditto			
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka ...	2.70	7.44	30.62	ditto			
	Rajmehal ...	0.90	Not rec.	25.76	31st July			
	Deoghur ...	5.74	3.15	30.28	7th Aug.			
Jamtara	Jamtara ...	1.00	2.65	84.26	ditto			
	Godda ...	0.93	8.11	25.68	ditto			

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 26th to 31st July 1875.	Rain from 1st to 7th August 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	8.80	9.30	50.50	7th Aug.	From 16th May 1875.
		... { Hospital ...	11.36	2.54	58.61	ditto	
		Jajpore ...	0.55	4.15	38.80	ditto	
		Kendraparah ...	4.50	2.70	35.00	ditto	
		Jugutasingpore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	11.75	1st July	
	Pooree	False Point ...	2.75	2.65	55.90	7th Aug.	
		Pooree ...	3.02	3.95	29.78	ditto	
	Balasore	Khoordah ...	13.03	3.36	47.73	ditto	
		Balasore ... { Exa. Engr.'s Office	0.75	2.12	28.27	ditto	
		... { Collector's Office	1.00	2.02	33.24	ditto	
		Bhuddruck ...	2.34	1.91	30.43	ditto	
		Jellasure ...	0.50	3.49	36.41	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary	Korah ...	1.10	3.13	33.82	ditto	
		Chandbally ...	2.70	4.65	41.28	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.	Sumbalpara ...	2.46	4.01	36.54	ditto	
		SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.					
	Hanareebagh	Hanareebagh ... { Jail	2.24	2.77	34.19	ditto	
		... { Dispensary ...	2.02	4.23	37.73	ditto	
	Lehardugga	Pachumba ...	2.70	3.34	31.56	ditto	
		Ranchee ...	2.20	3.16	39.41	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Palamow ...	6.85	1.23	30.51	ditto	
		Chyebassa ...	6.09	4.90	44.16	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia ...	3.22	4.83	37.06	ditto	
		Govindpore ...	4.46	4.99	35.24	ditto	
	AGSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
		Sylhet ...	12.76	6.29	141.31	ditto	
		Seebaugor ...	3.04	Not rec.	67.70	31st July	
		Golaghat ...	3.86	ditto	52.70	ditto	
		Jorebant ...	2.71	ditto	52.67	ditto	
		Nazeraah ...	1.68	ditto	60.37	ditto	
		Deopania ...	3.05	ditto	53.64	ditto	
		Hattiepootie ...	3.42	ditto	58.37	ditto	
		Masengah ...	2.73	ditto	55.77	ditto	
		Suntuck ...	3.48	ditto	64.75	ditto	
		Cheridae ...	3.26	ditto	68.54	ditto	
		Benares ...	Not rec.	ditto	12.51	24th July	
		Akyao ...	17.90	10.20	135.22	7th Aug.	

CALCUTTA,
The 14th August 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 8th to 14th August 1875.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Aug. 8th	10	29.652	29.670	84.5	80.0	81	S E	...	0.05	K	scuds.
		16	29.641	29.662	85.7	79.3	74	S	...	0.07	K, C	
	9th	10	29.655	29.678	84.0	79.9	83	S	...	0.17	K, K	
		16	29.669	29.687	84.4	79.9	81	S by E	...	0.09	S, C, K	
	10th	10	29.742	29.760	82.8	79.3	85	S	...	0.10	K	
		16	29.624	29.642	86.0	81.0	79	S by W	...	...	K	
	11th	10	29.696	29.714	86.6	81.5	79	S E	...	...	K	
		16	29.549	29.567	84.2	81.0	87	S	...	0.20	K, C, CS	
	12th	10	29.668	29.684	86.5	81.6	79	S E	...	...	K	
		16	29.544	29.562	88.5	81.5	72	S	...	...	K, C	
	13th	10	29.618	29.636	86.0	80.9	79	E S E	...	...	K, C	
		16	29.468	29.478	89.7	82.4	72	N by E	...	...	K, C	
	14th	10	29.503	29.581	87.9	82.7	70	E N E	...	...	K, K	
		16	29.470	29.488	85.0	82.0	87	E by N	...	1.02	.....	o
SALVOR ISLAND.	8th	10	29.635	29.641	84	80	83	S E	7.3	...	N	b, p, v scuds.
		16	29.568	29.564	86	80	75	S S E	15.2	...	N	b, v
	9th	10	29.674	29.680	80	77	86	S S W	7.3	0.10	N	b, p, v
		16	29.583	29.589	85	80	79	S	11.1	...	N	b, v scuds.
	10th	10	29.741	29.747	84	80	83	S S W	11.1	0.30	N	b, p, v
		16	29.630	29.636	84	81	87	S S W	9.4	1.00	N	b, p, v scuds.
	11th	10	29.603	29.609	85	81	83	S	4.7	...	N	b, v
		16	29.583	29.589	86	81	79	S S E	10.9	...	N	b, v
	12th	10	29.668	29.672	85	80	79	S S W	4.0	...	N	b, v
		16	29.569	29.575	85	81	83	S E	6.9	0.70	N	b, v, p
	13th	10	29.615	29.621	84	80	83	S W	5.2	0.10	N	b, v
		16	29.488	29.494	87	81	76	S S W	7.8	...	N	b, v, g
	14th	10	29.581	29.587	86	81	79	N N W	1.2	...	N	b, v, g calm.
		16	29.493	29.499	83	80	87	S	5.4	0.70	N	o, v, g
CHITTAGONG.	8th	10	29.613	29.705	83	79	83	S S E	0.7	...	K	b, v
		16	29.561	29.653	84	78	75	W	9.7	...	K, S	o
	9th	10	29.673	29.766	85	79	75	S S W	5.5	...	K, KS	o
		16	29.593	29.675	86	79	72	W S W	10.5	...	C, K	o
	10th	10	29.755	29.847	83	79	83	E S E	3.0	...	K, KS	o
		16	29.583	29.675	83	80	87	N W	2.7	0.10	CK	o, p
	11th	10	29.631	29.723	87	80	72	N N E	1.8	...	K	b, v
		16	29.464	29.555	90	81	66	W N W	11.3	...	CK, K	b
	12th	10	29.598	29.692	77	73	81	E	7.8	1.10	CS	o
		16	29.492	29.584	85	80	79	N W	2.7	...	K, S	o
	13th	10	29.573	29.666	85	79	75	E N E	3.9	0.40	KS, CS	b, v
		16	29.476	29.568	87	83	66	W	7.3	...	K, KS	o
	14th	10	29.524	29.618	75	69	72	S E	6.2	0.10	KS	o
		16	29.474	29.566	84	82	91	W	10.2	...	CK, KS	b
MADRAS.	7th	10	29.877	29.837	86	76	61	W S W	11	0.01	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.692	29.722	85	74	67	S E by E	7	...	.....	cloudy.
	8th	10	29.769	29.789	86	76	61	W S W	8	0.07	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.621	29.651	91	77	50	S S W	6	...	.....	cloudy.
	9th	10	29.740	29.770	88	74	49	W by S	12	...	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.630	29.660	93	76	45	S W by W	6	...	.....	cloudy.
	10th	10	29.796	29.826	90	76	50	W by S	9	...	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.662	29.692	86	79	73	S E	11	...	.....	cloudy.
	11th	10	29.805	29.835	81	65	38	S by W	8	0.01	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.666	29.696	88	79	65	S S W	7	...	.....	cloudy.
	12th	10	29.781	29.811	84	75	64	W	12	3.04	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.680	29.710	87	79	68	S	8	...	.....	cloudy.
	13th	10	29.795	29.825	86	74	54	W by S	10	...	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.673	29.708	92	81	60	S W	6	...	.....	cloudy.
COCHIN.	8th	10	29.538	29.620	83	77	75	S E	0.9	...	KS, C	
		16	29.440	29.522	85	78	71	S S W	3.1	...	CK, KS, C	
	9th	10	29.564	29.616	83	79	83	S S W	2.6	...	KS, N	
		16	29.467	29.549	85	80	79	S	3.6	...	K, N	
	10th	10	29.634	29.716	84	80	83	S W	2.9	0.10	K, KS, N, C	
		16	29.523	29.605	84	80	83	S	2.2	...	K, CK, C	
	11th	10	29.612	29.694	86	80	75	N N E	0.4	...	KS, N, C	
		16	29.503	29.585	83	79	83	S W	2.3	...	C, CK	
	12th	10	29.562	29.614	86	80	79	N E	0.5	...	N	
		16	29.568	29.591	80	77	83	S W	2.8	0.20	KS, N, C	
	13th	10	29.555	29.637	83	78	78	W N W	0.4	...	K, CK, N	
		16	29.576	29.599	87	81	76	E N E	0.8	...	CK, N, C	
	14th	10	29.520	29.602	85	79	75	W N W	1.0	...	KS, N, C	
		16	29.405	29.487	87	81	76	W	2.8	...	.....
AKTAS.	8th	10	29.717	29.738	85	81	83	E S E	4.0	...	.....	b
		16	29.648	29.670	81	78	86	S S W	6.3	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29.747	29.768	83	80	87	E S E	2.7	...	.....	b
		16	29.643	29.664	85	85	100	S W	4.1	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29.774	29.795	85	81	83	E	1.5	...	.....	b
		16	29.648	29.670	82	79	87	N N W	4.6	0.30	.....	b
	11th	10	29.720	29.742	82	80	91	N N W	1.3	...	.....	b
		16	29.587	29.608	86	82	83	W	2.8	...	.....	b
	12th	10	29.710	29.732	82	80	91	S S E	1.3	1.50	.....	b
		16	29.573	29.594	84	80	83	S	8.0	...	.....	b
	13th	10	29.660	29.682	82	81	95	S	4.8	0.50	.....	p
		16	29.539	29.561	82	80	91	S	6.3	...	.....	g
	14th	10	29.680	29.682	81	80	95	S E	4.9	0.80	.....	d
		16	29.529	29.550	83	80	87	S S E	7.1	1.80	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th August 1875.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of June 1875.

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER.				RADIATION.				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										HUMIDITY.				RAIN-FALL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
		MEAN OF				SOLAR.		GRASS NOCTURNAL.		MEAN OF		MEAN DAILY RANGE.		MEAN OF MIN.		HIGHEST MAX.		LOWEST MIN.		MEAN OF																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
		Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	22 hours.	Range.	Mean.	Max.		Mean.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	In inches.	Number of days.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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Blair	61	29.734	...	29.770	29.698	10th	16.0</

CALCUTTA—JUNE 1875.

Mean barometric pressure of 16 years	...	29.543	Mean temperature of 16 years	...	84.9	Mean humidity of 16 years	...	81	Mean rainfall of 16 years	...	12.64
Defect in 1875	...	29.529	Defect in 1875	...	84.3	Defect in 1875	...	86	Defect in 1875	...	11.83
Excess in 1875	...	0.14	Excess in 1875	...	0.7	Excess in 1875	...	6	Excess in 1875	...	0.61

CALCUTTA,

The 16th August 1875

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

W. G. WILLSON,

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric Results and Observations of Sky Serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.									Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Calm.			
Port Blair	29.787	81.5	...	1	...	17	4	38	...	...	...	74 S, 19 W	295.6	4.87
Nancowry	29.852	80.9	...	...	...	3	3	47	6	1	...	69 S, 45 W	297.1	2.45
Madras	29.716	89.5	...	1	2	13	2	12	18	2	...	53 S, 43 W	302.6	...
Vizagapatam	29.624	87.9	...	...	1	5	16	31	65	2	...	78 S, 64 W	121.6	8.71
Akyab	29.691	81.1	...	7	10	21	44	30	5	9	...	62 S, 2 E	127.4	0.89
False Point	29.577	84.8	...	4	...	1	7	75	26	3	4	80 S, 54 W	...	...
Cuttack	29.565	84.0	...	1	3	8	38	43	17	9	8	38 S, 29 W	102.3	...
Saugor Island	29.552	85.1	...	...	...	8	10	47	55	4	1	82 S, 20 W	364.3	1.67
Chittagong	29.638	81.2	2	3	19	42	26	16	4	1	6	60 S, 29 E	165.3	1.72
Calcutta	29.648	84.2	1	...	7	15	69	22	4	1	...	79 S, 2 E	180.8	...
Burdwan	29.536	85.4	1	1	6	16	26	4	4	...	2	67 S, 16 E	120.8	2.56
Jessore	29.558	83.2	1	1	8	19	21	9	3	2	1	64 S, 10 E	116.3	2.05
Dacca	29.576	83.1	...	2	8	30	56	13	2	1	12	72 S, 9 E	174.9	1.53
Bilohar	29.633	82.1	6	8	18	6	...	4	5	7	6	30 N, 57 E	65.3	1.58
Hasarobagh	29.501	85.5	...	5	6	9	5	9	12	12	2	21 S, 62 W	...	1.75
Barhampore	29.537	85.5	1	7	9	14	11	15	1	2	...	44 S, 34 E	...	0.92
Gya	29.489	89.2	3	4	20	5	5	1	9	6	7	21 N, 86 E	74.9	3.93
Patna	29.491	88.5	2	13	16	16	1	3	2	7	...	46 N, 86 E	128.3	3.43
Monghyr	29.515	85.5	1	8	37	8	...	4	3	4	...	61 N, 83 E	93.3	3.22
Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	Not recorded.						...	...	...
Darjeeling	...	...	1	7	36	25	19	14	16	7	2	33 S, 44 E	...	1.50
Seabaugor	29.615	82.8	5	17	14	5	3	8	4	2	2	32 N, 71 E	68.7	0.75
Gwalpara	29.575	81.2	1	12	27	7	2	4	1	1	8	60 N, 89 E	189.6	3.60
Benares	29.475	90.1	5	8	18	...	2	2	11	13	...	28 N, 7 E	150.0	5.22
Roorkee	29.350	92.8	1	...	1	22	2	1	7	7	19	21 S, 18 E	...	7.75

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 50 feet, are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables, as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahr. for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th August 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 8th to 14th August 1875.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
Aug.	8th	Inches. 29.609	87.0	78.3	136.7	82.1	78.9	76.7	0.84	S E & S S E	lb 1.2	Miles. 195.2	0.07	...	Scuds and cumulo- Thunder at 1½ P. Slight rain at 11½ A.M. 1½, 2½, 8, and 10 P.M.
	9th	621	86.4	78.5	144.0	81.5	79.0	77.2	.87	S E, S by E, & S	0.8	171.3	0.33	)	Clouds of different kind Thunder at 11½ A.M. Slight rain after i tervals.
	10th	678	87.4	79.0	142.4	82.3	79.6	77.7	.86	S S E & S	...	144.0	0.03	...	Cumuloni and cir Thunder and lightning at 2½ A.M. Light ra at 1½, 6½, 9½, and 10 A.M.
	11th	641	88.1	80.0	143.6	83.1	80.5	78.7	.87	S by E, S, & S by W	0.3	120.1	0.20	...	Clear; cumuli and cir Thunder at 1, 1½, at 5 P.M. Slight rain: 11 A.M., 12½, and 2 P.M.
	12th	607	91.4	79.8	147.0	84.3	80.4	77.7	.81	S E & S S W	...	64.1	...	...	Cirri and cumuli.
	13th	559	90.7	80.5	143.3	84.9	80.8	77.9	.80	S	...	83.0	...	...	Clear; cirri, cumuli, at cirrostrati. Sheet ligh ning from 6½ to 8 at at 11½ P.M.
	14th	528	87.9	82.0	120.0	83.6	81.2	79.5	.88	S by W & Variable	1.3	84.5	1.02	...	Stratoni and overca Thunder, lightning and rain between and 1 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer, means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain-gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	13.1
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	91.4
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	92.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.85
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.86
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	... { by lower rain-gauge	1.65
	... { by anemometer gauge	1.41
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	3.18
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th August	...	41.69
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	43.21

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 16th August 1875.

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal for the month of June 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.						
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.*	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	REMARKS.
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.						Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.												
10	Salt	1,493	7,415	2,254	81	2,533	29 0 4	...	4	Stones ...	1,120	18	2,084	74	2,454	27 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Straw	2,334	699	5,135	183	1,126	25 14 0	...	2	Firewood	998	100	1,698	61	364	8 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Cotton	981	9,810	2,064	75	1,720	19 14 4	...	1	Sundries	131	131	531	19	645	7 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Jaggery	1,460	7,300	3,016	107	1,293	14 10 0	...	1	Unserviceable tools	131	655	531	19	645	7 14 0	...	150	Local Govt. stores ...	6,555	26,512	744	11,384	157 1 2	0 2 6	...
2	Furniture, &c.	140	140	293	10	356	4 6 3	...	9	Empty boats ...	...	...	2,274	81	943	15 10 0	...	...	...	2,380	904	254	5,051	66 12 0	0 2 4	...
1	Rosin, &c.	72	576	96	4	117	1 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Paddy	70	35	196	5	68	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Gunnies	46	276	61	2	74	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Clothes, &c.	12	240	40	2	49	0 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Firewood	31	3	57	2	24	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Pumpkins	24	18	62	2	11	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Empty boats	.....	.....	7,063	252	3,428	51 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Passenger boats	.....	.....	627	19	585	7 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	Total	6,555	26,512	20,827	744	11,384	157 1 2	0 2 6	17	...	2,300	904	7,118	254	5,051	66 12 0	0 2 4	167	8,935	27,416	998	16,435	223 13 2	0 2 6	...	
34	Total of same month last year	1,191	5,186	5,723	204	8,632	77 0 5	0 1 7	7	...	1,257	20	2,798	97	584	13 4 0	0 4 3	41	2,448	5,206	301	9,216	90 4 5	0 1 8	...	

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Talandah Canal for the month of June 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.					
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.						Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.											
4	Paddy	Mds. 1,046	Rs. 700	1,776	63	636	4 7 1	A. P.	74	Rubble	Mds. 34,009	Rs. 902	49,957	1,794	2,676	31 3 7	A. P.	88	Local	Mds. 13,495	Rs. 2,892	1,126	5,808	68 6 0	A. P.
1	Rice	18	20	28	1	15	0 1 1	...	1	Mile-stone	437	47	660	23	24	0 6 8	...	150	Govt. stores	34,446	949	2,384	3,566	41 11 10	0 255
1	Mustard	840	1,000	680	23	23	0 6 2	...	75	Empty	...	...	16,160	577	666	10 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Castor-seeds	87	80	159	6	46	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Planks	123	60	270	10	117	0 10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Timbers	18	5	30	1	11	0 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Sand-cut stone	410	56	620	22	380	1 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Charcoal	48	20	180	6	56	0 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Straw	570	100	1,196	43	698	2 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Rubble	10,838	367	16,884	603	1,508	22 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Empty boats	...	...	9,762	349	2,441	18 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	Total	13,495	2,392	31,525	1,126	5,808	63 6 0	0 1 7	150	...	34,446	949	66,777	2,384	3,565	41 11 10	0 2 2	288	...	47,941	3,841	3,510	9,378	94 1 10	0 19
Total of same month last year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	timbers	...	279	...	...	...	11 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Local	...	819	...	...	15 11 4	...
3,769	bamboos	...	40	...	...	...	3 1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Canal for the month of June 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—58 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.							
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.		Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.		Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.				Mds.	Tons.														
6	Building materials	M's.	770	396	1,625	...	Ra. A. P.	A. P.	...	...	Nil	...	Mds.	Ra.	...	...	Ra. A. P.	A. P.	...	3,120	Local	1,81,628	12,87,979	19,300	301,681	Rs. A. P.	A. P.
26	Coal	...	5,965	2,248	11,775	...	13 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cotton	...	3,495	63,477	8,355	...	84 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
798	Empty boats	...	...	...	72,640	...	477 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Firewood	...	200	...	425	...	1 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Fishes	...	134	835	935	...	11 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
170	Garden produce	...	8,756	21,424	24,950	...	171 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124	Grain	...	19,979	57,655	41,410	...	344 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Hides and horns	...	2,330	25,225	4,900	...	74 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Jaggery and sugar	...	7,410	23,737	17,030	...	153 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Jute	...	100	300	225	...	6 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Liquor	...	60	2,500	420	...	12 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Metal	...	4,190	1,04,550	9,550	...	79 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	Miscellaneous	...	4,974	8,131	18,010	...	124 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	Oil, oil-seeds, and oil-cake.	...	15,555	68,945	36,100	...	324 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	Paddy, rice, and other food-grains.	...	23,770	49,472	46,145	...	488 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Piece-goods	...	1,519	1,33,510	6,100	...	41 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Pottery	...	704	236	9,875	...	23 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,146	Passenger boats	...	...	...	65,535	...	689 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
141	Salt	...	44,960	1,86,547	81,200	...	821 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Silk and indigo	...	515	95,100	3,270	...	23 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	Straw	...	13,833	5,362	39,450	...	212 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Sand	...	7,375	639	17,295	...	65 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Thread	...	3,780	1,24,380	11,050	...	77 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Tiles	...	1,400	837	2,875	...	19 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Timber	...	3,375	4,595	8,125	...	69 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Tobacco	...	3,360	17,780	8,625	...	111 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Treasure	...	180	3,00,000	475	...	14 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	Total	...	1,81,628	12,87,979	5,40,420	19,300	301,681	4,601 4 9 0 2-9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	1,81,628	12,87,979	19,300	301,681	4,601 4 9 0 2-9	

15 miles during the month; whereas in June 1874 the average was 18 miles.

REMARKS.

2,611	Total of same month last year	2,03,521	11,57,330	4,85,465	17,337	321,377	4,867	2	9	0	3
	Passenger, No. 9,674	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	198	3	3	..	..
	Rafts of timber logs, 11	.....	240	.....	...	.....	3	8	0	..	..
	Demurrage, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	12	12	0	..	..
17	Boats passed free...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Total	.....	240	.....	...	.....	214	7	3	..	..
69	Total of same month last year	.....	496	.....	...	.....	184	9	3	..	..
3,137	Grand Total	1,81,628	12,88,219	5,40,420	19,300	301,681	4,815	12	0	..	..
2,680	Grand total of same month last year	2,03,521	11,57,826	4,85,465	17,337	321,377	5,061	12	0	..	..

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hugallee Tidal Canal for the month of June 1875.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										ABSTRACT.									
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.						Mds.	Rs.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.				
289	Paddy	58,608	70,596	1,22,540	...	...	Rs. A. P.	A. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Brick	700	7	126	...	...	1,866 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Fuel	160	30	475	...	...	3 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Hemp	225	982	605	...	...	10 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Radish-seed	42	225	125	...	...	2 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Vegetable	4	10	10	...	...	0 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Passenger-boats	...	...	2,140	...	...	24 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
401	Empty boats	...	...	43,448	...	...	514 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Pottery	264	151	1,215	...	...	11 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Straw	1,950	810	8,230	...	...	61 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Miscellaneous	10,058	42,878	34,560	...	...	503 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Fishes	334	1,248	1,248	...	...	13 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Mat	640	1,660	2,725	...	...	18 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Rice	330	76	610	...	...	4 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Jaggery	90	430	215	...	...	1 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Spice	170	2,040	615	...	...	3 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Linseed oil	90	60	225	...	...	1 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Salt	474	1,925	2,530	...	...	39 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Cotton	7,446	34,106	41,550	...	...	305 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tobacco	382	7,680	8,275	...	...	62 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Cocunut-oil	1,246	3,345	4,680	...	...	65 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Ganges water	40	480	175	...	...	3 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Beel	450	40	575	...	...	6 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Margoe	240	640	540	...	...	3 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Skin	50	50	100	...	...	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Potatoes	...	...	150	...	...	1 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Bamboo	...	...	150	...	...	18 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Plantain	...	...	125	...	...	0 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Sugar	...	...	5	...	...	1 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Water-melon	...	...	60	...	...	1 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Jute	20	1	50	...	...	0 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Coal	51	178	240	...	...	2 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Jack	1,050	260	1,650	...	...	29 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Mustard	...	...	111	...	...	4 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Shooting lime	15	60	160	...	...	2 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Furniture	860	80	60	...	...	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Total	...	...	30	...	...	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,091	Total	84,890	1,69,302	2,82,671	...	10,095	2,14,385	3,597 7 3 0 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,095	1,69,302	2,14,385	3,597 7 3 0 3 2

on an average 21 1/2 miles.

2,073	Total of same month last year ...	2,21,526	3,79,688	6,93,136	21,194	614,630	9,022	7 9	0 2 8</
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ABSTRACT.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1875-76.		TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1874-75.		REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of corresponding month.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
ORISSA CIRCLE.					
Kendrapara	989 10 10	2,124 6 2	256 6 10	3,014 8 5	
High Level, Section I	224 13 2	847 10 4	90 4 5	375 15 1	
Tadundah	1 9 13 2	321 12 6	.....	152 4 10	
Total Orissa Circle	1,324 5 2	3,293 13 0	346 11 3	3,522 12 4	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.					
Midnapore	4,615 12 0	13,167 6 6	5,051 12 0	13,472 3 1	
Total	3,963 11 9	11,798 11 0	9 054 15 6	25,300 6 3	
Total South-Western Circle	8,421 7 9	24,966 1 5	14,106 11 6	38,772 9 4	
Grand Total	9,745 12 11	28,259 14 5	14,452 6 9	42,295 5 8	The falling off is due to the stoppage of transport of rice and paddy for the famine districts.

The falling off is due to the stoppage of transport of rice and paddy for the famine districts.

The 30th July 1875.

G. A. SEARLE, Lieut.-Col., S.C.,
Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY:

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 31st July 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	30,933½	21,335 0 3	1,955 14 2	89,488 17	19,129 10 2	1,753 11 0	3,709 5 2
Or per mile of railway	195	134 13 1	12 7 2	565 20	120 14 2	11 1 7	23 8 9
For previous 4 weeks of half-year...	111,961½	64,428 3 2	5,905 14 8	3,64,541 30	84,580 14 7	7,753 4 11	13,658 19 5
Total for 5 weeks ...	142,895	85,761 3 5	7,861 8 10	4,54,030 7	1,05,710 8 9	9,506 15 11	17,368 4 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	26,181	16,780 3 6	1,538 3 9	1,19,867 53	28,886 11 4	2,647 18 11	4,186 2 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	165	106 0 7	9 14 5	767 18	182 8 8	16 14 8	26 9 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	137,937	76,789 12 3	7,039 1 4	5,47,680 4	1,10,224 9 0	10,103 18 4	17,142 19 4

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th August 1875, on 1,279½ miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TOTAL TRAIN MILES.
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching Receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	92,765	1,22,395 3 9	11,219 11 3	5,23,369 30	2,20,234 9 9	20,738 3 6	31,957 14 9	{ 40,938½ Coaching. 42,814½ Merchandise.
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	95 10 3	8 15 4	.....	176 12 6	16 4 1	24 19 5	
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	478,389	5,47,376 5 0	50,176 3 3	29,43,306 30	11,79,021 3 9	108,159 8 11	158,335 12 2		361,839½
Total for 5 weeks ...	571,154	6,09,771 8 9	61,395 14 6	34,66,676 20	14,06,155 13 6	128,897 12 5	190,293 6 11	405,592½
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	104,886	1,88,623 3 5	12,707 2 7	9,62,264 10	4,37,466 0 3	40,101 1 0	52,808 3 7	{ 41,737 Coaching. 86,455 Merchandise. 3,671 Return empty.
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	108 5 1	9 18 7	.....	341 13 5	31 6 8	41 5 3	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	590,086	7,03,703 15 8	64,506 4 0	54,67,568 20	23,34,222 14 8	213,970 8 8	278,476 12 8		737,161

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th August 1875, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	3,630	8,114 1 0	743 15 9	34,861 10	11,488 11 0	1,053 2 7	1,796 18 4	{ 4,358 Coaching. 2,339½ Merchandise.
Or per mile of railway For previous 4 weeks of half-year ... ..	.....	36 4 3	3 6 6	.....	51 5 6	4 14 1	8 0 7	
	15,752	44,142 0 0	4,046 7 0	1,40,363 30	39,402 12 0	3,611 18 4	7,658 5 4		30,103½
Total for 5 weeks ...	19,382	52,256 1 0	4,790 2 9	1,84,225 0	50,891 7 0	4,665 0 11	9,455 3 8	36,801
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,718	8,773 5 0	804 4 5	68,890 30	17,663 9 0	1,619 3 7	2,423 7 7	{ 4,461 Coaching. 4,447 Merchandise. 234 Return empty.
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	39 3 4	3 11 10	.....	78 15 1	7 4 9	10 16 7	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	24,896	48,907 0 0	4,498 12 10	4,15,774 0	1,17,506 9 3	10,771 8 8	15,260 1 6		56,406

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th August 1875, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,039	700 0 0	70 0 0	5,829 0	399 0 0	39 18 0	109 18 0
per mile of railway	38	25 8 0	2 11 0	214 0	14 8 0	1 9 0	4 0 0
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	6,011	4,079 0 0	407 18 0	23,779 0	1,911 0 0	191 2 0	599 0 0
Total for 6 weeks	7,050	4,779 0 0	477 18 0	29,608 0	2,310 0 0	231 0 0	708 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,045	796 1 6	79 12 2	8,454 10	455 2 6	45 10 3	125 2 5
per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	38	29 3 5	2 18 5	310 10	16 11 2	1 13 5	4 11 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	6,489	4,910 0 2	491 0 0	53,419 20	3,039 5 6	303 18 8	794 18 8

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th August 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,276	876 0 0	87 12 0	8,883 0	346 0 0	34 12 0	122 4 0
Or per mile of railway	224	31 0 0	3 2 0	317 0	12 8 0	1 5 0	4 7 0
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	31,102	4,265 0 0	426 10 0	60,651 0	2,041 0 0	204 2 0	630 12 0
Total for 6 weeks	37,378	5,141 0 0	514 2 0	69,534 0	2,387 0 0	238 14 0	752 10 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,960	862 3 0	86 4 5	12,011 0	308 5 6	30 16 8	123 1 1
Or per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	213	30 12 8	3 1 7	428 38	13 2 6	1 6 4	4 7 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	34,592	4,850 13 0	485 1 8	77,661 0	2,393 9 3	239 7 2	724 8 10



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 21st August 1875.

Present:

The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH, C.S.I., *presiding*.
 The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General*,
 The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
 The Hon'ble STUART HOGG,
 The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
 The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
 The Hon'ble BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW,
 and
 The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL.

AMENDMENT OF THE ABKAREE ACTS.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the Bill to amend Act XI of 1849, Act XXI of 1856, Act XXIII of 1860, and Act IV (B.C.) of 1866, be further considered in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that at the last meeting the sections which were now printed as sections 12 and 13 of the Bill were transposed so as to come immediately after section 6. He now proposed that those sections should stand as the last two sections of Part II, and that the following section, of which notice had been given, should come immediately after section 6, and stand as section 7 of the Bill:—

“Any chemist, druggist, apothecary, or keeper of a dispensary, within the town or suburbs of Calcutta, or Howrah, who shall, between sunset and sunrise, allow spirituous or fermented liquors, which have not been *bond fide* medicated, to be drunk on his business premises by any person not employed in his business, and any such person who shall between sunset and sunrise drink such liquors on such premises, shall be liable to a fine of two hundred rupees, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable under this or any other Act; and any Abkaree or Police Officer above the rank of peon or chuprassee, who may have reason to believe that the provisions of this section are being infringed, may enter upon such premises and seize and carry away such liquors, and, in case of resistance, break open any door, and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry or seizure, and arrest and detain the owner or occupier of the said premises, with all parties whom he suspects to be concerned in such unlawful drinking; and upon such seizure or arrest as aforesaid, the Abkaree Officer and Collector shall deal with such liquors or persons as provided in section twenty-two of Act XI of 1849, and the Police Officer and a Magistrate of Police shall deal with them as provided in section five of this Act.”

This clause was the outcome of the discussions which had taken place in the Council, in the Select Committee, and elsewhere; and it seemed to him that the form in which it stood was the one which would be most effective for the purpose in view, and on the whole the least likely to open the door to harassment and vexation to respectable persons. It would be observed that the law as it stood made it absolutely illegal for the chemist or druggist who had no license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors either in the day or night time. The clause he now proposed to introduce went farther, and came to this that in the night the chemist or druggist should not be able to *give* his friend a glass of liquor on his business premises (even without selling it). The clause took away from the chemist, who was detected in the malpractices against which it was directed, the power of escaping the penalty of the law by the false excuse that he was not selling liquor, but merely giving a glass to a friend. It made penal the fact of giving or consuming spirits on the business premises of chemists between sunset and sunrise.

The latter part of the section provided that any abkaree or police officer above the rank of a peon, who had reason to suspect that spirits were being illegally consumed, might enter upon the premises, seize the liquor, and arrest the people consuming it. There was no great fear of privacy being intruded upon under this clause, as it only referred to the business premises, and not to the private dwelling place. And if hon'ble members would look to the amending section 25 which was in the Bill, they would see that heavy penalties were prescribed against abkaree and police officers who should be guilty of any excess in the exercise of their powers under the law.

The HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS said he thought the hon'ble member who had moved the amendment might be congratulated upon having hit upon a form of words which would be generally accepted as satisfactory. He would not say that the proposed law could not be evaded. It was perhaps impossible for human wisdom to frame a law which it should not be in the power of human ingenuity to evade. But, generally speaking, he imagined that the effect of the enactment would be practically to remove the evil complained of without any unnecessary interference with what was legitimate, necessary, and useful.

There was only one point in which he would wish to see the wording of the amendment modified. He referred to the introduction of the words “between sunset and sunrise.” It seemed to him that if there was to be any limitation at all, the words “between sunrise and sunset” would have been more appropriate. He would not himself accept such an argument, but it might be argued with some plausibility that those who required spirituous liquors for medicinal purposes ought to be allowed to get them from chemists at times at which they were not obtainable from the ordinary shops. But for the limitation in the amendment he could see no sufficient reason, and he

thought the words an injurious restriction of what was otherwise a useful and valuable provision. He therefore appealed to the mover of the amendment to exclude those words from his motion.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he was unable to accept the suggestion of his hon'ble friend. The fact was that as regards a person who was really ill,—who, for instance, had a fainting fit, or had met with an accident and was taken into a chemist's shop,—the law was left precisely where it was before. Under such circumstances the chemist would certainly give the person a glass of brandy if necessary, and might charge for it; and MR. DAMPIER hoped no Magistrate would be found in India to convict the chemist of an offence for so doing under the existing law or under the Bill before the Council. The evil against which the clause was directed occurred, he believed, principally at night, after the licensed liquor-shops were closed; when people went to the chemist's premises, and either drank the liquor there or carried it off clandestinely. He did not think it was necessary, in order to meet this, to preclude a chemist from giving a glass of beer or of brandy and water to a friend during the day, provided it was not sold to him. It would be quite sufficient to make it illegal to do so during the night.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he supported the amendment on the principle that something was better than nothing. He did not find his way clear to a satisfactory solution of the difficulty connected with the sale of liquors in dispensaries; and as such sale could not be prevented without interfering with the legitimate business of druggists, he accepted the amendment of his hon'ble friend and hoped it would be passed.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, passing to the other printed notice of amendment, he would move that the following section be introduced as the last section of the Bill:—

“Notwithstanding anything in this or in any other Act contained, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to assign to the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, or to any other Municipality, such functions and powers as he shall think fit in respect to the granting, withholding, and withdrawal of licenses for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs (being functions and powers which, but for such assignment, might legally be exercised by any officer of Government), to be exercised by such Justices or by such Municipality within the limits of their respective jurisdictions under such conditions and subject to such rules as the said Lieutenant-Governor may impose; and the Lieutenant-Governor may at any time withdraw and revoke any functions and powers which he has assigned under the provisions of this section.

Provided that such functions and powers shall not be assigned as aforesaid without the consent of the said Justices or the Municipality concerned:

Provided also that no such conditions or rules shall be imposed by the Lieutenant-Governor after such assignment has taken place without the consent of the said Justices or the Municipality concerned.”

The section had already been before the Council, and he had made such alterations as seemed to be necessary in consequence of the remarks which had then been made.

The motion was agreed to.

Section 1 was passed with the date of the commencement of the Act fixed as that on which it might be published with the assent of the Governor-General.

Section 2 was agreed to.

The preamble and title were passed after the omission from them of all mention of Act XXIII of 1860.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the Bill was then passed.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

The HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT said that the consideration of the Calcutta Municipal Bill had been postponed till after the holidays: it would probably be taken very shortly after the holidays, and he trusted that the Justices and other public bodies, as well as private individuals, who might wish to submit any representations, would do so as soon after the holidays as possible.

The Council was adjourned to a day of which notice would be given.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE ORISSA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

Calcutta, 24th August 1875.

READ—

The Annual General Report of the Orissa Division for the year 1874-75.

THE chronicle of the year in Orissa is one of general progress, contentment, and prosperity. During the previous year 1873-74, the famine in Behar and Northern Bengal gave an unusual stimulus to trade, especially to the export of rice; and there was room for apprehension that this year's returns would exhibit some reaction. But so far from this being the case, the present report shows that during the year under review there was a still further advance, a fuller development of commerce, a greater degree of comfort among the people, an increased production of local manufactures, and a marked diminution in the occurrence of serious crimes. The Lieutenant-Governor, who visited the province in November 1874, is able to supplement and confirm, by the result of his own observation, the favorable account which the Commissioner has given both of the material condition of the country, and of the state of feeling exhibited by all classes towards each other and towards the Government.

2. The season was not in all respects favorable to agriculture. The rainfall was everywhere sufficient, but it did not occur at the times of the year when it was most required. The average for the whole of Orissa was 63.42 inches, but the fall varied greatly in different parts of the province. In the town of Cuttack it amounted to as much as 86.11 inches, while in the Bhud-druck sub-division of the Balasore district only 50.55 inches were registered. The heavy rain in some localities caused temporary floods, which did some damage to the crops in both Cuttack and Pooree, but especially in the latter district. Generally in both these districts it may be said that the rice-crop on the lower lands turned out unfavorably, but on the high lands a good crop was secured. In the southern part of Balasore the harvest was excellent, but the northern portion of the district suffered severely from the cyclone of the 15th October 1874, one of the most violent storms that has been experienced for many years. In the area which was exposed to the full fury of the tempest, an area fortunately of limited extent, the destruction of the crops was almost total, and some distress ensued, which, however, was promptly and effectually relieved. The cyclone was followed, as was also the case in the Midnapore district, by a violent outbreak of cholera, which did not subside for some months.

3. The price of food was somewhat higher than in the previous year, rice selling at an average of twenty-five seers for the rupee, whereas in 1873-74 the average price was twenty-nine seers six chittacks. But in a country in which the great mass of the people are producers, a higher price, as the Commissioner remarks, implies a higher rate of profit. "The generality of the people," says Mr. Ravenshaw, "have food enough and to spare, and the surplus has been invested in ornaments, clothes, and brass vessels." Nor is this prosperity confined to the agricultural classes. It was asserted some time ago that in Balasore many classes of artisans were taking to agriculture, being driven out of the industrial field by imported goods. The Commissioner was requested to enquire into the truth of this allegation, and he declares the statement to be altogether incorrect. It is refuted, he says, by the fact that there is a largely increased import of materials, which are worked up into local manufactures. Metals and cotton twist are examples of this; and generally skilled laborers are in great demand, and receive excellent wages.

4. Some local coal from the Talchere coal-field has been tried in the Cuttack workshop, and is favorably reported of. But hitherto coal has not been discovered in Orissa in localities which offer facilities for carriage by water, and the cost of land carriage is so heavy that the Talchere coal at Cuttack costs very nearly as much as that brought from Raneegeunge. The prospect of utilizing the local coal-fields on any large scale depends on the discovery of coal in places which are accessible by a water route, and with this object

the Lieutenant-Governor has applied to the Government of India for the services of an officer of the Geological Survey to explore the Talchere coal-field during the next cold season.

5. There was a decrease during the year in the number of vessels entering and leaving the Orissa ports. But this does not imply any falling off in the trade; for though the vessels were fewer, the actual tonnage was greater, and there was a large increase in the value of both exports and imports. The figures for the two years are as follow:—

		1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports	...	30,07,175	43,91,035	13,83,860
Imports	...	28,91,288	35,92,856	7,01,568
		<u>58,98,463</u>	<u>79,83,891</u>	<u>20,85,328</u>

The number of passengers travelling by steamer between Calcutta and Balasore or Chandbally rose from 45,773 in 1873-74 to 59,676 in 1874-75.

6. These figures leave no room for doubting that the trade of the province is established upon a sound and permanent basis. There was nothing abnormal in the occurrences of the year; it was not a season of marked agricultural prosperity; and the extraordinary demand for rice for export, which had been caused in the previous year by the famine in Bengal, no longer existed. That under these circumstances, the trade of the province should have exhibited so remarkable an expansion affords a good ground for believing that it will continue to show a steady development in the future. The improvements now in progress on the Government lands at Chandbally are noticed by the Collector of Balasore as likely to give a further impetus to trade by the establishment of warehouses and the construction of jetties. The levy of port dues at False Point has been lately authorized by the Government of India, and this measure when carried into effect will supply funds for the improvement of the harbour, and for the better provision of buoys and mooring appliances. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that the settlement of the accounts of the Balasore Port Fund—which settlement has ended in bringing out a deficit on past years against that port—has delayed the formation of a Port Trust for all the ports of Orissa. The matter is, however, under His Honor's consideration, and it is hoped that, despite financial difficulty, something may be done for commencing the improvements so much needed for these rising ports.

7. Irrigation leases were taken eagerly during April and May, the rainfall in those months having been below the average. The heavy rain of the succeeding months had the natural effect of diminishing the demand for canal water; but notwithstanding this, the returns show that leases for 22,459 acres were issued during the year, against 12,571 acres in 1873-74. As a means of communication, the canal system is still imperfect; but the tolls on the completed portion of the Kendrapara canal (39 miles in length) yielded Rs. 18,252 against Rs. 16,087 in the previous year. The extension of this canal to False Point is in progress, and the completion of this may be expected to lead to a great increase in the traffic.

8. There was very little crime during the year, and no serious outrage or disturbance of the public peace. The conduct of the police was satisfactory, but the Commissioner notices that a difficulty is found in getting educated natives of Orissa to accept the higher police appointments.

9. The excise revenue of the year showed a considerable increase, attended unfortunately by a larger consumption of both ganjah and opium. The price of opium has been raised to Rs. 27 per seer, a higher price than is charged in any other part of the Lower Provinces; yet this appears to have scarcely any effect in checking the consumption. The passion for opium among the people, says the Collector of Balasore, seems to be ineradicable. The excise revenue of Orissa is derived almost entirely from country spirits, tari, ganjah, and opium, the revenue from opium amounting to nearly two-thirds of the whole. The Lieutenant-Governor will consider how far it may be practicable to raise the selling price of opium in the province to a still higher rate.

10. The Commissioner appears to be fairly satisfied with the educational progress of the year. The high school at Cuttack is reported to have shown marked improvement under the present head-master, and normal schools and classes are working successfully, though it is stated that a good master is still a rarity in the province. The total number of schools rose during the year from 904 to 999, but (unless there is some mistake in the figures given in the report) there has not been a corresponding increase in the number of pupils under instruction. An Ooriya-speaking native officer has been appointed Inspector of Schools in the Orissa Circle in the expectation that he will be able to do something to foster Ooriya learning and literature. The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned a proposal for raising the Cuttack High School to the position of a college teaching up to the B.A. degree; and the realization of the scheme now rests with the local residents, who have been called upon to guarantee the payment of one-half of the additional cost. The Commissioner and the Civil Surgeon have also been authorized to establish a medical school at Cuttack, for the instruction of natives of the province, as it is stated that the want of qualified practitioners is greatly felt in Orissa. It is hoped that both these schemes will speedily be carried into effect.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with much pleasure the remarks made by the Commissioner and by the district officers on the general good feeling which now prevails between the zemindars and their ryots, on the absence of any serious cases of oppression, and on the increased personal attention given by landed proprietors to the management of their estates.

12. The zemindars of the Balasore district appear to be honorably distinguished in this respect, and prominent among them are Baboos Nimai Churan Bose, Koylash Chunder Ray Mahashoy, and Shamnund Dey, Ray Bahadoor. All these gentlemen have shown themselves liberal and kind-hearted landlords, and the Lieutenant-Governor has recently had the pleasure, under the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy, of investing Baboo Shamnund Dey with the title of Ray Bahadoor in recognition of his high character and useful public services. Among the zemindars of Cuttack several gentlemen are noticed by the Commissioner as having rendered excellent assistance to the authorities in the capacity of Honorary Magistrates.

13. The annual tours of the district officers were efficiently performed, especially by the Collector of Balasore. The tour of the Commissioner extended over nearly five months, and every portion of his jurisdiction, regulation and non-regulation, was visited in it.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the Commissioner and all the district officers were in charge of their duties through the entire year, no change of administration having occurred.

Mr. J. Beames.
 „ J. F. Stevens.
 „ W. Fiddian.
 „ G. Stevenson.
 „ W. C. Taylor.
 Baboo Juggo Mohun Ray.
 „ Koylash Chunder Ghose.

Baboo Ananda Persad Ghose.
 „ Nundokishore Dass.
 „ Bhugbut Mahunty.
 Mr. W. R. Green.
 Baboo Jogodish Nath Ray.
 Mr. F. Graves.

Mr. Ravenshaw is able to speak in favorable terms of most of his subordinates, and the officers named in the margin are noticed by him as worthy of special commendation. The Lieutenant-Governor has learned, with great regret, the untimely death of G. H. Atkinson, Assistant Collector, in charge of the Kendrapara sub-division in Cuttack, who was unfortunately drowned in crossing the Mahanuddy river, and who is spoken of by the Collector and the Commissioner as a young officer of great promise.

15. The acknowledgments of Government are due to the Commissioner for the ability with which he continues to administer the important and rising province which is placed under his charge. The progress which has been made in Orissa during the last few years is due in no small degree to Mr. Ravenshaw's careful supervision, and to the energy which he displays in forwarding all measures calculated to promote the welfare and increase the resources of the province. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to believe, in the Commissioner's words, that "sound and satisfactory progress is being made in every branch of administration, and the condition of the country and people was never more prosperous and contented."

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE CHITTAGONG DIVISION
FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.**

Calcutta, the 24th August 1875.

READ—

The Annual Administration Report of the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division for the year 1874-75.

THE Lieutenant-Governor acknowledges the thoroughness of the annual tours made by the Commissioner and the District Officers.

2. The harvests in the several districts of the division last year are reported to have been very favorable.

3. The attention of the Commissioner was drawn in last year's Resolution to the importance of the subject of the estimated produce of food crops in the division, and the Lieutenant-Governor is much interested in the observations now offered by Mr. Lewis. The cultivated and culturable area of the district of Chittagong is stated to be 544,640 acres, of which 95 per cent, or 537,472 acres, is devoted to food crops. It is estimated that 60,000 acres out of this area are sown with other food crops than rice, and that an area remains of 477,472 acres sown with rice only. An estimate of 15 maunds of rice to an acre yields a total produce of 71,62,080 maunds. Deducting five per cent for wastage and seed-grain, there remain 68,03,976 maunds of rice. The population of the district is 1,127,000, which, at the rate of six maunds per head per annum, will consume 67,62,000 maunds of rice, thus leaving a margin of 41,976 maunds as surplus production. The bulk of the rice exported from Chittagong is supplied, not from the district itself, but from Tipperah, Noakholly, and the island of Dukhin Shabazpore in Backergunge. Mr. Lewis, indeed, observes that Chittagong rice being grown for eating purposes is too expensive for export: but it is believed that this remark is based on a misapprehension, as it is invariably the case in Bengal that the more expensive sorts of rice are exported from the district where they are grown, while the cultivators preserve the coarsest and commonest sorts for their own consumption. It is probably the case that Chittagong is ordinarily a self-supporting district, but that all along its northern portion it is partially dependent on imports from Tipperah.

4. In the district of Noakholly about 700,000 acres are sown with rice, and the produce is estimated at 16 maunds of rice an acre. The yield of rice in Noakholly is known to be greater than that of Chittagong or Tipperah. The total produce of the district would then be 1,12,00,000 maunds, from which, after deducting five per cent for wastage and seed-grain there remain 1,06,40,000 maunds of rice. The population of the district is 713,934, which, at six maunds per head per annum, would consume 42,83,604 maunds, leaving the large balance of 63,56,396 maunds for storage and export.

5. In Tipperah, out of 1,801,760 acres fit for cultivation, it is estimated that 1,150,000 acres are under rice cultivation. Taking an average produce of 15 maunds, the total yield of rice will be 1,72,50,000 maunds. After deducting for wastage and seed grain, there remain 1,63,87,500 maunds. The total population of the district being 1,533,931, the local consumption, at six maunds per head, would amount to 92,03,586 maunds, and there is left a surplus production of 71,83,914 maunds.

6. The total surplus produce of the Chittagong Division may then be estimated at about thirteen million maunds of rice. Of this amount, from one to three million maunds are annually exported from Chittagong by sea, the remainder is dispersed among the various outlets of inland trade. This trade is not, it is said, in the hands of the natives of the place, but it is carried on by persons who have come from, or are in connexion with, firms in Dacca, Calcutta, and other centres of commerce. The produce of the country is taken, in the first instance, by the producer to the local markets, where the grain is bought up by brokers, who transport it to the large marts on the river bank, and sell to the export trader. The export trade has considerably expanded of late years, and especially in the district of Noakholly there has been a marked increase in the

size of the hâts or local markets, and to some extent also in their number. There are at present no statistics available for showing, with any accuracy, the distribution of this large traffic, or the quantity of the exports to Calcutta or other places; but it is hoped that the registration of river traffic, which has recently been sanctioned, will furnish us with much information on these points.

7. The export trade from the Chittagong port consists at present almost entirely of rice. The following figures show the fluctuations during the last four years:—

					Maunds.
1871-72	...	...	...	...	15,40,800
1872-73	...	...	...	...	28,23,255
1873-74	...	...	...	...	19,51,451
1874-75	...	...	...	...	12,26,960

During 1873-74 there was a great falling off; the high prices obtainable in Calcutta inducing the traders to take their rice there for sale. It was anticipated that in 1874-75 trade would revive, but it turned out otherwise, for less rice than usual was brought for sale, and prices continued high, and severe losses were experienced. The falling off is attributed by the Commissioner to two causes. The enormous rise in price of grain occasioned by the famine induced the villagers to sell all their surplus, leaving the ordinary margin of reserve to be met from the next harvest. This, to some extent, diminished the quantity for sale. Then, again, the ryots hoped that prices would rise again, and in this hope they would not part with their stocks. It is true they eventually had to sell, but by the time they acquiesced in the necessity of accepting lower rates, the favorable season for undertaking a voyage to Chittagong had passed, and the south-west wind began to blow strongly at an earlier period than usual in the beginning of 1875. The boatmen were afraid to venture, and so it happened that rice was not obtainable in anything like the quantities that the result of the harvest led every one to anticipate.

8. The only important crops in the Chittagong Division, besides rice, are jute and tea. Jute is grown in Tipperah only, and afforded last year a fair harvest; but from various causes the cultivation has much decreased, and the Collector calculates that not more than 56,000 acres are now under jute instead of 78,000 in 1872-73. Chittagong is the only tea-growing district in the division. The cultivated area in 1874-75 amounted to 1,461 acres, against 1,253 acres sown in 1873-74. There are fifteen established gardens in the district, and the total quantity of land taken up for tea is 24,482 acres. The annexed table shows the estimated value of the tea exported from Chittagong during the last four years:—

					Rs.
1871-72	...	...	...	...	2,52,141
1872-73	...	...	...	...	2,29,773
1873-74	...	...	...	...	3,01,477
1874-75	...	...	...	...	3,41,894

9. Mr. Lowis proceeds to offer some observations on the conditions and prospects of the Chittagong port. "The port," he points out, "is conveniently situated on the banks of the Kurnafœlee river, a short distance above the sea; there is abundant and commodious anchorage, and the trade is clearly capable of expansion. The one drawback to the increasing importance and prosperity of the port is its comparative inaccessibility, so far as native craft are concerned, for boats coming from Tipperah, Noakholly, Dacca, and Backergunge have to round a point before entering the river, where rough water is often encountered even during the hot weather, and where vessels are often lost. As a consequence, native boats venture here only during a short period from December to March, the passage not being attempted after that even by the large balam boats. The period during which it is considered safe to make the voyage covers most of the rice season, but does not allow of a traffic in oil-seeds, jute, &c., being opened out, and this is a serious drawback to the expansion of trade." More than one proposal has been made to remedy this drawback, of

which the most reasonable appears to be to shorten the passage for boats from the north by opening out the Moishkhally Canal which connects the port directly with the Bay of Bengal. This channel cuts across the long tongue of land, the rounding of which to enter the Kurnafoolee is so much dreaded, and affords a safe and expeditious route; but it has now from neglect partially silted up, and can only be used at high tides by small boats. The desirability of opening out this channel is warmly advocated by the Collector. The Commissioner, although he considers that money on such an object would be well spent, is yet not prepared with definite recommendations, but promises a special report on the proposal. The Lieutenant-Governor will await with interest the submission of that report.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that the insalubrity of the station of Chittagong itself appears to have been even more marked than usual during the past year. A great deal, however, has been done towards improving the sanitation. A special grant of Rs. 30,000 has been made by Government for the purpose. Public latrines are being erected in large numbers, and public burial grounds are being formed. Detailed plans and estimates are being drawn up of the drinking water and drainage schemes, the latter of which will include the embankment and reclamation of a large chur, on which it is proposed by the municipality to erect a good open airy bazaar, with a river frontage of half a mile. Efforts are also being made to fill up the most shallow and noxious of the many small tanks scattered through the town, but at present those have not been very successful.

11. In other respects the Commissioner is able to report in the most satisfactory terms of the prosperous condition of the people of the division. They are nearly all agriculturists, and the high price rice recently commanded, coupled with a good harvest, has enriched them greatly. On the whole, it is said that the people are every year advancing into more and more easy circumstances, and becoming more and more independent.

12. The burning question of the day now is, says the Commissioner, whether a share of the ryots' profits, caused by the rise in prices and increased facilities of communication, can be obtained by the landlord, and if so, what share can be claimed. Mr. Lowis is aware that this is a subject under the prominent notice of Government. The number of rent suits in the districts of Tipperah and Noakholly was 10,106 in 1872; 11,673 in 1873; and 10,233 in 1874. There is no notable excitement in the other districts, but rent disputes still continue in the district of Tipperah. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the Magistrate of Tipperah expresses his opinion that the new Rent Bill, which is still under consideration, will be popular with all classes.

13. The Commissioner has not made any full remarks on the progress of educational measures in his division. Ten thousand Mahomedans are said to be now reading in the several schools, but this is still a very small total when it is recollected that by far the larger proportion of the population of this division is Mahomedan. It is to be hoped that the new Madrissa school at Chittagong will soon be established and prosper. The present school is temporarily accommodated in a bungalow, but a design for a new building will shortly be procured on the same model as the Dacca Madrissa building.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor fully acknowledges the services of the Commissioners, Mr. R. L. Mangles and Mr. E. E. Lowis, throughout the year, and of the district officers and their subordinates.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS DURING THE YEAR 1874-75.

P O L I T I C A L.

Calcutta, the 10th August 1875.

READ—

A letter No. 134H, dated the 17th June 1875, from the Commissioner of Chittagong, submitting his Report on the administration of the Chittagong Hill Tracts during the year 1874-75.

Read again—

The Report for the previous year, and the orders of Government passed thereon.

THE report now submitted by Mr. Lewis, the present Commissioner of Chittagong, though prepared by him under the disadvantage of having succeeded to office in March last, and therefore subsequently to most of the events to which it relates, gives, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe, an interesting account of the administration of the Chittagong Hill Tracts during the past year. It also indicates that the Commissioner has, in a comparatively brief period, acquired a considerable insight into the affairs of that district, and has acquainted himself fairly with the requirements of a frontier administration.

2. With the exception of a solitary attempt at a raid by a party of Shindoos, which was obviated by a fortunate accident before any damage was done, the year was generally an uneventful one. One outbreak of cholera was reported, but the disease was not nearly so prevalent, or so widely spread, as in the previous year; otherwise there was little beyond the ordinary amount of sickness. The rainfall was greater than that of the previous year, and the account given of the crops is generally favorable, though instances are mentioned where some injury was caused by unseasonable rains and high winds, which would seem to have chiefly affected the cotton crops when ripening and the joom cultivation in the Rezoo Valley.

3. Though there was little to complain of anywhere as regards the loss of grain, and though generally the outturn of the crops was an average one, and in parts of the district a full one, yet prices are reported to have been even higher than usual. Looking to the habits of the people, the difficulties of communication, and the small number of purchasers, the Lieutenant-Governor fears that high prices must be chronic in the Hill Tracts. Even at Rangamutty, the headquarters of the district, it is reported that no private stores of grain exist at all; but, in this case, as the communication by river from Chittagong is easy and comparatively rapid, the absence of stores would seem to be solely attributable to the fact that there is little or no demand, the hill men, as a rule, growing sufficient for their own wants, and being independent of the markets. The Lieutenant-Governor much regrets that the attempts which have been made to start a regular bazar in the interests of the police and the floating population have proved so fruitless, and that the expense incurred has been thrown away. If no such regular demand for supplies exists at Rangamutty, as to make it worth the while of traders to arrange to meet it, it may seem to be idle to hope that they will become importers of grain. Still a reduction in prices may be expected from an improvement in the means of communication by road to those parts of the Chittagong district which lie nearer to Rangamutty than the Sudder Station of Chittagong, and where rice is always plentiful and cheap.

4. *District roads and Police paths.*—This important subject has met with attention, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the amount which it was found necessary to advance for labor, viz. Rs. 8,655, was considerably less than during the previous year. The Commissioner should continue to discourage, as far as possible, the system of making advances for labor. Of the advances made during the course of the year, and of the previous outstanding balance, Rs. 14,884 were recovered in cash and labor; but the outstanding balance is still very large, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the Deputy Commissioner will be able to carry out the instructions issued to realize them during the current year. Thirty-two miles of a road to connect Buxa with Rangamutty were constructed and extensive repairs were

executed on the road from the latter place to Chittagong. It is observed that the Commissioner has issued suitable instructions to the Deputy Commissioner, with a view to having lines of roads properly laid out and surveyed before construction; the Lieutenant-Governor trusts, however, that no unnecessary delay will be allowed to interfere with the works in progress, and that the line of road to be followed will be promptly determined, so that, with the opening of the season, the works may be pushed forward at once. The construction of a serviceable road from Rangamutty to Raojan is of special importance, and should engage the chief attention of the Commissioner.

5. *Revenue*.—The total collections of the year amounted to Rs. 1,28,625, against Rs. 86,815 only in the previous year. This increase, it appears, is due almost entirely to the increased proceeds obtained from the river tolls. Indeed, the collections on account of the capitation tax have fallen off by one-fourth. Of the large balance outstanding at the close of the year, however, it is reported that nearly the whole has since been realized. The earliest opportunity should be taken of making the enquiries necessary to determine what action should be taken regarding the large balance on account of waste land sales which still disfigures the returns. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that Rajah Hurrish Chunder Roy has given loyal assistance in completing the joom registrations, that the settlement of the Fenny tribes has been completed, and that the Deputy Commissioner hopes to bring the work of settlement to a conclusion in the course of the present rains.

6. It is satisfactory to find that the aggregate expenditure has fallen from Rs. 2,10,697 in 1873-74, to Rs. 1,94,047 during the past year, and that the very great disproportion between the revenue and the expenditure of the Hill Tracts, which was noticed last year, has been somewhat reduced. The Lieutenant-Governor observes the explanation given of the unproductiveness of the district, and commends the question of the terms on which the leases now falling in should be renewed, to the best attention of the Commissioner. His proposal to lease out the sun grass and gurjun kholas will be referred to the Revenue Department of this office for orders.

7. *Civil and Criminal Justice*.—While the amount of crime reported in the Hill Tracts continues to be inconsiderable, yet the returns for the past year shew some increase, both as regards petty crime and as regards more serious offences. Two cases of murder, and one of reported murder, are stated to have been under trial during the year. Deeds of violence of this kind are happily rare, and when they occur, are not unfrequently due to drink, or to the disturbing element of a large immigrant population. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe the vigilance with which apparently the Arms' Act is being enforced. Of seventeen persons brought to trial for the illegal sale of arms and ammunition, sixteen were convicted, and one only was acquitted. Now that sanction has been accorded to the sale of arms and ammunition to our own subjects by the Government officers at Rangamutty and Ruma, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that, as anticipated by the Commissioner, the heads of villages will co-operate in putting down illicit trade in arms. The sale of arms and ammunition must, however, be closely supervised, and care must be taken that articles purchased by our people are not passed on to the independent tribes beyond the frontier.

8. The returns of civil business indicate that there has been a considerable increase in litigation, which has not been fully explained. In reviewing the report of last year, the Lieutenant-Governor deprecated the giving of any encouragement to a recourse to the civil courts, where the disputes were of a nature to be disposed of by arbitration. The Commissioner reports that much of the litigation of the past year was not of such a nature: but His Honor would still commend the matter to his attention. It is to be hoped that when a revised boundary line is laid down to the west of the district in the course of the Noabad re-settlement operations, so as to exclude the lands now cultivated and occupied by Bengalees from Chittagong, the litigation before the Deputy Commissioner will be very greatly reduced, and that thereafter he will have more leisure to devote to the far more important matters connected with the administration and control of the frontier.

9. *Civil Police*.—There has been little apparently in the conduct of the civil police to call for remark. In the absence of frequent crime, their duties should be light. The relief lately given as regards postal duties has

considerably strengthened the force for the purposes of the ordinary administration. The Lieutenant-Governor would have been glad to have learnt how far the police have been supported in the discharge of their duties by the several Chiefs in the course of the past year, and especially whether complaints continue to be received as regards the management of the Bunderbun station. He would again also call the attention of the local officers to the advisability of defining the duties and responsibilities of the headmen of villages in police matters.

10. *Frontier Police.*—There was a slight diminution in the strength of this force compared with the previous year, which would seem to indicate that difficulty was experienced in filling up the vacancies caused by deaths, resignations, and dismissals. The Lieutenant-Governor would have wished to have been informed what arrangements are in force for recruiting, and whether they are found to answer. The distribution of the force would seem from the returns to have remained substantially the same as in the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor infers from this that no attempt has yet been made to take up the additional frontier posts sanctioned by the Government of India, in the letter communicated with this office No. 339, dated 24th January 1874. He desires, therefore, to have an immediate report as to how the matter stands, and as to what arrangements have been made for occupying the several posts, and for providing accommodation and provisions for the men. The importance of maintaining these posts, and an efficient patrol of the frontier, has been already strongly impressed upon the local officers, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that this is realized by the Commissioner.

11. The question of the supply of provisions to the guard at Ruma was very recently dealt with, and sanction was given to the increase of the advance for the purchase of supplies, and for the payment of boat hire. It is not explained how far the inconveniences previously complained of were obviated by these orders. While the Commissioner recommends the introduction of the same system of rationing the police force and the Government employés as that sanctioned at Demagiri, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that very recently the weight of local opinion, backed up by that of Colonel Raban, was very decidedly against the necessity for the measure. Before deciding on the question, however, the Lieutenant-Governor will await a full report on the subject, to be submitted with a detailed estimate of the cost of a change of system, based on the experience gained in connection with the provisioning of Demagiri. Meanwhile, as already directed, proper measures should be taken for keeping a stock of provisions in hand, so as to avoid any recurrence of such difficulties as were experienced in February last, owing to the delay of a few days only in the arrival of the monthly supplies.

12. The Commissioner has little progress to report as regards schemes which formerly were much pressed upon the notice of Government. Among these are the colonization of the Myannee Valley, the formation of a Khas Mehal, the settlement of a Goorkha colony, the introduction of plough cultivation, and the localization of the authority of the Chiefs. The first scheme has certainly failed, chiefly, it would seem, from the want of sufficient supervision; the second appears to have met with little success; the third is in a doubtful condition; the fourth has been attended with much expense, and as yet with but scanty results; and the last appears to be unfruitful, whether for good or evil. The Lieutenant-Governor observes the Commissioner's remarks as to the slowness with which the people accept changes. It is to be hoped, however, that every effort will be made to promote those schemes which have already been entered upon, and not finally abandoned, so as to protect Government from the loss of the advances which have been made. And the Lieutenant-Governor must remind the Commissioner that the introduction of plough cultivation is a matter of primary importance. Without it agriculture will never improve, and the people will continue a barbarous system of culture, which, among other evils, wastefully destroys the jungle and other natural products of the hill country.

13. *Frontier Tribes.*—It is satisfactory to find that the relations with all the tribes on the frontier have been peaceful throughout the year. A raid from the Shindoos was narrowly escaped it is true: but the Lieutenant-

Governor observes that the offending tribe was not one of those with whom any direct communication has been hitherto held. He anticipates the best results from meetings with the Chiefs, such as that which was held at Ruma last January; and he trusts that the local officers will in this way be able to extend their influence. Whatever be the professions of the Chiefs met with, however, there must be no relaxation in the vigilance with which the frontier posts must be guarded, and a perfect line of patrols must be maintained, as it is by preserving an attitude of readiness for prompt action that outrages such as those which have occurred in the past are alone to be averted. As regards the Syloos, the Deputy Commissioner must be careful to keep himself fully informed of the character of their relations with the Howlongs: but he must bear in mind the orders prohibiting the stationing of guards beyond the frontier, or active interference in questions between the independent tribes, without the sanction of Government.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the generally favorable mention made by Mr. Power, the Deputy Commissioner, of the services of his subordinates, and trusts that Mr. Power will himself sustain the character for efficiency which he has already acquired, by increased vigilance in the administration of his district.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. L. MANGLES,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

M U N I C I P A L .

Calcutta, the 21st August 1875.

READ—

The Annual Administration Report of the Howrah Municipality for the year 1874-75

Read again—

The Report for the previous year, and the orders of Government passed thereon.

1. *Income.*—The total receipts of the Howrah Municipality amounted to Rs. 2,00,725 against Rs. 1,67,456 in 1873-74. The balance of the previous year, which shows an increase of Rs. 16,268, is included in these figures. Apart from this, however, the chief item which has tended to swell the municipal income during the past year is the new lighting-rate, which being assessed for the whole year brought in Rs. 22,419 against Rs. 5,715 in 1873-74. The receipts from the carriage and horse-tax too have improved, a fact which may perhaps be attributable to the opening of the Hooghly Bridge. Municipal fines have largely decreased, but an increase is observable in those under Act XXI of 1857. As regards the house-rate, a total collection of Rs. 1,14,666 only was made, out of a total demand of Rs. 1,22,623, against Rs. 1,17,123 collected out of Rs. 1,26,717 in the previous year. The outstanding balance at the close of the year had therefore increased from Rs. 2,547 to Rs. 3,868. Complaint is made of the useless labour attached to the issue of bills which are generally disregarded till a notice of demand is served. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that this is a point which has attracted attention in more than one municipality, and the remedy which should be applied will therefore be a matter for consideration in connection with the new Municipal Bill. The remissions, which it was found necessary to make in the house-rate, were considerably less than in the previous year, but this fact was counterbalanced by the large amount of remissions which were made in the lighting-rate. The reason for this is stated to be that the opening of the Hooghly Bridge has not, owing to the tolls leviable, led to any large influx of residents in Howrah, and that consequently many of the houses continue unoccupied. The slight decrease observable in the receipts on account of license fees is due, His Honor is glad to learn, to a more equitable assessment of the tax which is stated formerly to have pressed with some severity on the poor.

2. *Expenditure*.—With an increased income there was a proportionate increase in the expenditure of the town. This amounted to Rs. 1,94,254 against Rs. 1,51,188 in the previous year. On roads Rs. 32,707 were spent against Rs. 21,628 in 1873-74. The budget estimate was thus exceeded by Rs. 2,640. On the whole, however, there was a saving in the estimated expenditure, due chiefly to the entry of Rs. 12,200 for the repayment of the drainage loan having proved to be unnecessary. The experience which the Commissioners have gained from the completion of a small portion only of the projected drainage scheme would seem to point to the necessity of caution in the matter of carrying on the work. If, as the Civil Surgeon says, the present turf drains are preferable to those which have been constructed of masonry, the propriety of saddling the rate-payers with a debt, in order to extend the latter system, would seem more than dubious. Considerable credit is due to the Municipal Commissioners for the energy with which conservancy operations have been carried out. Next to police, the expenditure under this head forms the largest item in the town budget, the estimated expenditure amounting to Rs. 32,072, and the actual falling short of this by Rs. 543 only. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that the practice of burying refuse in hollows within the town, to which exception was taken last year, has been discontinued, and that the plan now adopted of burning it has been found to answer well. The success which has attended the introduction of a system of public latrines is a matter for congratulation. In the matter of local improvements a sum of Rs. 5,727 were spent; the chief work being the construction of a slaughter-house at the municipal market at a cost of Rs. 3,658.

4. *Miscellaneous*.—The acknowledgments of Government are due to the Municipality for the liberality with which it has come forward in support of the cause of education. The system adopted of paying the fees of children who actually attend school, instead of granting a fixed allowance to the masters, which may be productive of no results, is fully approved. By this means, the Municipality hope to provide for the education of 600 children, who are too poor to obtain it otherwise. At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor would impress on the municipality the necessity of exercising the utmost vigilance in enforcing payment of fees from all parents or guardian who can possibly afford to pay, so that undue advantage may not be taken of municipal liberality. The large demands which are made on the attention of the Commissioners by law suits instituted by and against them, are suggestive of some defects either in the law or in the administration of the Municipality.

5. The thanks of Government are again due to Messrs. S. H. Robinson, R. Pearce, and Dr. R. N. Burgess, and to Baboos Kedarnath Bhuttacherjea and Rajmohun Bose, for the regularity with which they attended the municipal meetings. Baboo Rajmohun Bose has again particularly distinguished himself by the disposal of a large number of municipal cases, and next to him Baboo Huromohun Mookerjea has given most assistance in this matter. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the Secretary, Mr. Donnithorne, has by his conduct continued to merit the high opinion which successive Magistrates have formed of his abilities and industry.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDERMENTIONED
DISTRICTS OF BENGAL FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH AUGUST 1875.**

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																								
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.												
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.							
BENGAL.																										
Western Districts.																										
1	Burdwan	17 0	17 0	12 12	18 0	20 0	15 8	14 12	15 0	10 12	16 0	15 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	18 12	18 12	13 0	23 8	24 0	20 0	14 8	15 0	10 0	16 0	16 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	21 0	21 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 & 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	15 0	16 0	12 8	20 0 to 33 0	25 0 to 32 0	16 0 to 19 0	9 0	9 0	9 0 to 10 0	14 8 to 15 0	13 0 to 13 8	13 0 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	15 8	15 4	13 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																										
	Calcutta	14 12	13 0	13 0	29 0	27 0	16 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pargunnahs	14 0 to 18 10	14 0 to 17 4	10 8 to 11 10	23 4 to 32 0	20 0 to 32 0	16 0 to 20 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	13 4	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nudda	16 13	16 13	12 5	32 0	32 0	20 0	13 5	13 5	9 8	14 8	14 8	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Jessore	17 12	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	10 10	17 0	17 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	18 0	20 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	24 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dinapore	18 8	18 8	11 0	18 0	17 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	24 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Maldah	21 0	25 0	14 0	45 0	47 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	18 8	10 0	11 12	30 0	30 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye	18 12 to 20 10	19 11 to 13 8	12 12 to 13 8	37 8 to 37 8	12 12	13 8 to 15 0	16 0	8 0 to 9 12	17 4 to 18 12	13 12	13 8 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	25 10	30 0	12 15	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	6 14	20 13	22 8	20 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bogra	15 0	15 0	10 8	9 0	9 0	...	9 8	9 8	6 0	21 0	22 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Pubna	20 0	20 0	14 4	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	8 0	20 12	18 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	12 0	18 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	13 7	13 7	9 0	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	8 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																										
18	Dacca	16 0	17 0	11 0	32 0	30 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	12 8	19 4	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Fareedpore	18 0	18 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	12 12	17 8	18 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	13 8	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

- A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, barley 32 to 38-12 seers, best rice 12 to 16-12 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 22 to 29-4 seers per rupee.
- B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, barley 19 to 40 seers, best rice 12-8 to 17 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, maize 19 to 28 seers, and gram 15 to 19 seers per rupee.
- C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 27 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 13 to 21-4 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, and gram 21 to 24 seers per rupee.
- D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, best rice 9 to 13-8 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 16 to 23 seers per rupee.
- E In the interior only.
- F In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 6-8 to 8 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 20 to 24-8 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentione

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE B																							
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET-CUMBOO, BAJRA.											
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)																										
22	Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																										
26	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Saran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Chumparan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																										
36	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																										
South-Western Frontier Agency.																										
39	Hazareebagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Lohardugga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Singbhoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Munbhoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

L The sudden rise in the price of rice appears to have been caused by the heavy floods.
M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, and common rice 20 to 22 seers per rupee.
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 12 to 21 seers, and common rice 16 to 25 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21-4 to 27 seers, barley 35 to 42-8 seers, best rice 18-12 seers, common rice 20 to 27 see and gram 26-8 to 31-4 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 25 seers, barley 32 to 37 seers, best rice 11 to 12 seers, common rice 19 to 20 see and gram 29 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 21-8 seers, barley 32 to 35 seers, best rice 9 to 13 seers, common rice 16 to 18 see and gram 26 to 27-8 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 15th August 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GRANAT MILLETS— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHRENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FINE WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	

Eastern Districts—(Contd.)

S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.	
...	13 0	12 0	12 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	7 4	Chittagong.	
...	11 0	11 0	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 4	7 8	7 0	Noakholly.	
...	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
...	10 6	10 6	10 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 2	Hill Tipperah.	

• BEHAR.

33 8	25 8	19 8	...	...	...	30 0	31 0	17 4	29 0	29 0	19 12	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Patna.
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	13 0	26 8	26 8	14 8	300 0	20 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 6	Gya.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	24 8	19 0	30 0	29 0	19 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	21 0	...	18 0	26 0	26 0	16 4	24 0	25 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Muzafferpore.
...	35 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	31 0	31 0	18 0	29 0	29 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Saran.
...	...	...	34 0	36 0	...	31 0	31 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 4	6 8	Champuram.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 2	29 4	16 8	27 3	27 3	19 9	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 5	7 8	7 8	Monghyr.
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	13 8	28 0	28 0	16 0	25 4	25 4	18 15	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	7 9	Biagulpore.
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	15 0	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	14 0	160 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 0	6 8	Purneah, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

ORISSA.

...	...	...	21 0	36 12	17 1	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	24 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	14 7	10 8	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	140 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Balanore.

CHOTA NAGPORE.

South-Western Frontier Agency.

...	...	...	33 0	33 0	18 0	28 8	30 8	...	19 0	22 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	26 0	...	28 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom.
...	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 20 & 0 \\ 40 & 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$	$\left. \begin{smallmatrix} 20 & 0 \\ 40 & 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	40 0	28 0	17 0	17 0	11 8	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 13	Maubhoom.

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 25 seers, wheat 25 to 36 seers, best rice 11 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 21-8 seers, lesser millet 15 to 30 seers, maize 26 to 31 seers, and gram 21 to 25 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 23 to 26-8 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 17 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, and gram 17 to 22-8 seers per rupee.

T Return for the Sudder Station of Duomka is defective; but in the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 23 to 25 seers, barley 40 to 50 seers, best rice 16 to 25 seers, common rice 18 to 26-8 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 45 seers, maize 31-8 to 45 seers, and gram 20 to 35 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 22 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
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Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 21st August 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Aug. 23,* '75	·56	Rainfall at Cutwa ·41, Culna 2·63, Jehanabad 1·07, Bood-Bood ·79, Raneeunge ·80. Prospects of crops are generally good. More rain wanted in the west and south of the district. Health fair.
	2 Bankoora, „ 21, „	3·19	There was a heavy shower of rain on the night of the 14th, and another on the evening of the 15th instant; the rest of the week was dry and hot. The crops are progressing favorably. Rain would be advantageous in the north of the district.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 21, „	2·08	Showery weather. State and prospects of the crops continue good.
	4 Midnapore, „ 21, „	1·52	Weather generally fine and sultry, with occasional showers. Another week of dry weather will do no harm, and the break occurring now makes the continuance of the fall in October more probable. Prospects may be considered as generally good. Reaping of the early rice has just commenced, and the outturn is decidedly good.
	5 Hooghly, „ 21, „	1·43	Weather fine. Rainfall at Mohanad 1·43, Chinsurah 1·44, Bansberiah ·43, Pandooah ·20, Ballagore ·49, Dhunakhally ·40, Serampore 1·60, Chunditolla ·62, Haripal ·73, and Kristonagore 1·08 inches. State and prospects of the crops are very good. Jute, sun , and early rice being cut. Outturn good. General health good; small-pox in a few places.
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	Howrah, „ 21, „	3·10	Weather hot and moist. State and prospects of crops are excellent.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, Aug 23,† '75	2·65	Weather warm, with occasional showers of rain. Harvesting of the <i>aous</i> , or early rice, progressing. Transplanting of <i>amun</i> , or late rice, is nearly completed; jute being cut. Except in a very few places, where the young <i>amun</i> has been drowned, the rice is generally a remarkably good crop. Fever increasing at Burripore; ordinary fever prevailing in sub-division Busseerhat. Two cases of small-pox reported from Satkhera.
	7 Nudden, „ 21, „	1·87	A good deal of sunshine, and occasional showers. There has been a little rain everywhere—enough to keep the ground moist, but not enough to prevent the rivers from carrying off the flood water. Floods have done some harm in Choodangah and the Sudder, but embankments have been looked after in both these sub-divisions. The early rice harvest is progressing favorably, and the outturn will probably be good. Prices are still high. Coarse rice in some places fetches Rs. 2·12 per maund.
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	8 Jessore, „ 21, „	1·83	No heavy rain during this week. Early rice being successfully harvested. Reports are good or fair from all sub-divisions except Magoora, where it appears the crops on the low lands have suffered from the heavy rain in the early part of the month.
	9 Moorshedabad, „ 21, „	·76	Seasonable weather. Prospects much the same as in last week. Rivers falling. The Bhagiruthy has fallen 11½ inches. Loss by inundation to the early rice has been considerable, estimated at a five annas part of the whole crop at Lallbaugh, and at a four annas part at Jungipore. If the fall of the rivers continue a fair crop of the <i>aous</i> , or early rice, may be expected in the Sudder. <i>Amun</i> , or late rice, promises well on the whole. Sugarcane also looks well. Prices of rice have fallen everywhere. At the Sudder the average price of common rice, in 12 stations is 16½ seers per rupee, against 15½ seers of the past week. Health good.
	10 Dinagepore, „ 20, „	·92	Rainfall according to Magistrate's rain gauge 1·38 inches. Still no rain but in local showers; more, however, than last week. <i>Bhadoi</i> , <i>koochee</i> being cut; <i>dhoonee</i> beginning to ripen; estimates better than last week; average, say 10 annas: where ear has formed it is very good, but much is utterly spoiled. <i>Hemanto</i> , or late rice, still being transplanted. Plant very healthy. Much high land is uncultivated for want of water. Jute not much cut yet; only middling; 8 to 12 annas outturn. Sugarcane fair. Price of rice from 20 to 26 seers, in Kallygunge 30 seers. This shows that the traders are relieved of their anxiety about the <i>bhadoi</i> crops.
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	11 Maldah, „ 21, „	1·05	Weather fair, with occasional showers. The floods have done serious injury in most places both to the early and the later autumn rice. The total outturn of the former crop is still uncertain. Transplanting of the winter rice is nearly finished. Mulberry cultivation has suffered from the inundations. Cholera is still present in the English Bazar, Maldah, and Sheebgunge thanas; seventeen attacks and thirteen deaths reported during the week.

* Telegram of the 23rd August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 23rd August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
Central Districts.— (Con'd.)			
RAJSHAHY DIVN.—(Contd.)	12 Rajshahye, Aug. 21, '75	'83	There have been slight showers all over the district. <i>Amun</i> , or early rice, is still being harvested. In thana Manda, owing to some of the rivers having subsided rapidly, injury has been caused to the <i>amun</i> , or late rice, growing on their banks. The prospects of the other thanas remain satisfactory. Indigo crop has been a very good one. Ten cases of cholera have been reported in different places during the week; five fatal.
	18 Runpore, " 20, "	'36	Weather hot, with slight showers. Rain is now much wanted again, especially to the north. The work of transplantation is there being delayed. Elsewhere to the east and south there is still water enough for the present.
	14 Bogra, " 21, "	'44	Weather dry, but now and then cloudy, with little falls of rain. Ploughing and transplantation are going on. More rain is needed.
	15 Pubna, " 21, "	'94	Fair weather. State and prospects of crops are good.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling, " 20, "	2.42	Days cloudy, but not much rain during the week. The crops both in the hills and <i>terrai</i> are progressing favorably. There appears to be no change since last report.
	17 Julpigoree, " 21, "	1.51	Seasonable weather. The <i>bhadoi</i> harvest is in progress, and the crop is a good one. The winter crop prospects are good. Transplanting the seedlings has been three-fourths or two-thirds done, and that under favorable circumstances. Cholera still continues in two places in the district, a few cases only occurring.
	Cooch Behar, " 19, "	'53	It has been very hot during the week; the weather was not as cloudy or rainy as it ordinarily is in this season of the year. The want of rain is again being much felt. The ryots cannot finish transplanting late rice until they have more rain. The prospects of this important crop are not good at present.
Eastern Districts.			
DACCA DIVN.	18 Dacca, Aug. 23,* '75	'79	Seasonable weather. State of crops are good. Rivers high.
	19 Fureedpore, " 21, "	1.03	Weather continues hot and cloudy. The inundation has partially decreased. The general state and prospects of the crops are favorable. General health good.
	20 Backergunge, " 19, "	'82	The flood water caused by the late heavy rains has to a great extent receded from the land, and the district officer reports that the damage done, has been very little. The general prospects of the district are good. The transplantation of the great rice crop is being pushed forward everywhere with much vigour. Health of the people is good.
	21 Mymensingh, " 20, "	1.04	Weather generally fair; south-east wind; sky cloudy. The early rice crop is generally a full one. Slight harm done by the rise of the rivers in the south-east of the district to the <i>bawa</i> crop. Rivers now falling generally.
	22 Tipperah, " 20, "	3.15	Fine hot weather, with some heavy showers of rain, generally during the night. Though the floods are slowly going down, large tracts of country in thanas Kotwali, Juggunathdighi, Laksham, and Barkamta, still continue under water, the crops being submerged and ruined; in thanas Chagulnayah and Hazigunge and Tubkibogra, the floods have caused damage to crops, though not to such an extent as in the thanas first named. If the flood water does not drain off rapidly, the cultivators in the parts flooded will get no winter crop, as the time for sowing or transplanting will have passed.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23 Chittagong, " 19, "	'99	Weather hot. The estimate as to the result of late heavy rains is, on an average for the district, 8 annas. <i>Amun</i> crop destroyed; remaining portion being reaped. <i>Amun</i> crop will not necessarily be deficient; its cultivation will, however, in some cases, have cost more owing to seed beds having been destroyed, and the plants not so destroyed costing more. Re-sowings have in many cases been made. More rain is now wanted,—not heavy rain, but showers.
	24 Nonkholly, " 19, "	1.78	Weather cloudy, with slight showers of rain. In high lands the early rice is being reaped. Transplantation of <i>amun</i> paddy continues. The rapid subsidence of the late flood has saved the <i>amun</i> crop for the most part. There has been great destruction of <i>amun</i> seedlings. About 4 annas of the late transplanted <i>amun</i> dhan is reported to have been destroyed. Many cattle were starved during the flood. In Hatia 286 buffaloes and cows so perished, and in Sundip 90 buffaloes and cows died from want of fodder when the churs were submerged. The roads were submerged. Communication was kept open by boats. Roads and bridges have been much damaged. No stored grain was injured. All garden vegetables (sag) have been destroyed. Fever has been more prevalent.

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BENGAL—(Contd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.—</i> (Continued.)			
CHITTAGONG DIV.—(Contd.)	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, Aug. 17, '75	1.3	Some showers of rain during the week. The floods are now subsiding. The river Kurnafoolee at one time rose sixty feet above its usual height. <i>It</i> damage has been done to plough cultivation; the lands were submerged to a depth of eighteen feet in some villages, the whole season's crop is lost, and houses swept away. No loss of life reported. The <i>jooms</i> have suffered slightly, excessive rain having washed away the rich surface soil, leaving the roots of the plants bare. Landslips have occurred on the Rangamattee and Chittagong road, and communications were stopped for some days.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 18, „	2.18	Weather seasonable. Reports received during the last week from the sub-divisions of Koilashur and Oodeypur, dated 8th and 14th August respectively, state that great damage has been done to the rice crops by the late inundations. In Koilashur the rivers Munnoo and Dholai had inundated the valleys through which they flow, and completely destroyed the <i>aus</i> crops. In Oodeypore the inundations from the Gomtee have caused great damage to the <i>aus</i> crops in that part also. The sub-divisional officer of Oodeypore estimates that one-half of the crops in the plains and one-fourth in the hills have been destroyed. About Agurtollah the <i>aus</i> and <i>maize</i> crops have suffered most, but the rice lands, which were injured, are being replanted. The public health is good everywhere except in Koilashur, where a good deal of fever prevails in the low lands.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIV.	26 Patna „ 23,* „	.19	Weather changeable. Slight rain on the night of the 21st instant. Prospects of the <i>bhadoi</i> crops continue favorable. Transplanting of rice seedlings fast going on, except in a tract of country to the south of the district, where rain is reported to be very scanty. Health generally good.
	27 Gya. „ 21, „	3.07	Weather cloudy and warm. Rained heavily on the 18th and 20th instant. Maximum thermometer rose to 94.6. <i>Bhadoi</i> crops doing well. Transplanting of rice nearly completed. Operations stopped in parts for want of more rain. In the north-west corner of district rain a good deal required. Sickness little reported.
	28 Shahabad. „ 21, „	1.10	Weather cloudy and hot. More rain has fallen in the south than in the north of the district. The prospects of the crops continue good.
	29 Durbhanga „ 21, „	1.68	Seasonable weather. The <i>bhadoi</i> harvest has commenced, and the greater part of the late rice has been transplanted.
	30 Mozufferpore. „ 21, „	.85	Weather hot and cloudy. The rainfall during the week has done good to the <i>bhadoi</i> crops; more rain is wanted for paddy transplantation. In Sectamarhee sub-division transplanting of rice is going on generally. <i>Muckai</i> just commenced cutting. More rain wanted. The rainfall during the week is 1.9. In Hajipore sub-division the prospects are satisfactory. The rainfall during the week is 1.82 inches.
BHAGULPORE DIV.	31 Sarun „ 21, „	.78	Rainfall at Sewan 1.27 inches. Weather warm and close, but cloudy at the time of report. East wind prevailing. There was a slight fall of rain throughout the district, except within the jurisdiction of thana Pursa, in the Sudder sub-division. The prospects of the <i>bhadoi</i> crops are excellent. Indian-corn, <i>murua</i> , <i>shama</i> , and <i>tangnee</i> , &c., millets are fast ripening. Transplanting of rice is going on. More rain is wanted for the late rice. Cholera still bad in the jurisdiction of Raghonathpore, an outpost of thana Darowli, in the Sewan sub-division.
	32 Chumparun „ 20, „	3.53	There has been rain when most needed; the weather is fair, and at the same time cool. A bumper harvest of the <i>bhadoi</i> is expected. The late rice crop is also promising very well. The season is favorable for growth of all crops.
	33 Monghyr. „ 21, „	.72	Fine weather. To the north of the Gunduck the <i>bhadoi</i> is very good. It is also good to the south of the Ganges. In the Beguserai sub-division the <i>bhadoi</i> between the Ganges and Gunduck has been generally damaged, or destroyed by the flood. A deposit, which the Collector believes will produce fine <i>rubbee</i> crops, has been brought down by the flood. The rice prospects generally are good.
	34 Bhagulpore „ 23,* „	2.46	Accounts are good from the south of the Ganges; fairly so, from Muddehpooora. From Soopool it is reported that more rain is urgently required for the late rice crop. Rainfall has to date been decidedly short both in Muddehpooora and Soopool sub-divisions. General health very good, but cholera has broken out in town at head-quarters.
	35 Purneah „ 21, „	1.01	Showery weather. The <i>bhadoi</i> crop is a fair one, about 12 annas, on the average throughout the district. More rain is wanted for the late rice.
	36 Sonthal Perghe „ 21, „	1.22	Light showers, with hot sun. The <i>jdnera</i> millet is not so good as the district officer hoped it would be. The crop is very uneven; much of it was sown late, and is stunted. The people call it a 12 annas crop. Prospects of rice are so far excellent. Small millets are not very good about Dumka. Cholera disappearing from Deoghur, but reported from a village in Hundowa.

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ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	37 Cuttack, Aug. 14, '75	2.34	Weather cloudy, with occasional rain, but much less than before. Crops have been under water in many places, and are so still in some parts, but no injury is apprehended. Cholera has almost disappeared.
	38 Pooree, „ 19, „	38	Weather cloudy, close, and sultry, with occasional slight rain. Rainfall at Khoordah 4 inches. The early rice is coming on. The late rice plants are being weeded and transplanted. The state and prospects of the crops are generally not very discouraging, except in the inundated parts. Miscellaneous crops are doing tolerably well.
	39 Balasore, „ 20, „	6.50	Weather very wet in the north of the district, where the rainfall not only much exceeds what is wanted, but hinders cultivation. The rainfall of the week at Bhudruck is only reported to have been .70. The crops at present are all very good. Cholera has disappeared from the north, while sporadic cases are reported as still frequent in the south.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>		
40	Hazareebagh, Aug. 20, '75	3.29	Seasonable weather. No change to report. Cholera abating
41	Lohardugga, „ 21, „	6.20	Very rainy weather. Prospects of both early and late rice are very good. <i>Goondli</i> and <i>marwa</i> millets and Indian-corn are damaged by continued rain. Cholera still prevalent in Palamow.
42	Singbhoon, „ 20, „	2.64	Seasonable weather. The prospects of the rice crops are very favorable. District is healthy.
43	Manbhoon, „ 21, „	1.26	Seasonable weather. In parts of the district a little more rain would have been advantageous. The reports are generally good. In Govindpore there has been scarcely enough rain for the rice in the high lands. Indigo has turned out a poor crop in this district.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 24th August 1875.H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 1st to 7th August 1875.	Rain from 8th to 14th August 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BUREWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.		
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	3.28	0.77	37.40	14th Aug.		
		Cutwa ...	5.61	0.26	48.12	ditto		
		Culina ...	4.49	1.60	35.95	ditto		
	Burdwan ...	Bood-bood ...	3.68	0.71	27.63	ditto		
		Raneegunge ...	6.54	0.30	33.75	ditto		
		Jehanabad ...	4.60	0.75	29.63	ditto		
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...	4.63	0.68	34.03	ditto		
	Beerbhoom ...	Sooree ...	10.14	0.80	47.16	ditto		
		Hetampore ...	7.28	1.08	56.02	ditto		
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	5.00	1.39	41.93	ditto		
		Tumlook ...	4.00	0.98	39.67	ditto		
		Gurbeta { Dy. Collr.'s Office... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	1.12	1.18	33.63	ditto		
	1.00		Not rec.	37.52	7th Aug.			
	Hooghly ...		Hooghly ...	8.97	1.38	41.42	14th Aug.	
		Serampore ...	5.46	1.12	37.01	ditto		
	Howrah ...	Howrah ...	4.62	1.20	42.44	ditto		
		Moheshrakha ...	2.00	2.31	29.81	ditto	From 31st May 1875.	
	PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
		24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island ...	2.00	2.90	45.41	ditto	
Calcutta ...			2.76	1.70	40.88	ditto		
Alipore { Dispensary ...			3.44	2.02	39.75	ditto		
Alipore { Jail ...			3.61	1.84	39.49	ditto		
Rusaerhat ...			6.84	0.68	44.27	ditto		
Baraset ...			4.74	1.18	45.15	ditto		
Diamond Harbour ...			3.92	1.45	46.33	ditto		
Barripore ...			3.15	0.91	42.98	ditto		
Satkhira ...			8.07	2.08	53.31	ditto		
Barrackpore ...			4.86	1.15	37.65	ditto		
Dum-Dum ...			5.17	1.17	44.32	ditto		
Nuddea ...		Kishnaghur ...	4.01	1.40	42.75	ditto		
		Bongong ...	7.26	1.14	50.19	ditto		
		Meherpore ...	3.46	0.53	39.15	ditto		
		Choondangah ...	2.23	0.62	38.73	ditto		
		Kooshtea ...	2.79	0.26	42.09	ditto		
Ranaghat ...		5.97	1.02	38.90	ditto			
Jessore ...		Jessore ...	8.23	0.58	50.98	ditto		
		Narail ...	0.15	2.47	52.48	ditto		
	Khoolna ...	5.38	1.65	47.20	ditto			
	Jhenida ...	5.38	0.21	49.05	ditto			
	Bagirhat ...	4.48	1.30	60.56	ditto			
	Magoorah ...	6.88	2.01	52.06	ditto			
Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore ...	8.91	0.34	37.97	ditto			
	Rampore Haut ...	5.68	0.93	38.90	ditto			
	Lalbagh ...	5.96	0.57	38.77	ditto			
	Jungpore ...	3.41	0.10	27.43	ditto			
	Azingunge ...	7.34	1.73	32.82	ditto			
	Lalgolla ...	6.69	0.10	29.44	ditto			
Dinapore ...	Kandee ...	5.12	0.46	39.28	ditto	From 14th March 1875.		
	Dinapore ...	4.20	1.29	34.79	ditto			
	Maldah ...	9.88	1.42	41.85	ditto			
Maldah ...	Chanchal ...	13.14	0.68	43.72	ditto			
	Rajshahye ...	Bauleah ...	6.93	1.69	34.68	ditto		
Nattore ...		4.44	2.32	37.78	ditto			
Rungpore ...	Rungpore ...	7.22	0.17	46.94	ditto			
	Bhowanigunge ...	5.42	0.45	41.97	ditto			
	Kurigram ...	2.83	1.03	10.01	ditto	From 25th July 1875.		
	Bogdogra ...	6.89	Nil	12.21	ditto	Ditto ditto.		
Bogra ...	Bogra ...	2.85	0.34	41.45	ditto			
Pubna ...	Pubna ...	2.65	0.51	29.54	ditto			
	Serajgunj ...	5.52	0.20	39.93	ditto			
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	76.33	31st July			
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	14.36	4.22	90.85	14th Aug.			
COCH BEHAR.	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...	14.41	1.72	87.63	ditto		
		Boda ...	10.70	Nil	54.00	ditto		
	Buxa { Commissioner's Office ...	7.42	9.21	106.38	ditto			
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office ...	6.27	9.18	107.45	ditto		
	Titalya ...	Titalya ...	8.88	0.41	69.18	ditto		
	Cooch Behar Tributary States ...	Cooch Behar ...	9.70	0.92	70.88	ditto		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 1st to 7th August 1875.	Rain from 8th to 14th August 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
EASTERN DISTRICTS.			Inches.	Inches.	1875.		
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Dacca ... { Telegraph Office ...	10.85	1.66	54.61	14th Aug.	Not rec. 11th to 17th July 1875.*
		Dacca ... { Hospital ...	11.03	0.27	52.20	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge ...	10.10	2.27	45.21	ditto	
	Fureedpore ...	Manickgunge ...	7.07	0.86	48.77	ditto	
		Fureedpore ...	8.59	0.11	50.57	ditto	
		Goalundo ...	6.14	0.49	49.47	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Madaripore ...	9.33	1.03	50.52	ditto	
		Burrisal ...	4.90	Not rec.	51.05	7th Aug.	
		Perozepore ...	5.22	ditto	53.84	ditto	
		Patoakhally ...	8.68	ditto	98.42	ditto	
Mymensingh ...	Dowlatkhan ...	9.60	ditto	79.07	ditto		
	Mymensingh ...	3.36	1.16	60.92	14th Aug.		
	Jamalpore ...	8.86	1.33	56.83	ditto		
	Atia ...	5.80	0.72	51.52	14th April		
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	Kishoregunge ...	10.10	0.22	67.96	ditto	
		Chittagong { Telegraph Office	29.20	1.70	100.60	ditto	
		Chittagong { Jail ...	22.91	1.79	104.71	ditto	
	Noakholly... ..	Cox's Bazar ...	5.77	1.38	114.25	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly ...	10.92	0.69	97.42	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah ...	11.67	2.82	76.50	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah ...	5.41	2.05	65.91	ditto	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	20.00	Not rec.	80.55	7th Aug.		
Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah ...	9.75	2.14	83.42	14th Aug.		
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna ...	Patna ...	7.13	Nil	38.75	ditto	Not rec. 1st to 4th August 1875.
		Behar ...	3.81	0.87	27.86	ditto	
		Barh ...	6.24	Nil	33.48	ditto	
		Dinapore ... { Jail	2.35	0.35	31.60	ditto	
			Dinapore ... { Cantonment	3.47	0.75	33.54		ditto
	Gya ...	Gya ...	0.84	1.13	25.99	ditto	
		Nowadah ...	4.44	Nil	28.44	ditto	
		Arungabad ...	3.63	0.05	26.79	ditto	
		Jehanabad ...	7.20	1.03	26.91	ditto	
	Shahabad ...	Arrah ...	8.21	0.30	25.59	ditto	
		Sasaram ...	3.45	3.60	30.32	ditto	
		Buxar ...	8.80	0.82	30.05	ditto	
		Bhuboah ...	3.56	1.98	28.60	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore ...	3.40	0.11	22.78	ditto	
		Hajeepore ...	4.98	Nil	41.18	ditto	
		Seetampurhee ...	6.71	0.09	21.60	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga ...	7.41	Not rec.	29.77	7th Aug.	
		Mudhoobunnee ...	5.29	0.80	27.18	14th Aug.	
		Tajpore ...	4.23	0.28	33.48	ditto	
	Sarun ...	Chupra ...	4.50	0.27	24.92	ditto	
		Sewan ...	3.11	2.88	32.29	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee ...	7.76	2.94	35.05	ditto	
		Bettiah ...	7.67	0.05	40.93	ditto	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	5.71	0.49	34.28	ditto	
		Begoo Serai ...	4.38	0.29	34.03	ditto	
		Jamooee ...	5.31	2.07	33.00	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	6.28	0.23	27.16	ditto	
		Scoopool ...	8.58	1.57	29.05	ditto	
		Muddehpooora ...	7.61	0.55	28.48	ditto	
		Banka ...	7.98	0.35	28.02	ditto	
		Soubursa ...	8.51	0.60	28.12	ditto	
	Furneah ...	Purneah ...	6.34	2.22	32.68	ditto	
		Kissengunge ...	3.19	0.83	41.26	ditto	
Arrureah ...		5.23	0.98	38.78	ditto		
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka ...	7.44	0.99	40.61	ditto		
	Rajmahal ...	Not rec.	0.50	26.26	ditto		
	Deoghur ...	3.15	0.45	30.73	ditto		
	Jamtara ...	Jamtara ...	2.65	1.40	35.65	ditto	
		Godda ...	8.11	0.72	26.40	ditto	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 1st to 7th August 1875.	Rain from 8th to 14th August 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.	
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.		
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	2.20	0.30	50.80	14th Aug.	From 16th May 1875.	
		Cuttack ... { Hospital	2.54	1.54	58.15	ditto		
		Cuttack ... { Jajpore	4.15	2.30	41.10	ditto		
		Cuttack ... { Kendraparah	2.70	1.20	38.20	ditto		
		Cuttack ... { Jugatsingapore	Not rec.	Not rec.	11.75	1st July		
		Cuttack ... { False Point	2.65	5.90	61.70	14th Aug.		
	Pooree	Pooree ... {	3.95	0.38	30.16	ditto		
		Khoordah ... {	3.36	1.05	48.77	ditto		
	Balasore	Balasore ... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	2.12	5.63	31.90	ditto		
		Balasore ... { Collector's Office	2.02	5.38	38.62	ditto		
		Bhuddruck ... {	1.91	1.95	32.38	ditto		
		Jellasore ... {	3.49	0.40	36.81	ditto		
		Sorah ... {	3.13	1.04	34.36	ditto		
		Chandbally ... {	4.65	1.58	42.86	ditto		
	Cuttack Tributary	Mehals Sumbalpor	4.01	3.68	40.22	ditto		
	CHOTA NAGPORE.							
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ... { Jail	2.77	0.73	34.92	ditto		
		Hazareebagh ... { Dispensary	4.23	2.18	39.91	ditto		
		Pachumba ... {	3.34	0.85	32.41	ditto		
	Lohardugga	Ranchee ... {	3.16	2.23	41.64	ditto		
		Palamow ... {	1.22	0.95	31.46	ditto		
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa ... {	4.90	2.32	46.48	ditto		
	Manbhoom	Purulia ... {	4.83	1.91	38.97	ditto		
		Govindpore ... {	4.90	2.16	37.40	ditto		
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.								
Sylhet	Sylhet ... {	6.29	2.89	144.20	ditto			
	Seesaugor ... {	2.83	Not rec.	70.53	7th Aug.			
Seesaugor	Golaghat ... {	7.80	ditto	60.50	ditto			
	Jorehaut ... {	3.54	ditto	56.21	ditto			
	Nazacrah ... {	6.34	ditto	66.71	ditto			
	Deopanic ... {	3.55	ditto	57.19	ditto			
	Hattiepootie ... {	4.72	ditto	63.09	ditto			
	Mazengah ... {	4.44	ditto	60.21	ditto			
	Suntock ... {	0.53	ditto	71.28	ditto			
	Cherideo ... {	5.91	ditto	74.45	ditto			
Benares Akyat	Benares ... {	Not rec.	ditto	12.51	24th July			
	Akyat ... {	10.20	4.70	139.92	14th Aug.			

CALCUTTA,
The 21st August 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 15th to 21st August 1875.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Aug. 15th	10	29.572	29.500	86.0	81.5	81	E S E	..	...	CK	scuds.
		16	29.487	29.485	83.0	80.5	80	S E	...	0.11	...	o
	16th	10	29.591	29.609	85.7	81.2	81	S S W	...	0.95	K	...
		16	29.495	29.513	88.5	81.4	72	S S W	...	...	K, K	...
	17th	10	29.604	29.622	87.5	81.9	77	S E	...	...	K	...
		16	29.485	29.503	84.5	81.0	85	S S W	...	...	...	o, d
	18th	10	29.585	29.603	83.1	81.5	93	S	...	0.29	...	o
		16	29.463	29.481	85.4	81.5	83	S	...	0.06	C, K	...
	19th	10	29.623	29.641	87.0	82.8	83	E S E	...	...	K	...
		16	29.541	29.559	82.5	80.8	92	S E	...	0.79	...	o
	20th	10	29.672	29.690	8.05	82.5	83	S E	...	...	K	...
		16	29.568	29.586	84.7	82.0	91	S	...	0.56	...	o, d
SINGAPORE.	21st	10	29.672	29.690	84.0	81.5	81	S	...	0.42	K	...
		16	29.565	29.583	85.5	82.5	87	S	...	0.57	...	o
	15th	10	29.570	29.578	82	80	91	N	3.0	3.10	N	b, p, v, g
		16	29.487	29.473	85	81	83	S	5.1	0.30	N	b, v, g
	16th	10	29.611	29.617	86	81	79	S	11.4	0.10	N	b, v, g scuds.
		16	29.523	29.529	87	82	79	S	14.0	...	N	b, v scuds.
	17th	10	29.608	29.614	86	81	79	S	8.0	...	N	b, m, g
		16	29.487	29.493	86	82	83	S S E	10.2	...	N	b, m
	18th	10	29.592	29.598	85	81	83	S S W	11.0	...	N	o, v, g scuds.
		16	29.478	29.484	85	81	83	S	7.0	...	N	o, v
	19th	10	29.618	29.624	86	82	83	S S E	4.5	...	N	b, v, g
		16	29.545	29.551	87	82	79	S E	7.4	0.20	N	t, v, g scuds.
CHITTAGONG.	20th	10	29.667	29.673	85	81	83	S	2.2	...	N	b, v calm.
		16	29.584	29.590	88	83	80	S S W	8.9	...	N	b, v scuds.
	21st	10	29.698	29.704	85	81	83	S W	9.7	0.10	N	b, p, v
		16	29.581	29.587	83	82	76	S	9.7	...	N	m scuds.
	15th	10	29.591	29.683	86	80	75	S E	4.9	...	C, CK	b
		16	29.482	29.574	84	79	79	S	10.8	...	KS, CS	b, v
	16th	10	29.613	29.705	84	79	79	S S E	6.6	...	K, KS	b, v
		16	29.459	29.551	85	80	79	S S W	13.8	...	CK, KS	b, v
	17th	10	29.596	29.688	83	79	83	S S E	3.0	0.30	KS	g
		16	29.482	29.574	85	80	79	S	10.3	...	K, KS	v
	18th	10	29.576	29.668	83	79	83	W	4.6	...	KS	b, v
		16	29.487	29.580	82	78	82	W	11.5	...	KS	...
MADRAS.	19th	10	29.596	29.688	83	79	83	S W	7.5	...	KS	v
		16	29.516	29.608	85	81	83	N N E	10.1	...	CK	t, v
	20th	10	29.683	29.775	85	79	75	S W	5.8	...	C, CK	b, v
		16	29.588	29.680	86	81	79	N N W	7.2	...	CK, KS	v
	21st	10	29.658	29.750	87	81	76	W S W	4.3	...	KS, CS	b
		16	29.538	29.629	88	82	76	N	2.6	...	KS	...
	14th	10	29.786	29.816	86	75	57	W by S	11	0.67	...	c
		16	29.611	29.674	87	77	61	S S E	11	...	...	c
	15th	10	29.791	29.821	86	76	61	W by S	9	0.20	...	cloudy.
		16	29.676	29.706	91	77	50	S W by W	5	...	...	c
	16th	10	29.785	29.815	88	75	57	W	10	...	...	cloudy.
		16	29.667	29.697	91	75	44	N W by W	9	...	...	c
CUTTACK.	17th	10	29.790	29.820	87	74	51	W N W	10	...	...	cloudy.
		16	29.655	29.685	92	76	45	W by W	4	...	...	...
	18th	10	29.770	29.800	89	75	49	W by N	11	...	...	b, c
		16	29.636	29.666	89	78	50	E S E	6	...	...	b, c
	19th	10	29.750	29.780	91	77	50	N W by W	11	...	...	b, c
		16	29.671	29.701	87	78	65	S E by E	9	...	...	b, c
	20th	10	29.803	29.833	90	75	47	W N W	11	...	...	c
		16	29.700	29.730	89	78	59	E S E	9	...	...	c
	15th	10	29.545	29.627	83	79	83	W S W	3.0	0.10	CK, N, C	...
		16	29.417	29.499	87	80	72	S W	2.6	...	KS, N, C	...
	16th	10	29.523	29.605	85	79	75	S W	1.3	...	CK, C	...
		16	29.405	29.487	88	80	69	S S W	1.7	0.30	CK, KS, C	...
AKYAB.	17th	10	29.515	29.597	83	78	78	W S W	2.3	...	C, CK, N	...
		16	29.405	29.487	87	80	72	W S W	4.9	...	K, CK, C	...
	18th	10	29.507	29.589	86	79	72	S W	2.1	...	KS, C	...
		16	29.495	29.487	88	80	69	W S W	2.7	...	K, N, C	...
	19th	10	29.543	29.625	83	80	87	W N W	2.1	0.30	N, C	...
		16	29.467	29.549	86	80	75	W S W	3.0	...	K, N, C	...
	20th	10	29.619	29.702	79	77	90	W S W	0.4	0.70	N	r
		16	29.510	29.592	85	80	79	S	0.8	...	KS, C	...
	15th	10	29.700	29.722	80	79	95	S E	3.8	0.20	...	d
		16	29.608	29.630	81	80	95	S S E	5.5	0.40	...	p
	16th	10	29.717	29.738	83	79	83	S	4.3	...	...	g
		16	29.630	29.652	81	78	86	S S E	3.3	0.10	...	d
MADRAS.	17th	10	29.699	29.720	85	82	87	S S E	3.6	0.60	...	b, g
		16	29.588	29.610	82	79	87	S	5.1	...	...	b
	18th	10	29.705	29.727	80	78	91	S S E	3.7	4.20	...	p
		16	29.580	29.602	82	80	91	S E	2.6	0.10	...	g
	19th	10	29.720	29.742	82	83	91	E S E	3.1	1.50	...	p
		16	29.630	29.651	85	81	83	S	7.8	...	...	b
	20th	10	29.775	29.797	82	80	91	S E	4.7	0.10	...	b
		16	29.664	29.681	84	79	79	S S W	5.0	...	...	b
	21st	10	29.746	29.767	84	81	87	S E	3.6	...	...	b
		16	29.662	29.684	79	77	90	W S W	5.8	0.70	...	d

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st August 1875.W. G. WILLSON.
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st August 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
Aug.	15th	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°		E by S & S	lb	Miles.	In.		Cirri and cirrostrati cumuli. Thunder and lightning at 4½ P.M. Rain at 8½, 4, 5, 9½, and 11 P.M.
	16th	554	88.5	79.5	150.2	83.7	80.3	77.9	.83	.....	...	175.4	0.36	...	Overcast, cumuli and cirri. Rain after intervals from midnight to 6½ A.M.
	17th	550	89.8	81.0	148.5	84.3	81.2	79.0	.85	S S E	...	182.3	0.24	○	Cirri and cumuli. Slight rain at 4, 6½, and 7½ P.M.
	18th	537	86.0	81.5	...	83.2	81.2	79.8	.90	S & S by E	...	99.0	0.11	...	Cumuloni, overcast and cirri. Thunder between 9 and 10 A.M. Sheet lightning at 8½ and 10½ P.M. Slight rain after intervals from midnight to noon.
	19th	576	88.0	81.0	128.0	83.0	81.1	79.8	.91	S E	...	98.3	0.79	...	Cumuli and overcast. Thunder from 12½ to 2 P.M. Rain from 10½ to noon and at 8 P.M.
	20th	622	90.2	80.5	141.5	83.6	81.5	80.0	.89	E S E & S by E	...	85.6	0.56	...	Chiefly cumuli. Thunder and lightning between 1 and 2 P.M. Rain at 10½ A.M., 12½, 1½, and 4½ P.M.
	21st	626	89.5	80.2	148.0	83.6	81.1	79.3	.87	S	1.0	82.5	0.99	...	Cirri and cumuli. Rain at 2, 3, 9½ A.M. and 2½ P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer, means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The 'dew-point' is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower raingauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	10.7
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	90.2
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	91.5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.87
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.86
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	... { by lower raingauge	3.75
	... { by anemometer gauge	3.51
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	3.43
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st August	...	45.44
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	46.65

GOPERNATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 23rd August 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 455.—The 23rd August 1875.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, and Brahmaputra during the month of July 1875.

Date.	Distance.	RIVER GANGES.										BRAHMAPUTRA.		
		RIVER GANGES.										BRAHMAPUTRA.		
		Benares.	Buzar.	Dinapore.	Monghyr.	Sahebgunge.	Rampore Bauleah.	Goalundo.	Berhampore.	Kishnaghur.	Gowhaty.	BRAHMAPUTRA.		
1st	178.07	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
2nd	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
3rd	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
4th	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
5th	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
6th	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
7th	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
8th	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
9th	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
10th	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
11th	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
12th	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
13th	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
14th	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
15th	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
16th	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
17th	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
18th	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
19th	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
20th	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
21st	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
22nd	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
23rd	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
24th	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
25th	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
26th	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
27th	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
28th	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
29th	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
30th	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
31st	178.05	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10

G. F. E. S. NEILL, Captain, M.S.C.,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 7th August 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	27,798½	17,332 6 2	1,588 16 0	74,791 2	22,825 7 9	2,046 10 1	3,635 6 -
Or per mile of railway	176	109 8 5	10 0 10	472 22	141 1 3	12 18 8	23 19 6
For previous 5 weeks of half-year...	142,895	85,761 3 5	7,861 8 10	4,54,030 7	1,03,710 8 9	9,506 15 11	17,368 4 9
Total for 6 weeks ...	170,693½	1,03,093 9 7	9,450 4 10	5,28,811 9	1,26,036 0 6	11,553 6 0	21,003 10 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	26,390	15,092 6 1	1,438 9 4	1,44,115 18	39,388 0 4	3,610 11 5	5,049 0 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	167	99 2 7	9 1 9	910 27	248 14 4	22 16 4	31 18 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	164,327	92,482 2 4	8,477 10 8	6,91,795 22	1,49,612 9 4	13,714 9 9	22,192 0 5

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th August 1875, on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TOTAL TRAIN MILES.
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching Receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs*	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	101,953	1,21,495 3 6	11,137 1 3	*5,57,374 20	*2,35,566 9 6	21,593 12 1	32,730 13 4	{ 41,334½ Coaching. 47,208½ Merchandise.
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	94 15 0	8 14 1	.....	184 1 2	16 17 5	25 11 6	
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	571,154	6,69,771 8 9	61,395 14 6	34,66,676 20	14,06,155 13 6	128,897 12 5	190,293 6 11		465,592½
Total for 6 weeks ...	673,107	7,91,266 12 3	72,532 15 9	40,24,051 0	16,41,722 7 0	150,491 4 6	223,024 0 3	554,135½
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	102,637	1,24,806 2 1	11,440 11 2	7,74,996 30	3,35,854 12 3	30,786 13 9	42,227 4 11	{ 41,113 Coaching. 67,961 Merchandise. 2,286 Return empty.
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	97 8 5	8 18 9	.....	262 7 0	24 1 2	32 19 11	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	692,725	8,28,510 1 9	75,946 15 2	62,42,565 10	26,70,077 10 11	244,757 2 5	320,703 17 7		848,521

* Deducted maunds 7,262 and Rs. 5,534 on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th August 1875, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	4,281	9,146 10 9	838 8 11	*34,273 0	*7,668 13 0	* 702 19 6	1,541 8 5	{ 4,251 Coach- ing. 2,446½ Mer- chandise.
Or per mile of railway	.....	40 14 1	3 14 11	.....	34 4 4	3 2 10	6 17 9	
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	19,382	52,256 1 0	4,790 2 9	1,84,225 0	50,891 7 0	4,665 0 11	9,455 3 8		36,801
Total for 6 weeks ...	23,663	61,402 11 9	5,628 11 8	2,18,498 0	58,560 4 0	5,368 0 5	10,996 12 1	43,406½
COMPARISON.								
Total for correspond- ing week of pre- vious year	3,461	8,334 1 3	763 19 2	36,119 0	11,287 10 0	1,034 14 0	1,798 13 2	{ 4,165 Coach- ing. 2,865 Mer- chandise.
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	37 3 11	3 8 3	.....	50 7 2	4 12 6	8 0 9	
Total to correspond- ing date of previous year	28,277	57,301 1 3	5,252 12 0	4,51,893 0	1,28,794 3 3	11,906 2 8	17,058 14 8		63,436

* Deducted Mds. 8,401 and Rs. 1,619 on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th August 1875, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,344	938 0 0	93 16 0	4,652 0	373 0 0	37 6 0	131 2 0
Or per mile of railway	49	34 0 0	3 8 0	171 0	14 0 0	1 8 0	4 16 0
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	7,080	4,779 0 0	477 18 0	29,608 0	2,310 0 0	231 0 0	703 18 0
Total for 7 weeks	8,394	5,717 0 0	571 14 0	34,260 0	2,683 0 0	268 6 0	840 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,071	755 3 6	75 10 5	13,845 20	740 9 0	74 1 2	140 11 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	39	27 11 5	2 15 5	508 4	27 2 10	2 14 4	5 9 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	7,500	5,065 3 8	506 10 5	67,265 0	3,779 14 6	377 19 10	944 10 3

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th August 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,309	941 0 0	94 2 0	13,306 0	435 0 0	43 10 0	137 12 0
Or per mile of railway	261	33 8 0	3 7 0	475 0	15 8 0	1 11 0	4 18 0
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	37,378	5,141 0 0	514 2 0	69,534 0	2,387 0 0	238 14 0	752 16 0
Total for 7 weeks	44,687	6,082 0 0	608 4 0	82,840 0	2,822 0 0	282 4 0	890 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,152	877 2 0	87 14 3	11,145 0	321 1 3	32 2 2	119 16 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	220	31 5 3	3 2 8	398 1	11 7 6	1 2 11	4 5 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	40,744	5,727 15 0	572 15 11	88,806 0	2,714 10 6	271 9 4	844 5 3

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st August 1875, on 28 miles open.

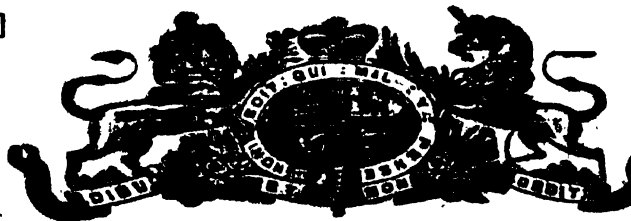
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	9,216	1,088 0 0	108 16 0	12,908 0	365 0 9	36 10 0	145 6 0
Or per mile of railway	329	39 0 0	3 18 0	461 0	13 0 0	1 6 0	5 4 0
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	44,687	6,082 0 0	608 4 0	82,840 0	2,822 0 0	282 4 0	890 8 0
Total for 8 weeks	53,903	7,170 0 0	717 0 0	95,748 0	3,187 6 0	318 14 0	1,035 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,547	857 12 6	85 15 6	12,057 0	365 7 3	36 10 11	122 6 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	234	30 10 2	3 1 3	430 24	13 0 10	1 6 1	4 7 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	47,391	6,585 11 6	658 11 6	100,893 0	3,080 1 9	308 0 8	966 11 8

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st August 1875, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,408	828 0 0	82 16 0	4,076 0	387 0 0	38 14 0	121 10 0
Or per mile of railway	52	30 8 0	3 1 0	173 0	14 0 0	1 8 0	4 9 0
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	8,394	5,717 0 0	571 14 0	34,260 0	2,683 0 0	268 6 0	840 0 0
Total for 8 weeks	9,802	6,545 0 0	654 10 0	38,336 0	3,070 0 0	307 0 0	961 10 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,039	831 4 11	83 2 8	17,887 0	1,002 11 6	100 5 5	183 8 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	38	30 8 1	3 1 0	656 17	36 13 9	3 13 7	6 14 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	8,569	6,496 8 7	649 13 3	85,152 30	4,782 10 0	478 5 3	1,127 18 4

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SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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SOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENCY DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.—No. 2609.

Calcutta, the 27th August 1875.

READ—

The Annual Administration Report of the Commissioner for the Presidency Division for the year 1874-75.

THE Commissioner rightly insists on the importance of the district officer's annual tour through the interior of his district. The best way in which an officer in administrative charge can acquire that intimate knowledge of the peculiarities of his jurisdiction, and of the wants of the people, which is essential to efficient administration, is by constant tours into the interior, not only during the cold weather, but at other periods of the year also. The officers of the Presidency division seem to have done their duty fairly in this respect, although in the 24-Pergunnahs there is always a difficulty about the district officer's tour in consequence of the frequent applications at head-quarters requiring to be dealt with by him in person.

2. The rice harvests in the division yielded only a moderate outturn. The cold-weather crops were benefited greatly by the rainfall during the last three

months of the year, and in most places were all that could be wished. In the 24-Pergunnahs there have been three successive bad rice seasons. In Nuddea the greatest distress was occasioned by the inundation of 1871, and the season of 1872 was not one of special prosperity: in all the districts there was a very short crop in the famine year of 1873-74. But in spite of these disasters the great majority of the population have been able to tide over their difficulties without any attempt to throw themselves on the charity of Government. The state of the division is a proof of the self-reliance and self-help of the people of Bengal, and of the rapidity with which the country recovers from natural calamities. "It is to be feared, however," adds Lord Ulick Browne, "that the effects of the past year's trials are now telling upon the people, and it may well be doubted whether they will be able to pass through another such crisis without some years of intervening prosperity. Not only are stocks all exhausted, but the ryots are deep in the mahajun's books. The mahajun is to them, in the time of scarcity, a never failing friend; but his exactions in the shape of interest on advances are, as is well known, on no ordinary scale. Repeated good harvests can alone enable the ryots to pay off his advances, with the interest due thereon, and provide fresh stocks against future bad seasons." The Lieutenant-Governor cannot but regard this indebtedness with regret and apprehension. The middle classes and the non-agricultural classes generally were very badly off during a great part of the year.

3. The Commissioner reports that the cultivation of indigo is said to be reviving in the Baraset sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs district. The mode of cultivation adopted is ryotwaree; the ryots receiving seed from the factory, cultivating the plant themselves, and selling it at fixed prices to the factory which makes the advances. At one place a factory is said to have been started at the solicitation of the ryots themselves, who came forward to sow 1,000 beeghas without any advances. In the Nuddea district the produce of the past year was moderate. The plant is grown under the old system of contracts and advances, the ryot giving from three to five bundles for a rupee. The co-operative system of growing indigo has been accepted by two or three native zemindars of the district, and was alluded to in the Government resolution on the report for 1872-73; but the Collector states that he has no new facts before him showing the progress made under the system during the past year. The indigo season is said to have been on the whole a favorable one in the Jessore district.

4. No new information is given by the Commissioner in section 9 of his report, on trade and commerce. It seems that the sub-divisional officer of Ranaghat has attempted to make an estimate of the local traffic in his sub-division, but the Commissioner cannot accept his figures as even approximately correct. A great part of the trade of the district of Nuddea is, however, already registered in the returns of the toll-collectors of the Nuddea rivers, and in the returns of the Eastern Bengal Railway; and under the system of registration which has recently been sanctioned by Government, we may hope to collect very complete figures of the trade of all the districts of the division. What is of importance is that the traffic returns should be promptly published and widely circulated. At present the value of such information as is at the disposal of Government is impaired by the delay which unavoidably accompanies the submission and collation of the local returns.

5. The late scarcity, and the action taken by Government to help the people, are reported to be the subjects on which public feeling during the year was most interested. "All classes," writes Lord Ulick Browne, "were well pleased with the policy followed from the beginning and its result, and it is hardly too much to say that at no period has our Government been more highly esteemed in respect of liberal views and humane consideration for the well being of its subjects."

6. No less than nine periodicals, chiefly newspapers, are at present published in the 24-Pergunnahs, some of which, especially the *Bongo Durshun*, which is a monthly magazine, are of considerable interest and circulation. In Nuddea there are now two newspapers, but neither of them is of much importance. Jessore has no newspaper of any kind; the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, which

takes its name from a place in that district, being now published in Calcutta, though it still enjoys a large circulation in Jessore.

7. Lord Ulick Browne again brings to the notice of Government the complaint that under the present system of administration the district officers are overtasked in work. The same representation was made in Sir George Campbell's time, who replied that work had admittedly much increased in all departments, and could only be met by a system of improved method and arrangement, and the enforcement of a judicious distribution of work. The work in the districts of the Presidency division is no doubt especially heavy, but the Lieutenant-Governor is reluctant to agree with the Commissioner that the general outturn of that work is not as good now as it used to be a few years ago. The administration of the three districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Nuddea is, indeed, now carried on with full efficiency. If it was essentially better in former days, it must have been extraordinarily good. The Commissioner proposes to appoint an extra officer in these and in all the fully subdivided districts to assist the district officer in his executive work; but it is obvious that there are many difficulties, financial and other, in the way of giving effect to such a proposal. We must do the best we can with the officers we have, for the Government can hardly afford the cost of maintaining more. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that the new subdivisinal executive establishments are working well.

8. Deputy Collector Baboo Ram Sunkur Sen had already completed his inquiries for the collection of agricultural statistics in the two sub-divisions of Jhenidah and Magoorah in the Jessore district, and during the year he submitted a further report upon the sub-division of Bagirhat. This report also is a very valuable one. But with this exception, the further prosecution of statistical inquiries seems to have languished. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that this should be the case, and will consider what steps should be taken for the further prosecution of these important inquiries.

9. The experimental farm at Baraset has not been attended with success owing to the absence of any skilled supervision, and the Commissioner has found it necessary to recommend that the farm should be closed.

10. The collections of land revenue were not affected seriously by the scarcity in the early part of the year;—over 98 per cent of the total demand on account of permanently-settled estates was realized in the 24-Pergunnahs, 97 per cent in Nuddea, and over 97 per cent in Jessore. The excise revenue was even on the increase in all the districts of the division, especially in the 24-Pergunnahs, where the increase was as much as $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The higher excise receipts are due principally to the licenses for sale of a number of exciseable articles having been issued under the auction system, and to the fact that licenses for the sale of opium have been issued, for the first time, on payment of a monthly fee. In both cases the result has been to check consumption, and at the same time to add to the revenue.

11. The progress of education has been well looked after. There are now in the 24-Pergunnahs 1,385 schools with 49,333 pupils; in Nuddea, 897 schools with 28,489 pupils; and in Jessore, 808 schools with 26,360 pupils. Female education is, however, said not to be making much advance, except in Nuddea, where there are several girls' schools. The proportion of Mahomedan boys who attend in the schools is improving every year; but there is truth in what the Magistrate of Jessore says, that the Mahomedan population, consisting for the most part of poor agriculturalists, keeps away from schools owing to want of means at least as much as to prejudice.

12. The Commissioner reports favorably of the success of the local committees, whether for road-cess, or for education, or for municipal administration. There is no mistaking, he writes, the amount of interest and desire to take part in public usefulness which the system has called forth. "Much useful information in all departments reaches the district officer through these local bodies, which itself is an advantage. In municipal matters, and in matters connected with road-works specially, the committees can, if they like, be, and often are, a material help. They not only make known the wants of their respective

localities, but sometimes accept and carry out the work of supervising the construction and repair of roads." This testimony of the Commissioner to the utility of the local committees is very encouraging. The moral advantage thus gained is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, equally important with the material advantage.

13. Lord Ulick Browne reports also favorably of the conduct of the zemindars in the division. Many zemindars behaved towards their ryots with forbearance, and many with liberality, during the scarcity. The Commissioner prominently brings to the notice of Government the names of Rajah Komul Krishna and Rajah Narendra Krishna, and the heirs of Sir Rajah Radha Kant Deb, in the 24-Pergunnahs; of Mr. Sibbald, Baboo Soorindro Nath Pal Chowdhuri, Baboo Bamun Das Mookerjee, Baboo Nuffer Chunder Pal Chowdhry, and Moulla Khodadad Khan, in Nuddea.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE DACCA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, 31st August 1875.

READ—

The Annual General Report of the Dacca Division for the year 1874-75.

THE present Acting Commissioner was in charge of the division for only about two and a half months of the year under review, and was detained at headquarters during nearly the whole of the time, so that his report is necessarily rather an abstract of the information supplied by the district officers, than the result of his own experience and observation. The report embraces the districts of Dacca, Fureedpore, Mymensingh, and Backergunge; the district of Tipperah having been added to the division since the close of the year.

2. The rainfall of 1874-75 was considerably below the average, but the rain fell at opportune seasons, and was consequently sufficient for agricultural operations. The rice crop was a good one throughout all the districts of the division. The area sown with jute was somewhat less than in the previous year, but good prices were realized, and the crop brought large profits to the cultivators. The cultivation of safflower is decreasing, in consequence of the lower value which the dye now commands in the Calcutta market.

3. Two remarkable whirlwinds occurred in the district of Mymensingh during the month of March 1875. One of them passed through 12 villages, and is stated to have destroyed upwards of 1,000 houses. Of the other storm, which occurred a few days later in the south-west of the district, an interesting account has been published in the transactions of the Asiatic Society.

4. The year was for the most part a healthy one, and there was no violent outbreak of epidemic disease, but malarious fever was very prevalent in the sub-division of Manickgunge in the Dacca district, and in the district of Fureedpore. In Manickgunge, the death-rate was 54 per thousand, and in the Fureedpore Municipality the registered deaths per 1,000 of population amounted to 56.4, and the mortality in some villages of the interior rose as high as 66.1 per thousand. The Civil Surgeon of Fureedpore, who has had some years experience of the district, thinks that its unhealthiness is due to the gradual silting up of the khalls and minor streams, and he is also of opinion that the people are materially in a worse condition than formerly, and less fitted to resist the attacks of disease. There appears, however, to be no reason for thinking that the condition of the people has altered for the worse. Fureedpore is perhaps not so prosperous as other districts of the division: but even in Fureedpore the Commissioner thinks that the ryots are certainly better off than they were some years ago, and in other districts there is a general agreement of opinion that the condition of the cultivating classes (who form the great bulk of the population) is one of steady improvement and increased comfort.

5. As regards the silting up of the minor streams, causing unhealthiness, it is to be feared that this is but too true; though probably it is not worse in Fureedpore now than in previous periods. Sir Richard Temple believes that the effectual dealing with the great drainage question is one of the subjects most nearly affecting the material condition of the people in many parts of Bengal, and that, by a vigorous co-operation between the executive and the zemindars and the ryots, considerable improvements might be made, so that fever-breeding swamps might be converted into food-providing plains. This, however, is a large subject, which will be separately considered. Meanwhile, the Lieutenant-Governor can only say that, if the district authorities can propose the clearing of any particular stream which is stagnant, and can indicate the means of executing it by use of the Land Improvement Act or otherwise, the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to take it into consideration. But it is of little avail to propose improvements, unless at the same time the means of executing them are in some degree shewn.

6. During the earlier months of the year the price of food was high, owing to excessive exportation; indeed, alarm was caused in some places by the local markets being insufficiently supplied. But it was soon apparent that there was no actual deficiency of stocks, and the excitement subsided, though the high prices continued till November, when the prospects of the winter crop of rice were assured. It would have been interesting to know the estimated extent of the exportation of food grains from the division during the year: but the Commissioner has given no figures to show this.

7. Under the head of commerce and manufactures, the Commissioner notices the remarkable expansion of the jute trade in Dacca during the last twelve years. There are now ten European and Armenian firms who deal largely in this article of produce: three steam-presses have already been set up, and two others are in course of erection. The report, however, gives no estimate of the quantity of jute annually exported from Dacca and Narain-gunge: though, as the greatest part of it is forwarded by steamer, it would not have been difficult to give approximately correct figures of the extent of the trade.

8. The Commissioner has given a list of the several imports and exports of each district of the division, but it is not stated whether this list merely expresses the opinion of the several district officers, or is founded upon any actual registration of the traffic. Sugar is said to be imported into Backergunge. This apparently requires further verification on reference to another fact, which seems to tend in an opposite direction, namely, that one of the principal manufactures of Backergunge is goor, of which large quantities are made. The correctness also of the remark that all the hide trade of the division, except that of Fureedpore, passes through Dacca, appears open to question, as hides exported from Western Mymensingh would naturally reach Calcutta *viâ* Serajgunge.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the Commissioner's report ought to have been more completely elaborated in respect to the interesting topics touched upon in the last three paragraphs. It is hoped that the registration of river traffic, which has been recently ordered, will help the Commissioner in making his future reports more explicit than the present one. If he finds that any additional local registration is needed, the Lieutenant-Governor would be prepared to incur some moderate expense for this purpose.

10. The leading zemindars of the division, with scarcely an exception, assembled at Dacca, in the month of August, on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to the town. His Excellency was received with a loyal and cordial welcome. During his visit he laid the foundation stone of the Water Works which have been presented to the town by the munificence of Nawab Abdool Gunny, C.S.I.

11. Another, and a less agreeable, topic of public interest during the year, has been the state of feeling between landlords and tenants, which has caused some uneasiness in the Dacca and Mymensingh districts. On one estate in Dacca serious agrarian riots were apprehended: but eventually the Commissioner and the Collector succeeded in persuading both parties to refer the dispute to arbitration. The arbitrators, however, have been long in coming to a decision; and whether they will succeed, not only in promulgating such decision, but also in carrying it on to the stage of amicable adjustment,

remains to be seen. In Mymensingh, though no disturbances have occurred, there have in several cases been combinations among the ryots to withhold rents. It is satisfactory to learn that there is but little of this ill-feeling in Fureedpore, and that in Backergunge the relations between the parties are apparently friendly. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, deems it his duty to state that his own information and impressions do not enable him to support this favorable conclusion as regards Backergunge. Many well informed native gentlemen have expressed much apprehension as to the prospect of affairs in that deltaic region. And the experience which the Government itself is having in one of its own estates there, tends to confirm that apprehension.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely approves of the action of the Commissioner in dealing with these unfortunate disputes. It is the duty of the executive officers of Government to maintain the public peace, to act with entire impartiality towards both of the parties, and to induce both of them, if possible, to arrange the difficulty by mutual concession, or a reference to arbitration. The Commissioner has followed this course, under the Lieutenant-Governor's directions, and has hitherto succeeded in preventing any breach of the peace, and in several instances has brought the disputants to agree to arrangements which may lead to a lasting settlement of the differences between them. In the opinion of the Commissioner, the introduction into the Bengal Council of the Bill for the prevention of agrarian disputes is likely to contribute beneficially to the quieting of the country. The Commissioner notices a remarkable rumour, which was disseminated shortly after the Viceroy's visit to Dacca, to the effect that the Queen had sent out orders that no ryot was to pay more than 5 annas per beegah for his arable land, and 8 annas for his homestead. For a time great excitement was caused, and it was eventually necessary to issue a proclamation to undeceive the people. The incident shews the direction in which the mind of the people is being drawn, and should be duly remembered by all concerned.

13. Among the administrative changes of the year, the Commissioner notices the permanent location of an Additional Judge at Fureedpore, the introduction of the Road Cess Act into Backergunge, and the opening of several new registration offices in Dacca and Mymensingh. Since the close of the year, Fureedpore has been constituted a separate civil and sessions division. The Chowkidari Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 has been introduced into the districts of Dacca, Backergunge, and Fureedpore: but it is yet too soon to judge of the results.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that, though there was an increase in the excise revenue of the division during the year, the consumption of ganjah is steadily diminishing. The auction system has now been extended to licenses for the sale of ganjah, and it is anticipated that this will lead to a further decrease in the consumption of the drug. Sir Richard Temple begs that the district authorities will do all in their power to diminish, by rendering it more and more expensive, the consumption of a drug which is held by the best medical authorities to provoke a variety of serious ailments, which in many instances lead to crime and to lunacy. A fee is now also charged on the issue of opium licenses, which previously were granted free, but this has hitherto had the effect of increasing the revenue from opium, without reducing the consumption. The fees charged are small, and will perhaps admit of being raised, though it was doubtless prudent to charge only a low fee on the first introduction of the new system. If consumption can be reduced by raising the fee, this should be done.

15. In Public Works no new projects of any great importance have been undertaken, but useful progress has been made in some works already in hand, and several lines of road have been efficiently repaired. The action of the local Committees of Mymensingh and Fureedpore, in turning their attention to the improvement of water communication, appears to be judicious.

16. Primary education continues to make a satisfactory advance, especially in Backergunge and Mymensingh. The Commissioner remarks that the great majority of primary aided schools in the division are really new schools which have been called into existence by the operation of the orders of September 1872: and that the statement made in some quarters that the result of those orders has simply been to subsidize schools already founded, which would have

done as well if no Government aid had been extended to them, is incorrect, so far as the Dacca division is concerned. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure the statements of the report on the attention which is now being paid to female education, and on the increasing proportion of Mahomedan boys at school. As regards the expansion and the gradual elevation of primary education, Sir Richard Temple cannot pass over any opportunity of impressing upon the district authorities his sense of the importance of this matter. Indeed, success in this respect—actually tried and proved success—will be one out of many tests whereby he will judge of the ability and efficiency of the district officers in their several grades.

17. The conduct of zemindars is noticed as having been generally worthy of their wealth and position. Several of the Dacca zemindars distinguished themselves by liberality during the scarcity, conspicuous among whom were Nawab Abdool Gunny, C.S.I., his son Khajeh Ahsanollah, Khan Bahadoor, Ray Kalinarain Chowdhry of Bhowal, and the Koondoo Family of Bhaggacool. Among Mymensingh zemindars, Baboo Kashi Kishore Roy of Ramgopalpore is noticed for his considerate and liberal conduct in remitting three months' rent, and postponing the demand of three months more, to the inhabitants of 12 villages on his estate whose houses were destroyed by the whirlwind of the 19th March alluded to above.

18. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor collects from this report that, in the Dacca division, the past year, if it has not been signalized by any very remarkable occurrences, has been a time of steady improvement and of general prosperity. Though a greater number of offences have been reported, the increase is confined to petty cases. The commercial classes among the natives are fairly prosperous. The mass of the agricultural population are better off than in any part of Bengal, save the Rungpore county. Education is advancing very much among the Hindoos, and to some extent among the Mahomedans. The social condition of some of the lower classes among the Mahomedans needs a partial reform. The only source of grave anxiety consists in the relations between landlord and tenant.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE WORKING OF THE SYSTEM OF SUMMARY TRIAL.

JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 26th August 1875.

READ—

Reports from the Commissioners of Divisions, on the working of the system of summary trial under the Criminal Procedure Code, from the 1st July 1873 to 30th April 1875.

Read again—

The Resolution dated 6th January 1874, on the working of the system during the half-year ending with June 1873.

1. On the introduction of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, the late Lieutenant-Governor, while admitting the great advantage which would result from the provisions contained in Chapter XVIII, under which the power of summary trial was conferred on District Magistrates, and on such other Magistrates or Benches of Magistrates as Government might specially empower, expressed his apprehension that some officers might possibly run from the extreme of prolix enquiry and lengthy record to too brief and careless a statement of the finding and sentence. He accordingly issued instructions to guard against this, and intimated that he would hold Magistrates of Districts responsible for examining from time to time the proceedings of their subordinates, and for bringing to notice any instance in which the powers of summary trial were indiscreetly exercised, or in which the record was careless and insufficient. In the exercise of their general powers of supervision and control, Commissioners

of Divisions were also required to report after a brief period on the manner in which the powers conferred on the several officers within their respective jurisdictions had been exercised. On a review of these reports at the beginning of last year, Sir G. Campbell observed the generally favorable testimony borne to the discretion with which summary trials had been conducted, and to the general regularity of the proceedings of the various courts, and he expressed his willingness to allow an extension of the system in view of the famine then apprehended. During the scarcity which ensued, powers of summary trial were in consequence somewhat freely bestowed, more so than, perhaps, would have been justifiable but for the pressure under which all the departments of Government were then working. At the close of the relief operations, however, the powers were again withdrawn from those officers to whom, in ordinary times, they would not have been granted, and the Commissioners were called on to report on the manner in which summary trials had been conducted from the 1st July 1873 to the 30th April last. These reports have now all been received, and the results, as regards the several divisions, are as follow :—

2. *Burdwan Division.*—The report on the working of the system in this division is generally favorable. The relief afforded to judicial officers, and also the benefit to the public as regards the speedy despatch of business, has been considerable. There has been a general absence of complaint as to any abuse of the powers exercised, and the proceedings of most of the officers have been quite regular. The Lieutenant-Governor observes, however, that the work of two Deputy Magistrates in Howrah is not favorably reported on, and this would point to the necessity of the exercise of a stricter supervision by the District Magistrate. The Commissioner's report is incomplete, inasmuch as it does not sufficiently explain why in some of the districts of his division no cases have been tried summarily by Benches of Magistrates. His attention is called to the orders of 12th May 1873, in which Sir George Campbell said that it would be a very good thing if, while Magistrates of districts are in their sudder station, they would sit once a week with an Honorary Magistrate for disposal, summarily, of cases fit to come before Benches; and the Lieutenant-Governor requests that the Commissioner will impress upon the Magistrates of the division the importance of promoting the Bench system by encouraging the Honorary Magistrates to try petty cases in which no tedious procedure is necessary.

3. *Presidency Division.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the Commissioner having been careful when on circuit to examine the records of decided cases, is able to report very favorably of the manner in which the powers of summary trial have been exercised, both by individual officers and by Benches. The Commissioner considers that these powers are a most valuable aid to the administration of justice, and adds that no complaints of injustice have been received, and that, if there has been any error in procedure, it has been on the side of needless prolixity.

4. *Cooch Behar Division.*—In Darjeeling, the powers of summary trial have been but sparingly exercised by the Deputy Commissioner. In Julpigoree, the Deputy Commissioner, his Assistant, and a Bench of Honorary Magistrates exercised the powers. In both districts the system is said to have worked well, and to the satisfaction of the public.

5. *Rajshahye Division.*—The reports of the Magistrates of the districts of this division, as regards the proceedings of the Benches vested with summary powers, have been generally favorable. Through some misapprehension, reports have not been submitted on the proceedings of Magistrates sitting alone; but from the Commissioner's remarks, the Lieutenant-Governor infers that in these cases also the system of summary procedure has worked well.

6. *Chittagong Division.*—The Commissioner observes that summary powers were judiciously exercised in all the districts of the division, and that there was no indiscriminate application of the provisions of the law. It would seem, however, that an erroneous practice has hitherto obtained of dealing summarily with cases under the Salt, Excise, and Arms Acts.

7. *Dacca Division.*—In the district of Dacca, the Magistrate reports that in all the cases summarily disposed of which he examined, he found that the record was quite sufficient, that the tendency was rather to write too much than too little, that cases were well chosen, and that the procedure was a great relief

to the Magistrates. In Fureedpore, the powers have generally been properly exercised, but one Deputy Magistrate is reported to have disposed of summarily some cases which were not properly triable in this manner. In Dacca and Fureedpore the powers conferred on Benches have been freely exercised with satisfactory results. In Backergunge and Mymensingh, however, the Commissioner complains of the difficulty experienced in getting a Bench together, more particularly in the sub-divisions, owing to the almost entire absence of persons qualified to act as Honorary Magistrates. The Commissioner has promised to give careful consideration to the subject.

8. *Patna Division*.—The total number of cases tried summarily in this division during the year under report was 1,331, of which 653 were decided by Benches of Magistrates. The district officers are unanimous in reporting that the officers vested with summary powers used them judiciously and with great care. The registers kept were sufficient, and in accordance with the rules on the subject. The result of appeals, so far as reported, has been satisfactory.

9. *Bhagulpore Division*.—The system has been found to be generally successful in this division, and is said to be popular. Most of the cases were disposed of in one sitting. In the district of Bhagulpore there were no appeals; in Purneah six. In all the districts the results of appeals show that in two cases only were the orders reversed. The Commissioner has regularly called for and inspected a few cases from each of the Courts at the close of every quarter, and reports that he has found but few irregularities.

10. *Orissa Division*.—The Magistrate of Cuttack has been informed by all classes that no unfavorable prejudice is entertained against summary procedure, and that the decisions of the Bench have given universal satisfaction. The results are reported to have been equally favorable in the other districts. In some cases tried in Pooree, the Commissioner observed that the records were unusually long.

11. *Chota Nagpore Division*.—The reports received from this division are also very favorable. The Commissioner states that he knows of no instance in which the power was abused, and thinks that, with careful and conscientious officers, it is never likely to be abused.

12. On thus reviewing the reports, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that so far the introduction of the system of summary trial has been attended with success. In the cases examined by the several Commissioners, the proceedings have almost invariably been found to have been regular and carefully recorded. A few errors have been detected with respect to the classes of cases triable summarily, but generally the test of appeal shows that the work has been well done, and the number of cases, where a reversal of judgment has taken place, has been small. The relief afforded to judicial officers has been very considerable, while the rapid disposal of cases has promoted the public convenience. In the absence of complaint, it is to be inferred that the change has been accepted as beneficial by the classes whom it affects. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that by the continuance of a discreet exercise of the powers entrusted to them, the several Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates will continue to merit the confidence of Government and of the public.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. L. MANGLES,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 28th August 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, Aug. 30,* '75	3.87	Rainfall at Culna 3.78, Cutwa 1.98, Jehanabad 2.66, Raneejunge 4.21, and Bood-bood 3.74 inches. All the crops now on the ground, viz. paddy, jute, and sugarcane, are looking well. Fever slightly on the increase.
	2 Bankoora, „ 28, „	8.73	Heavy showers during the week. Prospects of crops are very favorable.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 28, „	3.46	Showery weather. State and prospects of the crops continue good.
	4 Midnapore, „ 28, „	.95	Rainfall exceptionally scanty at Sudder station; at Contai 7.13, at Tunlook 4.83, and at Gurbetta 3.36 inches. The yield of the early rice (<i>aus</i>) is proving very good, and the prospects of all the other crops on the ground are also good.
	5 Hooghly, „ 28, „	2.80	Rainfall at Chinsurah 3.09, Bansberiah 2.58, Chunditollah 3.90, Serampore 3.05, Pandooah 2.95, Dhoneakhally 3.41, Bullagore 3.49, Haripal 3.26, and at Kristonagore 2.83 inches. Weather hot but less fine than last week. State and prospects of the crops are very good everywhere. Good harvest of early rice, jute, and <i>sun</i> . Still a little small-pox and a little fever, but general health is good.
	Howrah, „ 28, „	3.78	Seasonable weather. The early rice crops are in, and are exceedingly good ones. The later crop doing very well indeed. If no unfavorable change occurs in the weather, this will be a bumper one.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIV.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Aug. 30,† '75	2.41	Rainy during the first three days of the week, and very hot since. Early rice and jute being cut. Transplantation of the late rice all but completed. Ordinary fever prevailing to some extent in Satkhira. Two cases of small-pox and one case of cholera reported from that sub-division. Fever increasing at Burripore.
	7 Nuddea, „ 28, „	3.87	Rain daily. The harvest of early rice is going on favorably, and the late rice is promising so far; but in parts of the district (especially Chooadanga) the floods are causing much apprehension. The rivers did fall a little, but are now rising again.
	8 Jessore, „ 28, „	3.30	Weather cloudy, with seasonable rain; wind south-east. The late rice is progressing favorably. The early crop has suffered in Magoora and Narail.
	9 Moorsshedabad, „ 28, „	4.70	Weather cloudy and rainy. The Bhagiruthee is again rising steadily; the crops on low lands are therefore again under water, and considerable damage to the <i>aus</i> , or early rice crop, is apprehended, as well as to the <i>aman</i> , or late rice crop, in the Kulantar. The late rice crop generally and the early rice crops on high lands promise well. Prices have fallen since last report. Those of common rice at the Sudder range from 14 to 20 seers per rupee. Public health is satisfactory.
RAJSHAHY DIV.	10 Dinagore, „ 27, „	2.47	Rain according to Magistrate's rain gauge 2.4. Want of rain; trivial local showers only till Tuesday. A fair rainfall on Tuesday and Wednesday. <i>Bhadai koochee</i> being cut. <i>Dhoozee</i> beginning to ripen; estimates better than last week; average, say 10 annas. Where ear has formed it is very good, but much is utterly spoilt. <i>Hemanto</i> likewise; transplanting still going on. Probably much higher land will remain fallow. Jute said by ryots to be good; dealers complain of quality.
	11 Maldah, „ 28, „	2.63	Weather fair at the beginning of the week, cloudy and rainy till Thursday; Friday dry and cloudy. In some places a quarter, in others half or more of the early autumn rice is reported to have been destroyed by the floods; the remnant is being reaped; no further damage to it reported. The later autumn rice has been also partly submerged; the extent of damage done to it is as yet uncertain, but its prospects have somewhat improved from the subsidence of the floods. The winter or late rice is being transplanted, and is doing well, though in one place dry weather is said to have injured it. The rain has not been good for mulberry cultivation. Twenty-one deaths from cholera are reported during the week.
	12 Rajshahye, „ 28, „	2.32	Heavy rain reported from Tannore. There has been moderate rain all over the district. The early rice crops are still being cut. The transplanting of the <i>ropa dhan</i> is nearly completed. The heavy rain which fell in Tannore caused some injury to the crops. The prospects of the late rice are very favorable. No cases of cholera or small-pox reported.

* Telegram of the 30th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 30th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
RAJSAHAYE DIVN. —(Contd.)	13 Rungpore, Aug. 27, '75	8.21	The rainfall was very heavy on the 24th and 25th instant, amounting to over 7 inches, and has been general throughout the district. Transplantation of rice is going on. The rain was much wanted, and has done good. More is required.
	14 Bogra, „ 28, „	5.76	Weather cloudy; there has been an ample fall of rain during the week. Every thing is getting on well.
	15 Pubna, „ 28, „	11.18	Very heavy rain on the 24th and 26th instant; 8.20 inches of rain at Scruggunge. Harvesting of the early rice is progressing. The crop is altogether a very fair one. The excellence of that on the higher ground will compensate for the damage done by floods to that on the low grounds. State and prospects of the late rice crop are satisfactory.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling, „ 27, „	8.69	Rain every day of the week, particularly heavy on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. All the crops are doing well, the <i>hemanto</i> or late rice crop, is being transplanted; the <i>bhadoi</i> , or early rice, is ripening.
	17 Julpigoree, „ 28, „	6.15	Seasonable weather. <i>Bhadoi</i> harvest still going on. Transplanting of the late rice seedlings still in progress, and under favorable circumstances. Cholera still continues in two places; but there are only a few cases.
	Cooch Behar, „ 26, „	6.86	It was very hot till Saturday; heavy rains from Sunday. The heavy showers are improving the prospects of the late rice crop. Much will depend upon the state of the weather during the next few days.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVN.	18 Dacca, Aug. 30,* '75	3.47	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of crops are good.
	19 Fureedpore, „ 28, „	7.71	Rain almost every day during the week, but weather continues hot. The inundation is falling somewhat lower. The prospects of the crops are as favorable as before, and the general health of the district is good.
	20 Backergunge, „ 26, „	1.75	The general condition of the district and the prospect of the crops are satisfactory. The timely cessation of the rain deluge has enabled the young plants of the late rice crop to get their heads above the water, and they are flourishing everywhere.
	21 Mymensingh, „ 27, „	4.60	Rain six days; no less than 3½ inches at the Sudder on the 24th instant. Wind south-east. Transplantation of the late rice is very nearly finished. The early rice crop has been a good one.
	22 Tipperah, „ 27, „	6.27	Weather rainy and cloudy. South wind prevailing. There has been some heavy rain again in the Sudder sub-division; the river Gunthi has risen 8 inches; the flooded tracts of country still continue under water, and there is but small hope of any rice crop in those parts. In the rest of the district the crops are promising. The flooded area is about 1-10th of the whole area of the district.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23 Chittagong, „ 26, „	12.19	Weather very favorable for cultivation. Heavy rain for the last three days, but bright on the day of report. Crops are reported as thriving.
	24 Nonkholly, „ 26, „	8.48	Weather cloudy and rainy; continual and heavy rain for the last two days. The reaping of the early rice crops has been stopped in some places owing to the rains; in <i>chur</i> lands it is going on. The transplantation of the late rice has also been stopped in low lands, where the fields are covered with water; in other places it is being vigorously continued. Sickness, chiefly fever and spleen cases, as usual, with some outbreaks of small-pox.
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 24, „	4.66	Rainy throughout the week. The plough cultivators who lost their crops during the late flood are sowing paddy broadcast. A poor outturn is anticipated. <i>Joom</i> paddy is nearly ripe.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 25, „	8.71	There has been very little rain throughout the week, and reports were received that the <i>acous</i> , or early rice crop, was being everywhere harvested, but heavy rain set in on the 24th instant, and on the 25th it has rained unceasingly, and the river is again nearly at its full. If this continues much longer another inundation is certain. Fever on the increase in the Koelashur sub-division. In other parts the public health is good.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.	26 Patna, „ 30,* „	.93	Weather unsettled, with occasional and partial rain. Prospects of <i>bhadoi</i> crops continue favorable. Transplanting of rice going on. More rain, however, wanted for late rice. Health good.
	27 Gya, „ 28, „	1.15	Rainfall at Aurangabad 4.86, at Nowadah 5.03 inches. Days sultry; rain at night. Maximum reading of thermometer 95.1°. Indian-corn and <i>murua</i> millet being reaped in places. Prospects of other crops continue generally favorable. Cholera reported only from Nubbeenugger, in south-west corner of the district.
	28 Shahabad, „ 28, „	2.37	Weather cloudy and rainy. The <i>bhadoi</i> , or early crop, except where destroyed on the Dera lands by flood, promises well. The <i>dhan</i> , or rice crop, is generally reported favorably on.

* Telegrams of the 30th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
PATNA DIV.—(Contd.)	29 Durbhunga, Aug. 28, '75	3.27	Seasonable weather; copious rainfall throughout the district. No change since date of last report. The outturn of indigo is unusually large this season.
	30 Mozufferpore, „ 28, „	1.87	Weather hot and cloudy. In Mozufferpore sub-division the late rain has done good to the <i>bhadoi</i> crops. More rain is required for paddy. In Seetamurhee sub-division the prospects of the <i>bhadoi</i> and rice crops are good in the northern parts, and the indigo second cuttings are unusually good. The rainfall during the week has been 1.50. In Hajepore sub-division considerable damage has been done by the flood to rice in <i>jheels</i> and <i>makai</i> in the Dearth, but these are annual occurrences. The rainfall during the week has been 1.74 inches.
	31 Saran, „ 28, „	1.23	Rainfall at Sewan 1.41. Weather dry, but now and then cloudy with slight showers of rain. Both east and west wind. There was a slight fall of rain throughout the district, except within the jurisdiction of thanna Barowli in the Sewan sub-division. The prospects of the <i>bhadoi</i> crops are excellent. Transplanting of rice is being fast pushed on. More rain is wanted for the late rice. Cholera still prevalent at Raghonathpore, an outpost of thanna Durowli, in the Sewan sub-division.
	32 Chumparun, „ 27, „	1.84	The weather has been cloudy and threatening for the last three or four days, though but little rain has fallen. There appears now to be a prospect of a heavy fall from the south. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops are splendid, and there can be now little doubt of a full sixteen annas yield. The rice crop still promises well over the greater part of the district, but more rain is wanted in parts of Ramnuggur and near Betteah, also in the south-east of the district.
BHAGULPORE DIV.	33 Monghyr, „ 28, „	5.10	Seasonable weather. No change since last week. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops, except on the inundated lands bordering the Ganges, are fair. The rice prospects continue good.
	34 Bhagulpore, „ 30,* „	4.62	Very good accounts from the south, where <i>bhadoi</i> harvest has commenced with very good outturn. Very heavy rain reported from the north, over 7 inches. There ought not to be any more complaints from there for some time. General health very good; but cholera is increasing in the town, and appearing in a few villages in Banka sub-division.
	35 Purneah, „ 28, „	3.59	Seasonable weather. The late rain has been most beneficial for the transplanting of the late rice.
	36 Sonthal Perghs. „ 28, „	3.11	Rain heavy but partial in Deoghur. Very heavy in Dumka. Rain in all the sub-divisions. Prospects of <i>sulhi dhan</i> are said to be poor in Deoghur. Everything doing well in Jamtara. Prospects of the late rice are good all over the district. A bad and sudden but short outbreak of cholera in the north of Handowa. The disease was decreasing by the last report.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	37 Cuttack, „ 21, „	1.72	Weather cloudy, but with very little rain. Prospects of crops are excellent. Some of the crops were under water for a short time, but were not injured. Health of the district fair, but some dengue and low fevers about.
	38 Pooree, „ 26, „	3.14	Rainfall at Khoordah sub-divisional station 4.83 inches. Weather cloudy and rainy. Rivers flooded, but subsided after two days. The early rice has begun to ripen; the late rice plants are being weeded and transplanted. The crops on high lands are doing well, and these on low lands are partially blighted by the flood. The general prospects of the crops are tolerably fair.
	39 Balasore, „ 27, „	1.83	The rainfall has been much more moderate consisting of thunderstorms at considerable intervals. A little of the earliest rice crop has been cut. All crops are in excellent condition.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, Aug. 27, '75	1.37	More or less rain every day. The prospects of the early and late rice are very good. <i>Millets</i> suffering from want of fine weather and a ripening sun. Cholera still continues.
41	Lohardugga, „ 28, „	2.07	Seasonable weather. The <i>goondli</i> and <i>mukai</i> are being harvested; these crops will be short, as well as the <i>murwa</i> , owing to excessive rain. Both the rice crops promise well. Prospects in Palamow also are very good. Cholera still prevalent, but on the decrease.
42	Singbhoom, „ 27, „	2.13	Seasonable weather. As previously reported, the prospects are favorable. The <i>gorah</i> or rice cultivated on the high uncultivated lands is now being reaped, and the outturn is reported as an average one. Some cases of cholera have been reported from pergunnah Bamunghatty.
43	Manbhoom, „ 28, „	4.39	Favorable weather. Reports of rice cultivation are good throughout the district excepting in pergunnah Soopur, where it is said that owing to want of rain only 4 annas of the cultivation has been completed. The Indian-corn and other crops are all reported good, excepting in pergunnah Bagundi, where it is said that Indian-corn, <i>murwa</i> , and <i>kadoo</i> millets have failed for most part.

* Telegram of the 30th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 31st August 1875.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 8th to 14th August 1875.	Rain from 15th to 21st August 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1875.			
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	0.77	0.58	37.98	21st Aug.		
		Cutwa ...	0.26	0.87	48.99	ditto		
		Culina ...	1.50	1.73	37.68	ditto		
		Bood-bood ...	0.71	0.34	27.97	ditto		
	Bankoora ...	Raneegunge ...	0.30	0.80	34.55	ditto		
		Jehanabad ...	0.75	0.24	29.87	ditto		
		Bankoora ...	0.68	3.19	37.22	ditto		
	Beerbhoom ...	Soogee ...	0.80	2.08	49.24	ditto		
		Hetampore ...	1.08	4.89	60.91	ditto		
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	1.39	1.22	43.15	ditto		
		Tumlook ...	0.98	1.35	41.02	ditto		
		Gurbeta ...	0.20	1.15	32.90	ditto		
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	1.13	2.29	35.92	ditto		
	Hooghly ...	Contai { Rxe. Engr.'s Office	1.80	2.08	41.40	ditto		
		Hooghly ...	1.38	1.49	42.91	ditto		
	Howrah ...	Serampore ...	1.12	1.98	38.99	ditto		
		Howrah ...	1.20	3.94	46.38	ditto		
	PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	Moheshrakha ...	2.31	1.07	30.88	ditto	From 31st May 1875.
		24-Pargunnahs ...	Saugor Island ...	2.90	3.83	52.06	ditto	
			Calcutta ...	1.70	3.75	44.63	ditto	
			Alipore { Dispensary	2.02	3.77	43.52	ditto	
			Jail ...	1.84	3.64	43.15	ditto	
			Buaseerhat ...	0.68	0.73	45.00	ditto	
			Baraset ...	1.18	2.54	47.69	ditto	
			Diamond Harbour ...	1.45	3.63	49.96	ditto	
			Barripore ...	0.91	1.97	44.95	ditto	
Satkhira ...			2.08	1.29	54.60	ditto		
Barrackpore ...			1.15	1.23	38.83	ditto		
Dum-Dum ...			1.17	4.14	48.46	ditto		
Nuddea ...		Kishnaghur ...	1.40	1.18	43.93	ditto		
		Bongoug ...	1.14	0.86	51.05	ditto		
		Meherpore ...	0.53	0.29	39.44	ditto		
		Choodangah ...	0.62	0.47	39.20	ditto		
		Kooshtea ...	0.26	1.03	43.12	ditto		
Jenakore ...		Ranaghat ...	1.02	0.42	39.32	ditto		
		Jenakore ...	0.58	1.69	52.67	ditto		
		Narail ...	2.47	0.64	53.12	ditto		
		Khoolna ...	1.65	0.55	47.75	ditto		
		Jhenida ...	0.21	1.63	50.68	ditto		
Moorshedabad ...		Bagirhat ...	1.30	1.97	62.53	ditto		
		Magoorah ...	2.01	0.56	52.62	ditto		
		Berhampore ...	0.34	0.76	38.73	ditto		
		Rampore Haut ...	0.93	1.58	40.48	ditto		
		Lalbagh ...	0.57	0.77	39.54	ditto		
	Junngypore ...	0.10	1.68	29.11	ditto			
	Azimungunge ...	1.73	1.19	34.01	ditto			
	Lalgolla ...	0.10	0.77	30.21	ditto			
	Kandee ...	0.46	1.53	40.81	ditto	From 14th March 1875.		
RAJSHAHY.	Dinagepore ...	1.29	0.44	35.23	ditto			
	Maldah ...	Maldah ...	1.42	1.05	42.40	ditto		
		Chanchal ...	0.68	0.47	44.19	ditto		
	Rajshahye ...	Bauleah ...	1.69	0.83	35.51	ditto		
		Nattore ...	2.32	2.01	39.79	ditto		
	Rungpore ...	Rungpore ...	0.17	0.86	47.30	ditto		
		Rhowanungunge ...	0.45	Not rec.	41.97	14th Aug.		
		Kurigram ...	1.03	Nil	10.01	21st Aug.	From 25th July 1875.	
		Bagdogra ...	Nil	0.44	12.65	ditto	ditto.	
	COOCH BEHAR.	Bogra ...	0.34	0.44	41.89	ditto		
Pubna ...		Pubna ...	0.51	0.94	30.48	ditto		
		Serajgunj ...	0.20	Nil	39.93	ditto		
Darjeeling ...		Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	76.33	31st July		
		Hospital ...	4.22	1.73	92.58	21st Aug.		
Julpigoree ...		Julpigoree ...	1.72	1.51	89.14	ditto		
		Boda ...	Nil	0.65	54.65	ditto		
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	9.21	8.16	114.54	ditto		
		Civil Surgeon's Office	9.18	8.61	116.06	ditto		
Cooch Behar Tributary States ...		Titalya ...	0.41	8.33	72.51	21st Aug.		
	Cooch Behar ...	0.92	0.48	71.36	ditto			

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 8th to 14th August 1875.	Rain from 15th to 31st August 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
EASTERN DISTRICTS.			Inches.	Inches.	1875.		
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Dacca... { Telegraph Office ...	1'86	0'81	55'42	21st Aug.	
		... { Hospital ...	0'27	0'65	52'91	ditto	
		Moonshceegunge ...	2'27	0'77	45'98	ditto	
	Fureedpore ...	Manickgunge ...	0'86	0'25	49'02	ditto	
		Fureedpore ...	0'11	1'09	51'66	ditto	
		Goalundo ...	0'49	1'73	51'20	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Madaripore ...	1'03	1'57	52'09	ditto	
		Burrisal ...	0'42	0'90	55'37	ditto	
		Perozepore ...	1'55	1'50	64'33	ditto	
		Patookhally ...	1'32	2'84	102'58	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Dowlatkhan ...	1'95	3'00	84'02	ditto	
		Mymensingh ...	1'16	1'02	61'94	ditto	
		Jamulpore ...	1'33	0'54	57'37	ditto	
		Atia ...	0'72	0'22	54'74	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	Kishoregunge ...	0'22	1'06	69'02	ditto	
		Chittagong { Telegraph Office	1'70	1'70	111'30	ditto	
		... { Jail ...	1'79	0'44	105'15	ditto	
	Noakholly... ..	Cox's Bazar ...	1'38	1'45	115'70	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly ...	0'69	2'63	100'06	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah ...	2'82	0'73	77'32	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah ...	2'05	0'39	66'30	ditto	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	0'91	2'28	83'74	ditto		
Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah ...	2'14	0'17	83'59	ditto		
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna ...	Patna ...	Nil	0'08	38'83	ditto	
		Behr ...	0'87	1'48	29'34	ditto	
		Barh ...	Nil	2'45	35'93	ditto	
		Dinapore ... { Jail ...	0'35	1'80	33'40	ditto	
			... { Cantonment ...	0'75	1'70	35'24	ditto
	Gya ...	Gya ...	1'13	3'07	29'06	ditto	
		Nowadah ...	Nil	1'49	29'93	ditto	
		Arungabad ...	0'05	3'77	30'56	ditto	
		Jehanabad ...	1'03	0'85	27'76	ditto	
	Shahabad ...	Arrah ...	0'30	1'36	26'95	ditto	
		Sasaram ...	3'60	12'38	42'70	ditto	
		Buxar ...	0'82	3'11	33'18	ditto	
		Blubooah ...	1'98	12'19	40'79	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore ...	0'11	0'85	23'63	ditto	
		Hajeeepore ...	Nil	1'82	43'00	ditto	
		Seetamurhee ...	0'09	0'30	21'90	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga ...	1'98	2'85	34'00	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee ...	0'80	1'03	28'21	ditto	
		Tajpore ...	0'28	0'28	33'76	ditto	
	Sarua ...	Chupra ...	0'27	0'78	25'70	ditto	
		Sewan ...	2'88	1'16	33'45	ditto	
	Chumparua ...	Motiharee ...	2'94	1'42	36'47	ditto	
		Bettiah ...	0'05	1'30	42'23	ditto	
	Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	0'49	0'92	35'20	ditto	
		Begoo Serai ...	0'29	0'73	34'76	ditto	
		Jamocce ...	2'07	2'49	35'58	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	0'23	1'52	28'68	ditto	
		Soopool ...	1'57	0'41	29'46	ditto	
		Muddehpooa ...	0'55	0'50	28'98	ditto	
		Banka ...	0'35	1'43	30'05	ditto	
		Sonburna ...	0'69	0'30	28'42	ditto	
	Purneah ...	Purneah ...	2'22	1'01	33'69	ditto	
		Kiseengunge ...	0'83	1'19	42'45	ditto	
		Arrareah ...	0'98	0'23	39'06	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka ...	0'99	1'22	41'83	ditto	
		Rajmehal ...	0'50	0'30	26'56	ditto	
		Deoghur ...	0'45	Not rec.	30'73	14th Aug.	
		Jamtara ...	1'40	ditto	35'65	ditto	
		Godda ...	0'72	ditto	25'68	ditto	
							Not recorded 1st to 4th August 1875.
							Not recorded from 1st to 7th August 1875.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 8th to 14th August 1875.	Rain from 15th to 21st August 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	0.30	1.40	52.20	21st Aug.	From 16th May 1875.		
		Cuttack ... { Hospital	1.54	1.67	59.82	ditto			
		Jajpore	2.30	Not rec.	41.10	14th Aug.			
		Kendraparah	1.20	ditto	36.20	ditto			
		Jugutsaingpore	Not rec.	ditto	11.75	1st July			
		False Point	5.90	5.35	67.05	21st Aug.			
	Pooree	Pooree	0.38	2.20	32.36	ditto			
		Khoordah	1.05	6.84	55.61	ditto			
	Balasore	Balasore ... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	5.63	2.68	34.78	ditto			
		Balasore ... { Collector's Office	5.38	3.63	38.62	ditto			
		Bhuddruck	1.95	1.86	34.24	ditto			
		Jellasore	0.40	5.12	41.93	ditto			
		Sorah	1.04	2.79	37.15	ditto			
	Chandbally	1.68	1.62	44.48	ditto				
	Cuttack Tributary	Mehals Sumbalporo	3.68	7.79	48.01	ditto			
	CHOTA NAGPORE.								
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.								
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ... { Jail	0.73	0.73	35.65	ditto			
		Hazareebagh ... { Dispensary	2.18	1.92	41.83	ditto			
		Pachumba	0.85	Not rec.	32.41	14th Aug.			
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	2.23	5.34	46.98	21st Aug.			
		Palamow	0.95	1.70	33.16	ditto			
	Singbhooma	Chyebassa	2.32	2.64	49.12	ditto			
	Manbhooma	Purulia	1.91	1.06	40.03	ditto			
		Govindpore	2.16	1.21	38.61	ditto			
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.									
Sylhet	Sylhet	2.89	6.65	150.85	ditto				
	Seebaugor	2.21	Not rec.	72.74	14th Aug.				
	Golaghât	1.02	ditto	61.52	ditto				
	Jorehaut	4.36	ditto	60.57	ditto				
	Nazeerah	1.66	ditto	68.37	ditto				
	Deopanie	2.77	ditto	59.94	ditto				
	Hattiepootie	2.42	ditto	65.51	ditto				
	Maxengah	2.31	ditto	62.52	ditto				
	Suntok	1.50	ditto	72.78	ditto				
	Cherideo	2.60	ditto	77.05	ditto				
	Benares	Benares	Not rec.	ditto	12.51	24th July			
		Akyab	4.70	7.90	147.82	21st July			

CALCUTTA.
The 28th August 1875.

W. G. WILLSON.
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 22nd to 28th August 1875.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat=100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Aug. 22nd	10	29.643	29.661	85.8	82.5	88	SSE	...	...	K	
		16	29.645	29.663	85.0	82.0	87	S	...	0.12	K	
	23rd	10	29.646	29.664	82.0	80.5	93	S	...	0.32	CK, K	
		16	29.625	29.643	85.2	81.5	84	S	...	...	...
	24th	10	29.640	29.658	83.2	81.7	93	SSW	...	0.02	...	
		16	29.656	29.674	84.9	82.5	89	S	...	...	...
	25th	10	29.722	29.740	83.2	80.0	87	E	...	0.55	S	
		16	29.641	29.659	79.5	78.0	93	E	...	0.52	...	
	26th	10	29.738	29.754	82.7	79.8	87	S by E	...	0.70	K, S, K	
		16	29.609	29.627	84.0	79.9	83	SE	...	...	K	
SAVON ISLAND.	27th	10	29.723	29.740	85.0	80.8	83	NNW	...	...	S	
		16	29.603	29.621	85.7	81.5	83	SSE	...	...	K	
	28th	10	29.717	29.735	85.0	81.5	85	S	...	...	K	
		16	29.614	29.632	84.5	81.9	89	S	...	0.62	S	
	22nd	10	29.651	29.657	85	82	87	SW	10.9	...	N	m, o, t, g
		16	29.662	29.668	85	81	83	SSW	10.3	...	N	o, v, g acuds.
	23rd	10	29.651	29.659	84	83	91	WSW	14.1	0.20	N	o, r
		16	29.640	29.656	86	83	88	SSW	11.4	0.20	N	o, v acuds.
	24th	10	29.646	29.652	85	82	87	WSW	15.1	...	N	o, v
		16	29.586	29.592	85	82	87	SW	15.4	...	N	o, v acuds.
CHITTAGONG.	25th	10	29.736	29.743	84	81	83	E	8.2	...	N	o, v
		16	29.637	29.643	85	81	83	ESE	3.7	1.80	N	b, v, g
	26th	10	29.718	29.724	84	80	83	SSW	3.5	...	N	b, v, g
		16	29.617	29.623	84	80	83	SW	2.2	...	N	b, v
	27th	10	29.729	29.735	83	80	87	NNW	6.5	...	N	b, v, g
		16	29.609	29.615	86	81	79	SSE	4.4	...	N	b, v
	28th	10	29.726	29.732	86	82	83	SE	8.8	...	N	b, v, g
		16	29.625	29.631	87	81	76	SE	...	...	N	
	22nd	10	29.636	29.796	83	79	83	WSW	2.4	1.20	KS, C	
		16	29.534	29.626	84	80	83	WNW	13.4	...	CK	
MADRAS.	23rd	10	29.644	29.787	78	77	95	NW	7.8	0.40	N	
		16	29.534	29.626	83	80	87	NW	12.6	0.40	KS	
	24th	10	29.628	29.720	83	80	87	SW	7.7	4.70	...	
		16	29.586	29.678	83	80	87	WNW	1.2	...	N	
	25th	10	29.686	29.780	77	76	95	WSW	9.1	0.50	N	
		16	29.596	29.689	78	76	90	SW	6.6	...	N	
	26th	10	29.687	29.780	81	77	82	SW	11.5	3.90	...	
		16	29.573	29.665	84	80	83	W	8.1	...	CK	
	27th	10	29.693	29.785	85	79	75	SSW	2.1	...	CK	
		16	29.519	29.611	86	80	95	N	3.8	...	C, CK	
CUTTACK.	28th	10	29.693	29.786	79	78	87	SSE	2.9	0.90	...	
		16	29.586	29.679	82	79	87	SE	3.1	...	KS	
	21st	10	29.798	29.828	91	78	53	W	9	...	...
		16	29.681	29.711	88	79	65	SE	10	...	...
	22nd	10	29.820	29.850	88	74	49	WNW	12	...	...
		16	29.697	29.727	89	76	52	ESE	7	...	...
	23rd	10	29.807	29.837	90	74	58	WNW	12	...	...
		16	29.694	29.723	88	77	52	SE by E	10	...	...
	24th	10	29.806	29.836	89	76	59	W by N	6	0.04	...	
		16	29.693	29.723	90	79	59	NE by E	6	...	...
AKYAB.	25th	10	29.884	29.914	76	73	81	NW by W	18	0.43	...	
		16	29.726	29.756	85	74	57	WNW	9	...	...
	26th	10	29.819	29.849	86	76	61	W by N	11	...	...
		16	29.696	29.726	91	75	47	WNW	7	...	...
	27th	10	29.774	29.804	88	75	52	WNW	11	0.03	...	
		16	29.603	29.693	80	76	82	NE	6	0.23	...	
	21st	10	29.612	29.694	85	79	75	WSW	1.6	...	CK, N, C	
		16	29.485	29.567	87	80	72	S	7.2	...	CK, N, C	
	22nd	10	29.596	29.668	86	77	75	WSW	2.6	...	CK, KS, C	
		16	29.490	29.562	85	79	75	WSW	4.0	...	K, N, C	
	23rd	10	29.586	29.668	86	80	75	WSW	0.9	...	CK, CS, C	
		16	29.443	29.565	83	79	83	SSW	2.2	0.20	C, N	
	24th	10	29.592	29.674	85	81	83	WNW	2.7	1.40	N, C	
		16	29.535	29.618	82	78	82	SSW	5.0	...	N	
	25th	10	29.661	29.743	84	79	79	NW	0.9	...	CK, C	
		16	29.562	29.644	83	77	75	N	3.5	...	N, C	
	26th	10	29.604	29.746	84	78	75	NW	0.7	0.70	C, CK	
		16	29.537	29.619	87	80	72	SSW	2.1	...	CK, N, C	
	27th	10	29.629	29.711	86	80	75	NNE	0.4	...	CK, C	
		16	29.525	29.607	86	81	79	SSE	3.1	...	KS, N, C	
	28th	10	29.626	29.703	87	81	76	N	0.6	...	C, CK	
		16	29.533	29.615	82	79	87	SW	2.3	...	KS, N, C	
	22nd	10	29.765	29.787	79	78	95	SE	2.8	0.30	...	
		16	29.660	29.682	82	78	82	S	3.3	0.60	...	
	23rd	10	29.772	29.794	80	79	95	SE	2.6	1.30	...	
		16	29.665	29.686	84	81	87	SSW	4.6	0.10	...	
	24th	10	29.768	29.789	86	83	87	SSW	5.3	...	...
		16	29.700	29.721	85	81	83	S	6.6	0.10	...	
	25th	10	29.811	29.832	86	82	83	SE	3.8	1.00	...	
		16	29.712	29.733	85	81	83	S	5.8	...	...
	26th	10	29.766	29.787	83	80	87	ESE	3.6	...	...
		16	29.663	29.674	85	80	79	SSE	5.3	...	...
	27th	10	29.755	29.776	84	80	83	SE	8.6	...	...
		16	29.630	29.661	84	79	79	SSE	2.3	...	...
	28th	10	29.766	29.787	84	81	87	SE	3.3	0.90	...	
		16	29.640	29.661	86	81	79	S	2.8	...	...

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 28th August 1875.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the
Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of July 1875.**

**LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" North. Longitude 88° 20' 34" East. Height of the cistern of the
standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.**

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.		
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·508
Max. height of the barometer, occurred at 9 A.M. on the 7th	29·744
Min. height of the barometer, occurred at 6 P.M. on the 14th	29·210
<i>Extreme range</i> of the barometer during the month	0·534
Mean of the daily max. pressures	29·565
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·444
<i>Mean daily range</i> of the barometer during the month	0·121

	°		
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	83·2
Max. temperature, occurred at 3 P.M. on the 19th	...	...	92·6
Min. temperature, occurred at 7 A.M. on the 14th	...	...	77·4
<i>Extreme range</i> of the temperature during the month	...	...	15·2
Mean of the daily max. temperature	...	...	87·8
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	80·0
<i>Mean daily range</i> of the temperature during the month	...	...	7·8

Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	80·3
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	...	...	2·9
Computed mean dew-point for the month	...	...	78·3
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	...	...	4·9

	Inches.		
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·949

	Troy grains.		
Mean weight of vapour for the month	10·18
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	1·71
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	0·86

	°		
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	...	...	138·9

	Inches.		
Rained 27 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	3·33
Total amount of rain during the month	13·90
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	12·37
Prevailing direction of the wind	S. & S. S. W.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 27th August 1875.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

KHURREEF SEASON 1875, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1875.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of July 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.				RICE IRRIGATION.				SUGARCANE AND OTHER PERENNIAL CROP IRRIGATION.				RAINFALL.			REMARKS.
			Estimated fall discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st June 1875.	Area leased subsequent to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7, & 8).	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 12 & 13).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during month.	Inches during Khurreef season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Orissa ...	Cuttack	Kendrapara ...	1,269	412.43	3,119	2,070	1,033	0,322	112	...	112	6,334	8,339	21.28	39.92	22.81	a The details of column 13 are— At the rate of Re. 1 ... 12,531 Ditto of Rs. 1-3 ... 53 Ditto of Rs. 3 ... 12 Total ... 12,596 Perennial— Sugarcane ... 178 Haldi ... 14 Garden produce ... 48 Brinjais ... 14 Plantains ... 3 Saru ... 2 Garden-nut ... 1 Total ... 260 b The area leased up to the end of the month is acres 51,634, i.e.— At the rate of Rs. 1-3 ... 50,651 Ditto of Rs. 2-4 ... 383 Total ... 51,034	
		High Level, Section I.	675	114.73	2,553	2,455	306	5,294	29	...	29	5,323	7,191					
		Toldundah ...	1,300	45.79	304	...	12	316	72	...	72	388	1,990	...	...	...
		Matchong ...	650	12.43	139	...	25	164	47	...	47	211	1,755	...	...	...
		Total of the month	6,095	4,525	1,376	12,596	260	...	260	12,855	19,825
South-Western ...	Midnapore	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	15,082	2,908	1,179	19,019	176	...	176	19,825	...	...	...	...
		Howrah ...	875	670.96	15,296	22,840	4,834	42,030	...	...	...	42,960	47,901	...	12.51	23.63	26.21
		Panchkoorah ...	300	89.80	...	5,030	2,124	8,054	...	...	...	8,054	7,940	...	9.52	16.53	5 years, 19.35
		Total of the month ...	...	...	15,296	28,870	6,958	51,034	...	...	...	51,034	53,841	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	22,646	2,636	12,609	55,841	...	...	...	55,841	...	...	...	...	...
South-Western ...	Howrah	Grand total of the month ...	...	...	21,301	33,305	9,334	63,330	260	...	260	63,890	75,666	...	...	...	The area leased up to the end of the month is acres 51,634, i.e.— At the rate of Rs. 1-3 ... 50,651 Ditto of Rs. 2-4 ... 383 Total ... 51,034
		Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year	38,205	23,294	13,788	75,436	176	...	176	75,666

G. A. SEARLE, Lieut.-Col., s.c.,
Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 25th August 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 14th August 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	29,385	16,754 12 3	1,535 17 0	1,35,901 26	34,160 12 1	3,131 8 1	4,667 5 1
Or per mile of railway	186	105 14 0	9 14 1	858 31	215 13 10	19 15 9	29 9 10
For previous 6 weeks of half-year...	170,693½	1,03,093 9 7	9,450 4 10	5,28,811 9	1,26,036 0 6	11,553 6 0	21,093 10 10
Total for 7 weeks ...	200,078½	1,19,848 5 10	10,986 1 10	6,64,712 35	1,60,196 12 7	14,684 14 1	25,670 15 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	27,173	17,400 15 10	1,600 11 10	2,27,190 38	71,069 2 9	6,569 13 6	8,170 5 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	172	110 5 5	10 2 3	1,435 26	452 14 2	41 10 4	51 12 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	191,500½	1,09,943 2 2	10,078 2 6	9,18,986 20	2,31,281 12 1	20,284 3 3	30,362 5 9

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st August 1875, on 1,279½ miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TOTAL TRAIN MILES.
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	97,188½	1,15,098 6 9	10,550 13 9	5,59,794 0	2,36,565 2 3	21,685 2 9	32,235 16 6	{ 40,901 Coaching. 53,166½ Merchandise.
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	89 15 0	8 4 10	.....	184 13 8	16 18 11	25 3 9	
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	673,107	7,91,266 12 3	72,532 15 9	40,24,051 0	16,41,722 7 0	150,491 4 6	223,024 0 3		554,135½
Total for 7 weeks ...	770,295½	9,06,365 3 0	83,083 9 6	45,83,845 0	18,78,287 9 3	172,176 7 3	255,259 16 9	653,203½
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	98,479	1,10,272 13 0	10,933 6 10	6,41,396 20	2,87,971 7 9	26,397 7 9	37,330 14 7	{ 41,578 Coaching. 63,604 Merchandise. 1,844 Return empty.
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	93 3 3	8 10 10	.....	225 0 4	20 12 7	29 3 5	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	791,204	9,47,792 14 0	86,880 2 0	63,83,961 30	29,58,049 2 8	271,154 10 2	358,034 12 2		955,547

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st August 1875, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week ...	4,220	8,616 15 6	789 17 9	22,134 10	6,189 1 0	567 6 8	1,357 4 5	4,317½ Coaching.
Or per mile of railway ...	38 8 2	3 10 7	.....	27 10 7	2 10 0	6 1 4	6 1 4	594 Merchandise.
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	23,663	61,402 11 9	5,628 11 8	2,18,498 0	58,560 4 0	5,308 0 5	10,999 12 1	43,498½
Total for 7 weeks ...	27,883	70,019 11 3	6,418 9 5	2,40,632 10	64,759 5 0	5,935 7 1	12,353 16 6	48,410
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,563	7,934 2 0	727 5 11	28,817 10	9,906 7 0	916 6 10	1,643 12 9	5,189 Coaching.
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	35 7 4	3 5 0	.....	44 10 10	4 1 11	7 6 11	7 6 11	5,503 Merchandise.
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	31,840	65,235 3 9	5,979 17 11	4,80,710 10	1,38,790 10 3	12,722 9 6	18,702 7 5	74,129

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

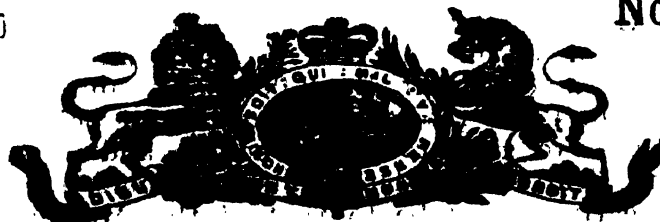
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th August 1875, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,123	980 0 0	98 0 0	16,102 0	478 0 0	47 6 0	145 6 0
Or per mile of railway	290	35 0 0	3 10 0	575 0	17 0 0	1 14 0	5 4 0
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	53,903	7,170 0 0	717 0 0	95,748 0	3,187 0 0	318 14 0	1,035 14 0
Total for 9 weeks	62,026	8,150 0 0	815 0 0	111,850 0	3,665 0 0	366 0 0	1,181 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,608	842 6 0	84 4 9	7,594 35	231 15 6	23 3 8	107 8 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	236	30 1 4	3 0 2	271 10	8 4 6	0 16 6	3 16 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	53,899	7,428 1 6	742 16 2	106,457 35	3,311 15 3	331 3 11	1,074 0 1

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th August 1875, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,073	699 0 0	69 18 0	3,639 0	318 0 0	31 16 0	101 14 0
Or per mile of railway	39	25 8 0	2 11 0	134 0	11 8 0	1 3 0	3 14 0
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	9,802	6,545 0 0	654 10 0	38,936 0	3,070 0 0	307 0 0	961 10 0
Total for 9 weeks	10,875	7,244 0 0	724 8 0	42,575 0	3,388 0 0	338 16 0	1,063 4 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,264	837 9 6	83 15 2	15,554 10	949 7 0	94 18 11	178 14 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	46	30 11 10	3 1 6	570 32	34 13 6	3 9 8	6 11 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	9,553	7,334 2 1	733 8 3	100,707 0	5,732 1 0	573 4 2	1,300 12 5



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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MEDICAL SCHOOL AT CUTTACK.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 27th April 1875.

THE Commissioner of Orissa (Mr. T. Ravenshaw) and the Civil Surgeon of Cuttack (Dr. Stewart) are anxious to establish a Medical School at Cuttack. It is proposed to effect this by an expenditure of only Rs. 3,000 per annum. To this it is objected that the above sum is too small for success, being very much less than that allowed for the new schools at Patna and Dacca, Rs. 14,000 per annum. On the other hand, one great difference in favour of Dr. Stewart's project is this: that he proposes to afford instruction himself. He is an able officer, and his zeal may accomplish much. Again, it is objected that, if the teaching at Dr. Stewart's school were to be inadequate, inferior students only would be produced, and that defective medical training is dangerous. The real test of this, however, is the certificate. The object of every student is to obtain a certificate, and the examination would be made by independent examiners. If the young men failed to come up to a proper standard, they would not obtain the certificates, which are essential to their obtaining medical practice. They will therefore either get really trustworthy certificates, or nothing. Whether many students at Cuttack will be attracted remains to be seen. The local authorities seem to be sanguine that some will be obtained.

In this, as in several other branches, intending students in Orissa, of the higher classes, are placed at a disadvantage, as compared with the natives of Bengal and Behar, by reason of the distance from the upper educational institutions. It is therefore desirable to foster rising institutions within the province itself. And considering that Dr. Stewart's offer is one that is very creditable to him, and is inexpensive, I would authorize his making the attempt, within the financial limit, Rs. 8,000 per annum, proposed by himself; provided, *first*, that he has a reasonable prospect of being able to remain at Cuttack long enough to go through the course, and *second*, that the students are to be examined hereafter by independent examiners, according to a standard corresponding as nearly as may be to that of the Medical Schools at Dacca and Patna.

I would convey to Dr. Stewart the expression of my approbation, but I would also send him a copy of the Surgeon-General's letter, so that the possible objections and difficulties may induce care and forethought.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—EDUCATION—No. 2697.

Calcutta, the 6th September 1875.

READ—

A Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated the 27th April 1875, on the proposal to establish a Medical School at Cuttack.

A letter from the Commissioner of Orissa, No. 85, dated the 10th July 1875, submitting the proposals of the Civil Surgeon, Dr. W. D. Stewart, for the establishment of the Medical School.

A letter from the Officiating Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, No. 613, dated the 31st August 1875, reporting on the above proposals.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has examined the proposals made by the Civil Surgeon of Cuttack for the establishment of a Medical School at that station, and has also been favored with the Officiating Surgeon-General's opinion upon the scheme.

The Civil Surgeon recommends that the school should be opened on the 15th June 1876: but His Honor is unable to see any sufficient reason for this delay. It is true that June is the month ordinarily selected for the commencement of the Medical College session, and it is understood that this is because the result of the scholarship examination is usually made known in February, and only those who have passed the examination are admitted to the Medical School. But as the rules of the Cuttack School provide for the admission of pupils by a special examination, this argument does not apply to that institution, and Sir Richard Temple believes that on all other grounds the commencement of the cold weather would be a much more convenient time of year than the month of June for opening a school for medical and surgical study. Anatomy will be one of the most important subjects of study: but it is evident that continuous application to anatomy during the hot weather and the rains is practically impossible; whereas by opening the school in October, which is the month generally selected in the schools of Europe, the students will have the advantage of all the months of the cold weather for the prosecution of their dissections.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is therefore pleased to sanction the opening of a Medical School at Cuttack, under the rules which are appended to the present Resolution. The school should be opened on the 15th October, or on the earliest possible subsequent date on which the Civil Surgeon may be able to complete his arrangements. The Medical Department will be requested to appoint an Assistant Surgeon to Cuttack at once. The Civil Surgeon should submit, without delay, a moderate indent for the chemicals, dissecting instruments, and other apparatus which he considers necessary: and steps should be taken at once for providing the furniture and other fittings required for the dissecting-room and lecture-room.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has promised to give a grant of Rs. 3,000 per annum in support of the school, and such portion of this as may be required for the current year 1875-76 will be provided.

It is not intended, in the first instance, that any fees should be taken from the students. But if the institution is to be a permanent one, the efforts of the local authorities must be directed towards making it, as far as possible, self-supporting. It may be hoped that native gentlemen of wealth and influence in Orissa will be found willing to endow scholarships to be held at the Medical School.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor has agreed to the proposal that students shall be admitted on passing a special examination to be held by a local committee. But he desires to draw attention to the fact that the standard of the vernacular scholarship examination is one which fairly educated youths may reasonably be expected to attain. Those who pass in the third or lowest division are not required to obtain more than one-fourth of the total marks. It is therefore desirable that the test of a special examination should not be kept up longer than may be absolutely necessary.

5. The thanks of Government are due to the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Stewart, for the zeal he has displayed in carrying out the scheme for the establishment of this school, and for his disinterested offer to undertake the duties both of superintendence and of instruction without extra remuneration. The foundation of a local Medical School is a matter which the Commissioner has frequently pressed upon the attention of Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in according his assent to a scheme which is likely, in Mr. Ravenshaw's judgment, to contribute materially to the benefit of the province of Orissa.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

THE following rules for the Orissa Medical School have received the sanction of Government.

The course of instruction will be the same as is pursued in the Campbell School of Medicine at Sealdah.

The curriculum will be as follows:—

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.
Anatomy.	Anatomy.	Anatomy.
Physiology.	Physiology.	Physiology.
Chemistry.	Chemistry.	Chemistry.
Materia Medica.	Medicine.	Medicine.
Dissections.	Materia Medica.	Materia Medica.
Practical Pharmacy.	Dissections.	Dissections.
	Surgery.	Surgery.
	Midwifery.	Midwifery.
	Medical Jurisprudence.	Medical Jurisprudence.

Hospital Attendance.

2nd year.	3rd year.
Medical Wards—Four months, with clinical lectures and instructions.	Medical Wards—Six months, with clinical lectures and instructions.
Surgical Wards—Four months, with clinical lectures and instructions.	Surgical Wards—Six months.
Out-door Dispensary—Four months.	

All applicants for admission must have passed the University Entrance, Vernacular Scholarship, or Minor Scholarship Examination, or be prepared to pass in a standard to be fixed by a Committee consisting of the Magistrate, Civil Surgeon, and Head Master of the High School.

Candidates must be between the ages of sixteen and twenty years.

Twenty students will be selected as Government stipendiaries. Each Government student will receive a stipend after examination by the Committee abovementioned of Rs. 5 the first year, Rs. 6 the second, and Rs. 7 the third.

A limited number of private students will be admitted, who will conform to the same rules as Government students, and compete with them.

There will be an examination of the first and second year students at the close of each year, when those who have failed to make good progress will not be permitted to remain.

At the end of the third year, a final examination will be held by a Committee appointed by Government. The standard of examination will be the same as at other vernacular medical schools.

Successful students will receive certificates of qualification from the examining Board and license to practise.

The Superintendent of the School shall, until further orders, be the Civil Surgeon.
Candidates for admission should apply to the Civil Surgeon, Cuttack.

Proposed order of teaching.

Teaching Staff.	Subject.	Days of teaching.	Hours of teaching.	Period during which subject will be taught.
Civil Surgeon	Chemistry	Tuesday and Thursday ...	From 1 to 2 P.M....	1st half session of 5 months.
	Medicine	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.		Full .. of 10 ..
	Medical Jurisprudence	Tuesday and Thursday ...		2nd half .. of 5 ..
Assistant Surgeon...	Physiology	Tuesday and Thursday ...	.. 10 to 11 A.M....	1st half .. of 5 ..
	Surgery	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.		Full .. of 10 ..
	Midwifery	Tuesday and Thursday ...		2nd half .. of 5 ..
Apothecary	Anatomy	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.	.. 11 to 12 A.M....	Full .. of 10 ..
Hospital Assistant	Materia Medica ...	Ditto ditto ...	.. 12 to 1 P.M....	Full .. of 10 ..
Native Doctor ...	Demonstrations in Anatomy, Dissections.	Ditto ditto ...	.. 2 to 3 P.M....	Full .. of 10 ..

Examinations—Saturdays.

RESOLUTION REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LOWER VERNAACULAR AND LOWER ANGLO-VERNAACULAR SCHOLARSHIPS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—EDUCATION.—No. 2715.

Calcutta, the 7th September 1875.

READ—

The Resolution of the Government of Bengal in the General (Education) Department, dated the 5th October 1872, laying down rules for the award of scholarships in Bengal.

Read also—

A Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated the 3rd May 1875, on scholarships for vernacular education and the encouragement of elementary practical science.

A letter from the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, No. 3035, dated 21st June 1875, submitting an expression of his opinion on certain questions discussed in the above-mentioned Minute.

THE Minute of the 3rd May 1875 prescribed certain standards for the existing vernacular and minor scholarships, and also suggested the establishment of a grade intermediate between those scholarships and the primary scholarships which are competed for by boys of the elementary village schools, the number of which has so remarkably increased during the last few years. The Director of Public Instruction was requested to furnish a report upon this suggestion, and upon some other matters of detail treated of in the Minute.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor now desires to express his thanks to the Director for the attention he has given to the subject, and for the care he has shown in elaborating the details of a scheme, the success of which His Honor has much at heart, and which will, it may be hoped, exercise a beneficial influence over the course of education in those schools which are affected by it.

3. The standard for the primary scholarships was fixed in the Minute of the 27th April 1875; but the establishment of an intermediate grade of scholarships will render it necessary to lower the limit of age for the primary scholarship, and will also make it desirable to decrease the value of such scholarships, so as to afford an additional inducement to boys to compete for scholarships of the higher classes. It is therefore declared that no boy above the age of 11 years shall be eligible to compete for a primary scholarship.

The scholarships will be of the value of Rs. 2 per month, tenable for two years, in any lower or middle-class school at the option of the holder. No fee will be charged for admission to the examination, but no one will be allowed to compete who has not studied for at least a year in the school in which he is at the time of the examination.

4. It seems necessary further to lay down some rule to determine what classes of schools shall be permitted to send up candidates for the primary scholarship examination. The expression "primary school" is one which does not admit of any exact definition, and practically it embraces schools of very different orders and attainments. Many of the institutions classed as primary schools are genuine village pathshalas of a rude and elementary character, while others again are more highly organized, possess well-paid masters, and are qualified to send up boys to try for vernacular scholarships. Competition between the pupils of institutions differing so widely as these is manifestly unequal, and unless some limiting rule is laid down, it is evident that the schools for which the primary scholarships were originally established will have no chance of winning a prize in the examination.

5. The Director has suggested that this difficulty may be overcome by laying down the rule that no primary or lower vernacular school shall be permitted to send in candidates in the same year for more than one class of scholarship. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of this proposal, and desires that it may be carried into effect. The result of this arrangement will be that pathshalas will be required to make their election. If a pathsala or circle school elects to compete for the less valuable, but more easily attainable, primary scholarship, it will be precluded from sending up candidates in that year for the intermediate or the vernacular scholarships. If it feels itself competent to attempt the higher standard which these involve, it will not be allowed to try for primary scholarships. The choice will have to be notified to the Deputy Inspector by the 1st January in each year: but any school will be permitted to pass in successive years from one class to another.

6. The standard for the intermediate vernacular scholarship has been laid down in the 12th paragraph of the Minute of the 3rd May. The limit of age for this scholarship will be 13 years, and the scholarship will be of the value of Rs. 3 per month, tenable for two years, at any middle-class school. It is hoped that diligent students, who may win this scholarship, will be able in two years to compete successfully for the ordinary vernacular scholarship, which is open to boys up to 15 years of age. Candidates for the intermediate vernacular scholarship will be required to pay a fee of 8 annas.

7. There is some difference of opinion among our educational authorities regarding the expediency of establishing a lower anglo-vernacular scholarship of the kind proposed in the 13th paragraph of the Minute. It has been objected that the teaching of English in our middle-class anglo-vernacular schools is imperfect, and that the standard of the present minor scholarship is already so low, that it is inadvisable to found a grade of scholarships for which the standard will necessarily be lower still. But the Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed to admit that this difficulty ought to be considered insuperable. He is inclined to think that the teaching of English in schools of a lower class than those in which it has hitherto generally been taught would be welcome to a large section of the community. If the present standard of the minor scholarship is low, His Honor would make these new scholarships a means of raising it. He would take the existing standard as that which the lower grade of scholarships should strive eventually to reach, and would require some considerable advance upon this to be attained by those who wish to pass the minor scholarship examination. It is not to be supposed that this result can be attained at once, especially in the English subject, but the Lieutenant-Governor would hope that steady progress will be made. The effect will be that while we increase the quantity, we shall do something to raise the quality of English education.

8. Sir Richard Temple has accordingly determined to establish a grade of Anglo-Vernacular scholarships, the standard for which shall be that laid down in the 13th paragraph of the Minute. These scholarships will be open to boys who have not exceeded 13 years of age; they will be tenable at any middle-class anglo-vernacular school, and will be of the value of Rs. 3 a month for

three years. As some proficiency in English is indispensable, no boy will be qualified for a scholarship who does not obtain at least one-third of the total marks in the English subject. The fee for admission to the examination will be 8 annas.

9. It has been represented to the Lieutenant-Governor that the limits of age above laid down for the primary and intermediate scholarships will place Mahomedan boys at a great disadvantage in competing with Hindus. It is urged that the education of Mahomedans generally begins at a later period of life, and that much of their time during their earlier years of study is devoted to subjects which their religious prepossessions require them to cultivate, but which are not calculated to assist them in passing an examination in the prescribed standards. For this reason it has been proposed that Mahomedan boys should be allowed to compete a year later than others—that is to say, up to the age of twelve for the primary scholarship, and up to the age of 14 for the intermediate scholarship examination. The Lieutenant-Governor has given full consideration to the arguments which have been advanced in support of this proposal, but he is not prepared to concede anything more than a temporary relaxation of the rules. For the next two years, at the examinations of 1876 and 1877, this additional limit of one year will be allowed to Mahomedan candidates, but it must be distinctly understood that at the end of that time the indulgence will be withdrawn.

10. It remains to determine the number of scholarships in the several grades which shall be offered for competition. The number of primary scholarships will remain as fixed by the Resolution of the 5th October 1872, the only difference being that the scholarships will in future be of the value of Rs. 2 instead of Rs. 3 per month. But boys who already hold primary scholarships will be permitted to draw their stipends at Rs. 3 as before. The sums allotted by that Resolution for vernacular and minor scholarships will not be affected by these orders. For the new intermediate scholarships a sum of Rs. 18,000 will be distributed to the several districts of the Lower Provinces, in accordance with the list hereto appended. This sum will be sufficient to provide for 200 scholarships, half of them being lower vernacular and half lower anglo-vernacular scholarships. But it will be in the discretion of the District Committees to determine (in the same manner as is now done with minor and vernacular scholarships) how much of the grant they will allot to lower vernacular and how much to lower anglo-vernacular scholarships.

11. Any further arrangements which may be necessary for carrying out this Resolution, and for fixing the dates on which the examinations shall be held, will be made by the Director of Public Instruction.

District allotments for intermediate scholarships.

Burdwan Division	{	Burdwan	600	
		Hooghly cum Howrah	...	...	500
		Midnapore	...	...	600
		Beerbhoom	...	...	200
		Bancoorah	...	...	200
					2,100	
Presidency Division	{	Calcutta	200	
		24-Pergunnahs	...	...	600
		Jessore	...	...	600
		Nuddea	...	...	600
		Moorshedabad	...	...	500
					2,500	
Rajshahye cum Cooch Behar Division.	{	Dinagepore	500	
		Rungpore	...	...	600
		Rajshahye	...	...	500
		Maldah	...	...	200
		Bogra	...	...	200
		Pubna	...	...	400
		Darjeeling	...	...	100
Julpigoree	...	...	100		
					2,600	
Dacca Division...	{	Dacca	600	
		Fureedpore	...	...	400
		Backergunge	...	...	600
		Mymensingh	...	...	600
		Tipperah	...	...	500
					2,700	

Chittagong Division.	Chittagong	500	700
	Noakholly	...	...	200
Patna Division ..	Patna	500	3,100
	Gya	...	...	500
	Shahabad	...	...	500
	Mozufferpore	...	...	400
	Durbhunga	...	...	400
	Sarun	...	...	500
	Chumparun	300	
Bhagulpore Division	Bhagulpore	500	1,800
	Monghyr	...	...	500
	Purneah	...	...	400
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	400
Orissa Division ..	Cuttack	500	1,100
	Balasore	...	...	300
	Pooree	...	...	300
Chota Nagpore Division.	Hazareebagh	400	1,400
	Lohardugga	...	...	400
	Singbhoom	...	...	200
	Manbhoom	...	...	400
				18,000	

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE BHAGULPORE DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.—No. 2677.

Calcutta, the 3rd September 1875.

READ—

The Annual Administration Report of the Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division for the year 1874-75.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has to thank the Commissioner, Mr. Barlow, for a full and interesting report which treats appropriately of the different subjects connected with the administration of his division. The district officers appear also to have submitted good reports, especially Mr. Lockwood of Monghyr, whose observations are pertinent and merit attention, although the Lieutenant-Governor finds himself unable invariably to agree with his conclusions. Mr. Lockwood's map of the Monghyr district, illustrating the crops, the principal natural productions, the prevalent castes, and other noticeable features, is most valuable, and His Honor is glad to recognize the useful information it contains and presents in so convenient a shape. Mr. Boxwell's map of the Sonthal Pergunnahs is also a useful map.

2. The Commissioner and the district officers thoroughly discharged their duties by travelling in their districts and personally visiting the people during a considerable part of the year.

3. In 1873 there was a deficient rainfall, the season was unusually hot and dry, and there was a widespread failure of the crops. In 1874 there was an abundant and seasonable rainfall, and the outturn of the harvest was exceedingly favorable. The country was also on the whole very free from epidemic or sickness.

4. The Commissioner remarks that the people were hard pressed for food during the scarcity, and that but for the relief which was given to them by Government, they would have been reduced to very great straits. "On the whole, the material condition of the people has suffered, and it is only towards the close of the year that they have commenced to recover their

old position." Considering the reports of the local officers, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but fear that a great part of the population of the Bhagulpore division is really badly off. Mr. Lockwood is very decided in his expressions on the subject. A system of rack-renting prevails in some parts of the division; the zemindaries are let either wholly or in part to farmers or lessees, who are thus middlemen, standing between the landowners and the actual cultivators of the soil. It is reported that the object of the rent-receivers is to exact from the ryots as much profit as they can. Sir Richard Temple, however, must observe, that if any real oppression is going on anywhere, and if exactions contrary to law and custom are persistently made in any place, it will not suffice for the local authorities to deplore these evils in annual reports. It will be their duty to warn those who practise such things of the certainty that ere long the cultivators will vindicate their lawful rights and will be protected by the Courts of Justice. It is not likely that the middlemen will disregard remonstrances coming from such a quarter.

5. Unfortunately, the people are averse to emigration; they are reported to be peculiarly tenacious of their homes, and few will leave them for any inducement. It was expected that during the severe distress and scarcity large numbers of the people would seek employment and their livelihood elsewhere; but this expectation was not realized.

6. It is worthy of remark that the late scarcity did not affect the wages of labor to any considerable extent, and the Commissioner does not anticipate that the famine will cause any permanent increase in the rates of labor. Agricultural laborers are invariably paid in kind.

7. The export trade during the year was necessarily dull; but the import trade was brisk, and rice was brought into the division, particularly by Government, in large quantities, though it is not ordinarily imported. In an ordinary season the principal exports from the division are rice, wheat, oil-seeds, hides, and indigo, and the imports are cotton, salt, and cloth. The trade is mostly with Calcutta. It is said that a brisk trade is carried on with the Nepaulese from Bhagulpore and Purneah, and that cotton and salt are carried in large quantities to Nepaul. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently sanctioned a cordon of stations for the registration of the inter-provincial traffic between Nepaul and Bengal, and he believes that the result of this registration will prove of much interest. A statement is quoted from Mr. Boxwell's report that "Sahebgunge is the point of departure for trade from the East Indian Railway to the districts north of the Ganges. It has taken the place of Rajmehal and the lower Ganges trade crossing. The river seems to be leaving Sahebgunge and returning to Rajmehal. If the process continues, very likely Rajmehal will recover its old importance." The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive a fuller report of the facts as here stated, and of the relative position of Rajmehal and Sahebgunge as centres of trade.

8. So far as the regulation districts are concerned, the topics of chief local interest among the people are reported to have been the famine, the road-cess, and the village schools. Mr. Barlow joins his testimony to that of other Commissioners in recording that the people appreciated the efforts made by Government during the scarcity, and thankful for the help afforded them. The road-cess does not appear to be taken in the light of an oppressive tax, nor is there any opposition anywhere. The house-tax was wholly remitted in all the districts, and the most distressed localities were exempted from the payment of the cess on land. Mr. Kemble, the Magistrate of Purneah, observes:—"The road-cess is beginning to be felt. Every one now wants a road in his own village. This is a good sign, as it shows that the object of the cess is understood." Generally speaking the people are contented and peaceful, and uninterested in special or public subjects.

9. Among the Sonthals, however, there have, for some time past, been manifested various symptoms of uneasiness and restlessness. These people have risen more than once before. On the present occasion the disaffection manifested itself by a spirit of resistance to the payment of rent. In the greater part of Sonthalia a settlement is going on under Regulation I of 1872 between the zemindars (chiefly Bengalees) and the ryots (chiefly Sonthals). Its object is to

secure reasonably low rents fixed for terms of years, and is so far clearly advantageous to the ryot. On the other hand, the zemindar will be secured a more punctual realization than heretofore of his dues. Without this Regulation there is every reason to suppose that the zemindars and ryots would proceed to extremities; indeed the arrangement was made expressly (in the words of the Regulation) for the peace and good government of the Sonthal country. A sort of religious movement has also been for some time past perceptible among the Sonthals, and is increasing. They are leaving their aboriginal religion and joining Hindooism. Attempts have been made among them to form a kind of political organization. If there were to be a rising, expense and trouble would have to be incurred in putting it down, and a long time would elapse before the people would recover a good tone. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly sanctioned the location of additional police in the Pergunnahs. He also obtained the sanction of the Government of India to the proposal that troops should, for the purpose of a demonstration, be quartered at Doomka, and a wing of the 4th Native Infantry from Bhagulpore has been stationed there since March last. Under these precautions no attempts have been made by the Sonthals to rise, and there is reason to believe that the measures adopted have produced a sobering effect.

10. The establishment of rural sub-registrars has been extended in the division during the year and has proved very successful. The utility of the new sub-divisional establishments is generally recognised. There is always now an officer available of a certain grade who can turn his hand to any administrative work as occasion arises, and during the scarcity and distress the Commissioner testifies that these officers rendered special assistance.

11. Little progress has been made in the collection of statistics. The collection of village and agricultural statistics was held in abeyance, as all officers were pressed into relief service during the famine, and since that time they have been fully employed in the collection of the outstanding advances. The road-cess statistics collected under the Act are said to furnish valuable information regarding the valuation of the land, and the extent of sub-infeudation. These returns, which have not yet been submitted to Government, will furnish a complete record of the land-tenures of the division. The registration of vital statistics in the selected areas has been fairly successful, especially in the Sonthal Pergunnahs district.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor commends the interest taken by Mr. Lockwood in the public garden at Monghyr, and observes with satisfaction that this garden is in such good order and so well cared for. There are no experimental farms in the division.

13. There was considerable increase in the amount of crime simultaneously with the pressure for food; but as this pressure disappeared, it is said that crime returned to its normal state. The increase was naturally under the head of offences relating to property. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to infer, from Mr. Lockwood's remarks on the subject of cattle-poisoning, that that crime does not prevail to any large or organized extent in the division. On the other hand, there are occasions and localities where the crime has unquestionably been found to have assumed a serious magnitude. In such cases the utmost vigilance of the District Officers must be exerted for repressing it.

14. Regarding civil justice, it is stated with truth that the Subordinate Civil Officers are better trained now than formerly, and pay more attention to their work; and that the moral tone of the courts has improved under better and stricter supervision. Complaints are, however, made of the law's delay, and the Lieutenant-Governor observes that it is expressly said by the Commissioner, when he is advocating that rent suits should again be made over to executive officers, that delay is not the only complaint, but that rent suits have now become as expensive and troublesome as other civil suits. Mr. Barlow again urges the establishment of a Moonsif's court at Banka. The Lieutenant-Governor has consulted the Honorable Judges of the High Court on this proposal, and he agrees with them in considering that sufficient reason does not exist for the permanent establishment of a Moonsif's court at this station.

15. Notwithstanding the severe distress, the payment of the land revenue seems to have been punctually made, and the balances are very small. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs considerable progress has been made in forwarding the settlement operations, and an arrangement was during the year sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor for supplying increased agency, under which it is hoped that the works will be completed during the next field season. "The net result, so far as I can see," writes Mr. Barlow, "is that the settlement is of enormous benefit to the mass of the cultivating population, and that where in some cases this fact does not seem to be fully understood by those concerned, it cannot fail to be recognized as time goes on. The landed interest and middlemen are naturally opposed to this settlement, but no obstruction has at any time been offered."

16. The famine told upon the excise revenue to a large extent. The gross revenue of the year fell off by Rs. 32,031, as compared with the previous year, and by Rs. 62,456, as compared with the year 1872-73.

17. There has been much improvement in land communications owing to the numerous relief roads constructed, and almost the whole of the division now gives promise of being opened out. In the Kishengunge sub-division, in Purneah, the sub-divisional officer has adopted the plan of advancing small sums of money to the headmen of the villages for petty works, and in most instances he found the work to be satisfactorily carried out. The idea, as the Commissioner remarks, is a good one, and the experiment should be tried in other districts.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently sanctioned the deputation of an officer to enquire into the capacity for development of the Damin-i-koh, the large Government estate in Sonthalia. The regulation of forest conservancy is the main object in view, but an enquiry will also be held as to the feasibility of constructing useful irrigation works.

19. "Although," writes the Commissioner, "alongside of other divisions of Bengal, education is backward here, yet, compared with past years, it has made rapid strides. A thirst for English education is observable in all directions, and primary education has made fair progress. The zillah schools are steadily flourishing, and their usefulness is appreciated by the people." It appears that, at the time of the census in January 1872, there were 1,155 village schools in the division, with 7,609 boys, while in March 1875, there were 1,767 pathsalas, and 29,834 boys. This shows that primary education has made a fair start. The publication of suitable school-books is of the first importance, and, as the Commissioner is aware, the subject is under the consideration of Government.

20. The several dispensaries are said to have worked fairly, and the vaccine operations of the year were considerably extended. But the Lieutenant-Governor is under the impression that the Native gentry in this part of the country do not subscribe to these institutions so liberally as might be expected. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to notice the action of an intelligent zemindar, Baboo Rung Lall Singh, living close to Bhagulpore, who, when he found that the people of his village resisted vaccination, brought out his own two children and had them vaccinated at once; whereupon a number of ryots followed the example.

21. The working of the Local Committees and of the Municipalities is, on the whole, commended. The Lieutenant-Governor acknowledges the valuable services rendered by Baboo Sooruj Narain, a zemindar and member of the Bhagulpore Bar, in his capacity of Vice-Chairman of the Bhagulpore Road Cess Committee. The Monghyr and Deoghur Municipalities are especially well managed.

22. The conduct of the zemindars of the division is very favorably commented on. The Commissioner observes that, during the scarcity, "almost without exception good conduct was the rule, and people vied with one another in offering any aid and assistance that were required of them." The foremost during the famine were, in the Bhagulpore district, Rajah Hurbullubh Narain Singh, Rai Narendra Narain Singh, Bahadoor, Rai Thakur Man Singh,

Bahadoor, Rai Rooder Narain Singh, Bahadoor, Baboo Hemun Singh, and Baboo Agore Narain Singh; in the Monghyr district, the Maharajah Sir Joymungul Singh, K.C.S.I., Moulvie Syud Abdool Hossein, Khan Bahadoor, and Moulvie Wilayat Hossein; and in the Purneah district, Rai Hem Chunder Roy, Bahadoor. The services of these and of others who did good work during the famine have already been acknowledged by Government. The names of Baboo Ram Narain (locally known as Rajah Ram Narain), Mussamut Kissen Soondaree Dasee, and Rai Luchmeeput Singh, Bahadoor, are also accorded special mention. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to find that the report of the Deputy Commissioner is not favorable.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF
THE TRIBUTARY ESTATES OF THE SOUTH-WEST FRONTIER
FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

POLITICAL.

Calcutta, the 3rd August 1875.

READ—

Letter No. 2488½, dated 29th July 1875, from the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, being the Annual Administration Report of the Tributary Estates of the South-West Frontier for the year 1874-75.

Read again—

The Report of the previous year, with the orders of Government passed thereon.

IN explanation of any want of interesting information which may be observed in the report now submitted by him on the administration of the States of the South-West Frontier during the past year, Mr. Robinson, the present Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, asks with reason that the fact of his very recent accession to office may be considered. As he relieved Colonel Dalton at the close of the year under review, Mr. Robinson had no opportunity of visiting the territories under his charge, and the fact that of late few occurrences calling for interference have happened in the Tributary Estates, accounts for his finding little on record to enable him to compile a very complete history of the affairs and administrative proceedings of the several Chiefs.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor especially observes that there is no mention of educational matters, and that the account given of the financial administration of the various States is but slight. These are, however, deficiencies which the Commissioner will doubtless see his way to supply in the future: The returns furnished by the several Chiefs have enabled him to give some account of the administration of justice in each of the States. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to have, however, in the next report, a full account of the existing system of police, and of the measure of success which attends its working: of the steps taken to educate the people, to open out roads and communications, to extend cultivation, and generally of the action and interest taken by the several Chiefs in matters connected with the improvement of the condition of the people and of the resources of their estates.

3. The report given of the weather and the crops throughout the Tributary Mehals is very satisfactory. In happy contrast to the events of the previous year, the rains are said to have been everywhere seasonable and plentiful. An abundant harvest was gathered in, and this, added to the fact that the public health was good throughout the year, rendered the people happy and contented.

4. The returns of crime are somewhat heavier than in the previous year: the number of offences of all kinds reported having been 406 against 375, while the number of persons implicated was 735 against 689. The Commissioner thinks this increase too trifling to need comment. The Lieutenant-Governor observes, however, that it is under the more serious heads of crime that the

increase is chiefly observable, while petty thefts and the like have decreased. There were six cases of murder and three of culpable homicide, against three of the former and one of the latter in 1873-74. The number of burglars charged increased from 30 to 127. At the same time the number of forgeries and of false charges were doubled. Still, considering the great area of the country concerned, the amount of crime reported is comparatively small, and the returns may be accepted as not unsatisfactory.

5. The number of persons committed by the Rajas for trial was 18, against 9 in the previous year. The proportion of convictions was not quite so good as in 1873-74, but was not, on the whole, indicative of a want of discretion in the commitment of cases. There was generally a considerable decrease in the amount of work which came before the Commissioner for disposal in connection with the Tributary Estates. The number of appeals, however, instituted from the decisions of the Chiefs, increased from 5 to 15. In one case only did a reversal of judgment take place, but a very large proportion of these cases remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

6. Colonel Dalton, the late Commissioner, was enabled to make a short tour only, before it was necessary for him to return to head-quarters to make arrangements for his approaching departure. He commenced his tour in the Tributary Estates towards the middle of December, and returned after an absence of some six weeks' duration, having visited Singbhoom, Bonai, and Gangpore. Colonel Dalton had, however, the opportunity, in October last, of meeting most of the Chiefs when they came in to be presented to His Excellency the Viceroy at a Durbar held at Hazareebagh; and again in March last, when on the eve of the Commissioner's departure, the Chiefs re-assembled to bid him farewell. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that Colonel Dalton has been able to record that, during the whole period of his incumbency as Commissioner, the Chiefs of the Political Estates have generally distinguished themselves by a just administration of the territory under their rule, by a benevolent policy towards their people, and thorough loyalty to the British Government.

7. *Singbhoom*.—The results of the inspection made by the Commissioner of the offices at the head-quarters of this district, the Lieutenant-Governor infers, in the absence of any intimation to the contrary, were favourable. The district was one of those affected by the scarcity in the previous year. The people, the Commissioner found, had honestly worked off the advances made to them. The new village roads, undertaken as relief works, had been well constructed, and the money spent on them, as well as on repairing the old roads throughout the district, had been economically and usefully applied. The Lieutenant-Governor notices the absence of information as to the management of the Political Estates in this district, and trusts that the omission may be supplied in future reports. He is also desirous to be informed of the progress which education is making among the inhabitants of the Kolhan, and is anxious that the effect of the present administration on these people should be observed, especially as regards excise matters.

8. *Bonai*.—This estate continues to be satisfactorily administered by Tekait Dyah Nedhi Deo, Bahadoor, the Raja himself being incapable of attending to business. The Commissioner found that the few cases which had occurred had been properly disposed of, and that the registers were carefully maintained.

9. *Gangpore*.—In the report for the previous year, the charges which had been brought against Rughoonath Seekur Deo, the Raja of this estate, of having caused the death of two reputed witches, was noticed. On trial, he and four of his people were convicted of the offence of grievous hurt. On a review of all the circumstances of the case, the Lieutenant-Governor determined to uphold the recommendation of the Commissioner that the Raja should be detained under strict surveillance at Ranchee for a year. It has therefore happened that since September last the administration of the estate, in matters relating to Police and Civil and Criminal Justice, has rested in the hands of two of the chief jagheordars of the place, while the Ranee has had charge of the revenues of the estate. This plan of administration is reported to have answered well. The arrest of the Raja caused some interruption to business; but at the close of the year, arrears had been considerably reduced by the Sirdars in charge. On assuming the administration, they found that a case was pending before the

Raja, in which five men were said to have been murdered. It appears that they had made prisoner, and were carrying off, an old woman who had been denounced as a witch, when she was rescued by her sons, who attacked and killed her assailants. The violence used having been, under the circumstances, excessive, the Commissioner properly sentenced the accused to various terms of imprisonment. The case, however, affords additional evidence of the extent to which ignorance and superstition prevail in Gangpore. It appears that in several villages of the estate, standing scaffolds for the trial of witches existed. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the proceedings of the Commissioner in having ordered that these should be demolished. He desires, however, that strict repressive measures may be adopted with regard to the practice of denouncing witches, and that the gontias or witch-finders, who appear to practice on the credulity of the people, may be strictly brought to account.

10. Though some good may be expected to be effected by these measures, it is to the gradual enlightenment of the people, and to the establishment of a freer intercourse with their neighbours, that we must look for the extinction of the evil. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that the revenues of the Chiefs of the Tributary Estates are insufficient to admit of any great expenditure; but he trusts that the Commissioner will, on all possible occasions, impress upon them the importance attached by Government to the establishment of schools, and to the opening out of new roads, and will encourage them to contribute within their means towards these objects.

11. *Sirgoojah and Udipore.*—These estates were not visited by the Commissioner during the year. The administration of Raja Bindessurree Prasad Sing Deo, Bahadoor, however, continues to be successful. The revenues of Sirgoojah have largely increased under his care. The Lieutenant-Governor has, however, already condemned the practice followed by the Raja of entering payments to himself for private expenses in his accounts without sanction. The proceedings of the Commissioner in paying Rs. 10,000 to the Maharanee on account of the marriage expenses of the Joobraj are approved of.

12. *Jushpore.*—There is little in the management of this estate to call for remark. Crime has decreased on the whole: but one case of dacoity, and three of murder, seem to be an undue proportion of serious crime, compared with the results in the other estates. The leniency with which a case of attempted murder was dealt with by the Raja would seem to call for explanation.

13. *Korea.*—The young Raja of this estate has come of age, and has been invested with the management of affairs under the supervision of the Dewan. So far as can be judged from the report, the conduct of this officer, in connection with the case of one Hira, falsely charged with arson, would seem to be open to very grave censure, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Dewan's future proceedings will be narrowly scrutinized.

14. *Chang Bhakhar.*—This remote State continued to be administered by Bhaya Bulbhadra Sing Deo. His conduct of affairs would seem to be satisfactory. The returns submitted by him call for no remarks.

15. The long and meritorious services of Colonel Dalton, the late Commissioner, have separately received a fitting acknowledgment. To Mr. Robinson, his successor, the thanks of Government are due for the report submitted by him.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.									
BENGAL.																									
Western Districts																									
1	Burdwan	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 8	16 8	14 12	10 12	17 0	16 0	11 12	...	...	...						
2	Bankoora	16 0	18 12	18 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	15 0	14 8	10 0	16 4	16 0	11 8	...	...	...						
3	Beerbhoom	21 0	21 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	9 12	19 8	20 0	10 0	...	...	...						
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 12	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...						
5	Hooghly	15 0	15 0	12 8	26 0 to 32 0	20 0 to 33 0	18 0 to 19 0	9 0	9 0	9 0 to 9 8	16 0	14 8 to 15 0	12 8 to 13 0	...	...	...						
6	Howrah	17 0	16 8	18 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...						
Central Districts																									
7	Calcutta	15 4	14 12	13 0	30 0	29 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	7 12	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...						
8	24-Pargunnahs	16 0 to 18 12	14 0 to 18 10	10 8 to 11 10	22 8 to 35 8	23 4 to 32 0	16 0 to 20 0	6 5 to 9 4	6 8 to 8 0	...	8 14	13 12	13 4	11 0								
9	Nuddea	16 13	16 13	12 5	32 0	32 0	20 0	13 5	13 5	9 8	16 0	14 8	10 5	...	...	...						
10	Jessore	18 4	17 12	12 4	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	10 0	18 0	17 0	19 4	...	...	...						
11	Moorshedabad	20 0	18 0	14 0	38 0 to 40 0	40 0	17 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	16 0	13 0	11 0	38 0	32 0	14 0							
12	Dinapore	18 8	18 8	12 0	18 8	18 0	11 0	19 0	17 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	12 12	...	...	...						
13	Maldah	22 0	21 0	15 0	45 0	45 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	10 0	20 0	18 8	12 0 to 13 8	30 0	30 0	14 0									
14	Rajshahye	18 0 to 18 12	18 12 to 20 10	12 12 to 13 8	37 8 to 37 8	37 8	18 0	13 8 to 18 12	13 8 to 15 0	8 0 to 8 4	20 0 to 21 0	17 4 to 18 12	13 8 to 16 8	...	...	...						
15	Rungpore	20 0	25 10	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	9 6	6 14	22 8	20 13	18 0	...	...	...						
16	Bogra	15 0	15 0	10 8	10 0	9 0	...	10 8	9 8	6 12	21 0	21 0	19 8	...	...	...						
17	Pubna	20 0	20 0	14 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	20 12	20 12	15 12	...	...	...						
18	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	...	...	...						
19	Julpigoree	13 8	13 7	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 3	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...						
Eastern Districts																									
20	Dacca	16 0	16 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	20 0	19 4	15 0	...	...	...						
21	Fareedpore*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	...	...	...						
23	Mymensingh	13 8	13 8	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 8	19 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...						

* Return not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, barley 35 seers, best rice 11-8 to 13 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 22 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 19 seers, barley 18 to 40 seers, best rice 12-8 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, maize 19 to 28 seers, and gram 15 to 19 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25-8 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 13 to 21-4 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, and gram 20-6 to 24 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, best rice 9 to 15-8 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, and gram 16 to 24 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow:—Common rice 12-4 to 16-8 seers, and gram 20 to 28-12 seers per rupee.

G In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 18 seers, best rice 11-8 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 11 to 23 seers per rupee.

Unmentioned Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 31st August 1875.

F SEER OF 80 TOLAS

HEAT MILL— HOLM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— KAGI OR MURWA, AND CHHENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
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H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18-8 to 23 seers, best rice 13 to 21 seers, common rice 18 to 24-8 seers, and gram 23 to 27 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 to 27 seers, best rice 13-5 to 18 seers, common rice 15-4 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 18 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6-8 to 12 seers, best rice 5 to 20 seers, common rice 10 to 24 seers, lesser millet 16 seers, maize 18 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 13-5 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13-2 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, and gram 8 to 13-3 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 17 to 19 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, and gram 20 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 14-4 to 18 seers, paddy 30 to 32 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

N In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 17-12 to 22-8 seers, and gram 12 to 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE B															BOLRUSH MILLER— CUMBOO. BAJEA.		
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.						Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			

Eastern Districts—(Contd.)

		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	
32	Tipperah	16	0	15	0	10	0	...	...	...	11	0	10	0	9	0	17	0	12	0	13	0
		O																				
33	Chittagong	12	0	13	0	12	0	...	...	...	14	0	15	0	12	0	17	0	19	0	17	4
		P																				
34	Noakholly ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	12	0	10	0	17	0	16	0	12	8
35	Chittagong Hill Tract ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	14	8	11	0	14	8	15	3	12	10
	Hill Tipperah	8	0	8	0	8	0	...	...	...	13	3	14	5	10	0	15	0	17	0	13	3

BEHAR.

26	Patna	24	0	23	0	17	0	34	0	33	0	19	12	11	0	11	8	12	0	24	0	24	0	17	0	...	...	...
		Q																												
27	Gya	25	0	25	0	11	8	36	0	37	8	16	8	11	0	11	0	7	8	22	0	21	8	11	0	...	...	...
		R																												
28	Shahabad	20	8	18	0	19	8	14	0	30	0	30	0	18	0	17	0	16	0	12	0	18	0	19	0	14	0
29	Durbhunga	19	4	19	11	12	4	28	9	29	8	18	4	16	0	16	6	10	8	17	8	18	9	12	0	...	...	...
		S																												
30	Mozufferpore	20	0	20	0	13	0	30	0	30	0	16	0	10	0	10	0	7	0	15	0	14	0	14	0	...	...	...
		T																												
31	Saru	21	0	21	0	15	0	33	0	32	0	19	8	9	0	9	0	7	4	21	0	21	0	13	8	...	...	...
32	Chumpanun	23	0	23	0	11	0	34	0	34	0	16	12	8	0	8	0	8	0	16	0	16	0	11	8	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	18	9	17	8	15	7	33	6	36	7	23	6	14	7	13	6	8	4	16	8	16	2	10	5	...	...	...
		U																												
34	Bhagulpore	17	0	16	6	15	2	24	0	37	14	21	7	16	7	16	6	10	1	18	15	18	15	12	0	...	...	...
35	Purneah	25	0	25	0	16	0	...	...	...	16	0	17	0	13	8	18	0	18	0	14	to 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		V																												
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	18	0	...	11	0	30	0	30	0	18	0	...	16	0	...	9	0	20	0	...	10	8	40	0	40	0	17

ORISSA.

37	Cuttack	21	0	19	11	15	12	...	...	...	13	2	14	7	18	6	19	0	19	11	26	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Pooros	15	12	15	12	14	7	...	...	...	15	12	15	12	17	1	21	0	21	0	22	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Balasore	17	0	16	0	11	0	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	16	0	25	0	23	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHOTA NAGPORE.

South-Western Frontier Agency.

40	Hazareebagh ...	...	...	...	19	0	20	0	10	8	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 25 & 0 \\ 30 & 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	30	0	14	0	12	0	12	0	8	8	18	12	19	0	14	0	...	...	...			
41	Lohardugga ...	...	...	...	20	0	19	0	12	0	28	0	28	0	17	0	19	0	19	0	17	12	22	0	22	0	20	0	...	...	...		
42	Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	18	0	18	0	11	0	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	12	0	24	0	24	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
					W						E																									
43	Manbhoom	16	8	16	8	11	8	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 16 & 0 \\ 30 & 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	16	0	16	0	16	0	13	0	13	0	9	0	19	0	18	0	13	0	E	16	0	16	0	17	0
											$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 16 & 0 \\ 30 & 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	to	to	to	to	28	0																			

Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 19 seers, and common rice 19 to 22 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 13 to 21 seers, and common rice 17 to 25 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 27 to 30 seers, barley 40 to 42-8 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, and gram 26-8 to 36-12 seers per rupee.
R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 25 seers, barley 32 to 36 seers, best rice 12 to 13 seers, common rice 10 to 20 seers, and gram 29 to 30 seers per rupee.
S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 22 seers, barley 16 to 33-8 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 15 to 21 seers and gram 20 to 29 seers per rupee.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different District of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 4th September 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Sept. 6,* '75	1.90	Rainfall at Bood-wood 2.86, Cutwa 85, Jehanabad .45, Raneegunge nil. Prospect of crops are very good, but more rain is said to be wanted in Jehanabad.
	2 Bankoora, " 4, "	.43	Little or no rain in most places. The <i>acous</i> , or early rice crop, is ripening. The <i>hemanto</i> , or late rice is doing well.
	3 Beerbhoom, " 4, "	1.54	Showery weather. State and prospects of the crops continue good.
	4 Midnapore, " 4, "	.02	Rainfall at Contai 1.23, at Tumlook 0.15, at Gurbetta 0.68. There are indications of a probable fall at the Sudder station. State and prospects of the crops are still very good. The break in the rains will do no harm, if it is not prolonged more than two or three days.
	5 Hooghly, " 4, "	.95	Rainfall at Mohanad 1.66, Chinsurah .62, Bansberiah .27, Dhoneakhally 1.56, Bullagore, 2.60, Serampore 1.65, Chunditollah 1.12, Huripal 1.88, Pandooa 1.21, and Kristonagore .17 inches. Weather very sunny and hot during first four days, then cloudy. Morning of the 3rd heavy clouds to the north-east, and a mist till late. At 9.15 four severe shocks of earthquake; trees, tanks, and buildings affected. Direction east to west. State and prospects of the crop are very good; insects attacking rice in places. General health not quite so good. A little small-pox still. Fever slightly on the increase.
	Howrah, " 4, "	.77	The weather has been much less wet. The prospects of the crops remain unchanged.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24-Pergha, Sept. 6,† '75	4.19	Weather very hot, with the exception of Sunday, when it rained almost without intermission. Prospects of the early and late rice are excellent. Maceration of jute has commenced. Fever increasing at Barripore. One case of cholera reported from Satkhara.
	7 Nuddea, " 4, "	.78	Slight but frequent showers. The harvest of the early rice is nearly over, and the outturn is very good, except in one or two comparatively small areas where floods have done harm. The late rice crop promises well at present. Prices are still high. A slight earthquake at 9.12 A.M. on the 3rd instant. There were three distinct shocks, lasting in all about half a minute.
	8 Jessore, " 4, "	.65	Cloudy weather; slight rain. Prospects of late rice are good throughout the district. A slight shock of earthquake on 3rd instant, about 9.20 A.M. Apparent direction south-east to north-west.
	9 Moorsshedabad, " 4, "	2.93	Weather hot at the beginning, but cooled down towards the end of the week. Rivers rapidly falling. <i>Hemanto</i> , or late rice seedlings, doing very well. Sugarcane in fair order. Fall in prices of rice throughout the district, except in thanas Huriharpara, Burwa, Kallyanganj, Gokarn, and Kandi, attributable to the falling of the rivers and to the harvesting of the early rice. The average price of common rice for the head-quarters sub-district is 18 seers in the rupee. A slight shock of earthquake from south to north at Sudder, and from east to west at Jungypore, on the morning of the 3rd instant, which lasted about two minutes. Health good.
RAJSHANKE DIVN.	10 Dinagepore, " 3, "	.96	Rain according to Magistrate's rain gauge 1.36. Rainfall in most stations fair. Great heat at head-quarters. <i>Bhados</i> 8 annas cut; said to be 12 annas crop. This excludes what was entirely destroyed by drought, say 6 annas. Nearly 14 annas <i>hemanto</i> planted, except in high lands, which, the Collector believes, refers to lands cultivated exceptionally last year. Jute 8 annas cut; a 12 annas outturn. Generally reports are favorable. Rice from 21 to 26, and even 30 seers per rupee. Much sickness (fever) at head-quarters.
	11 Maldah, " 4, "	1.38	Weather at first rainy, afterwards very warm. No change is reported in the condition of the early autumn rice, which is still being reaped. The later autumn rice has suffered most in the south of the district from submersion, but the floods are receding there. The late winter rice is being weeded and transplanted and promise well. Twenty-nine attacks of small-pox and four deaths from cholera were reported during the week. A slight shock of earthquake at about 8.40 A.M. on the 3rd instant.

* Telegram of the 6th September, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 6th September, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health & date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
Central Districts.— (Contd.)			
RAJSHAHY DIV.—(Contd.)	12 Rajshahye, Sept. 4, '75	1.65	There have been light showers all over the district during the week. On the 28th ultimo there was a heavy downpour throughout the district. Weather was very sultry at the time of report. A storm, with heavy rain, on the night of the 3rd instant. The harvesting of the early rice crop is nearly completed, and the outturn is estimated at about 12 annas of a full crop; towards the north the outturn is not quite so good. The transplanting of the <i>ropa dhan</i> is completed, and the plants are looking well. There is every reason to expect a full winter crop of rice as far as can be seen at present. There was an earthquake at about 9 A.M. of the 3rd instant. Four cases of cholera reported during the week; three recovered.
	13 Rungpore, „ 3, „	1.29	The week has been clear and hot. Heavy rain has fallen to the north during the week; at Bagdogra 6.71 inches. Transplantation of rice is proceeding on the high lands. More rain is wanted for the growing crops. The rainfall this year up to August has been very deficient—57 inches against 70. There was a shock of earthquake between 9 and 9½ A.M. of the 3rd instant.
	14 Bogra, „ 4, „	1.75	Weather hot, with scarce showers. Crops are all doing remarkably well. If everything goes well, the late rice crop should be a singularly good one. A slight shock of earthquake on the morning of the 3rd, at 9 o'clock.
	15 Pubna, „ 4, „	1.61	Weather clear and hot till the morning of report, when it became stormy. Harvesting of early rice is nearly over; the result is very fair. The state and prospects of the late rice are excellent. Shocks of earthquake at about 9.5 A.M. on the 3rd instant.
COOCH BEHAR DIV.	16 Darjeeling, „ 3, „	2.40	Very little rain, but a good deal of mist till the 2nd instant. Since then it has been very warm. In the hills, the early crops of rice, Indian-corn, and <i>murwa</i> millet, are being reaped on the low lands, and will give a fair yield; in the plains the <i>bhadoi</i> , or early rice, is being reaped with good results. There was a pretty smart shock of earthquake at 9.20 A.M. of the 3rd instant.
	17 Julpigoree ... ..	.....	Return not received.
	Cooch Behar, „ 2, „	7.27	Weather cloudy and rainy; several heavy showers during the week. The rain has very much improved the prospects of the late rice crop.
Eastern Districts.			
DACCA DIV.	18 Dacca, Sept. 6,* '75	1.25	Weather first hot, since then stormy. State of crops good. Several shocks of earthquake on the 3rd instant.
	19 Fureedpore, „ 4, „	2.62	Weather continues hot; a little rain during the week. The inundation has somewhat increased. The prospects of crops are in a promising condition as previously reported. General health good.
	20 Backergunge, „ 2, „	.11	All is well, save that there is a little cattle disease in thanas Barisal, Bowfal, Gulsakhali, and Baramuddi.
	21 Mymensingh, „ 3, „	.97	Weather generally fine and sunshiny at head-quarters, but ample showers in the Atten and Kishoregunge sub-divisions. Jute is being cut. This crop will be a short one. The very last of the late rice is being transplanted.
	22 Tipperah, „ 3, „	.09	Weather fine throughout the week; only a few showers. The crops are in good condition, except in the flooded tracts noticed last week. Those still continue under water. A slight shock of earthquake at 9.30 A.M. of the 3rd instant.
CHITTAGONG DIV.	23 Chittagong, „ 2, „	1.47	Weather very hot, steamy, and close. Reports from all parts, state the crops to be flourishing.
	24 Nonkholly, „ 2, „	1.61	Weather fair, but hot and close. The reaping of the early rice crops continues. Late rice plants are being vigorously transplanted.
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, Aug. 31, „	6.87	Occasional falls of rain during the whole week. The <i>joom</i> paddy crop is ripening here and there, and is being reaped in small quantities. Melons, cucumbers, &c., are brought for sale. Plough cultivators have resown parts of their lands.
	Hill Tipperah ... ..	.....	Return not received.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIV.	26 Patna, Sept. 6,* „	1.04	Weather muggy, with occasional showers. <i>Bhadoi</i> crops ready for harvesting; prospects of rice crops are favorable. Health generally good.
	27 Gya, „ 4, „	.95	Complaints of want of rain, except in Aurungabad sub-division, where 5.31 inches rain fell. Maximum reading of thermometer 93.5. State and prospects of crops continue favorable as yet. <i>Bhadoi</i> , or early crops, being reaped; outturn favorable. Cholera almost disappeared.
	28 Shahabad, „ 4, „	.34	Weather cloudy and hot. Prospects of crops still continue good. Rain, however, would prove very beneficial now in most places. In some parts of the district the rainfall is reported up to date as sufficient.

* Telegrams of the 6th September, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
PATNA DIV.—(Contd.)	29 Durbhunga, Sept. 4, '75	2.86	No rain during the last three days. The transplantation of rice has been put a stop to by the temporary cessation of the rains, and it is probable that the area of the crop will be less by about two annas than would otherwise have been the case; the season being now too far advanced for much more work to be done. <i>Murwa</i> millet and Indian-corn are yielding more than average crops, so far as reports at present received show.
	30 Mozufferpore, „ 4, „	2.75	Weather very hot. In the Sudder sub-division the rainfall during the week has done much good to the <i>bhadoi</i> crops and indigo second cuttings. In Hajeeport sub-division prospects of the crops are satisfactory, and the rainfall during the week has been 4.78. No report from Seetamurhee.
	31 Sarun, „ 4, „	1.41	Rainfall at Sewan 3.68 inches. Weather unsettled, with occasional and partial rain. Both east and west wind. There has been moderate rain all over the district, except within the jurisdiction of thana Pursa, in the Sudder sub-division. Prospects of the <i>bhadoi</i> crops continue favorable. The harvest has commenced. Transplanting of rice going on. More rain is wanted for the late rice. Consequent on the bursting of the Gunduck embankment, about 8,000 beghas of standing crops have been inundated in the Sewan sub-division.
	32 Chumparan, „ 3, „	1.17	The fall of rain has been general throughout the district, and has in most places been abundant; there are some few isolated spots where it seems to have been somewhat scanty. The prospects of the crops are generally most excellent. The fall of rain in the past week has removed all present apprehensions of a failure of the rice crop. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops are the best ever known in the district.
BHAGULPORE DIV.	33 Monghyr, „ 4, „	2.25	Seasonable weather. The rice prospects continue good generally. The <i>bhadoi</i> is fair, except on the lands subject to the Ganges flood, where a large proportion of the <i>bhadoi</i> crop has been lost, as previously reported.
	34 Bhagulpore, „ 6,* „	2.0	All prospects reported to be exceedingly good throughout the district except in the north-east corner, where rainfall has been rather short. General health very good. Cholera still exists in the town and in a few villages in the south, but is not increasing. Smart shock of earthquake on the 3rd instant.
	35 Purneah, „ 4, „	1.98	Seasonable weather. The early rice crop has been cut; the outturn has been good on the average a 13 anna crop. The Koosi floods have been very high, and done some damages.
	36 Sonthal Pergha, „ 4, „	3.64	Rainfall at Jamtara 2.58, Deoghur 2.25, Godda 4.64, Rajmehal 3.4. Much thunder and lightning and some wind in Dumka. <i>Janera</i> millet not good in Deoghur; called a 12 annas crop in the Rajmehal Damun. All other crops are very good; everywhere else fair. Cholera still in the Deoghur country.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	37 Cuttack, Aug. 28, „	2.14	Weather cloudy, but with very little rain, and occasional breaks of intense sunshine. The prospects of the crops are everywhere excellent, though they have been under water for a few days in certain places. Early rice crop is now ready, and promise a full outturn. Public health is not very good. Low fevers dengue, and a little cholera still about.
	38 Pooree, Sept. 2, „	3.4	Weather cloudy, with occasional slight rain. Rainfall at Khoordah 1.10 inches. The early rice is ripening, and also being reaped with a fair outturn. The late rice plants are being weeded and transplanted. More sunshine is needed to draw off the blight from the <i>sarad</i> crop in Khoordah. The prospects of the crop are generally fair.
	39 Balasore, „ 3, „	3.8	Rainfall at Bhudruck 2.51 inches. The early rice is being harvested, and the outturn is good. The late rice is a very promising crop. Cholera has at length disappeared altogether.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
40 Hazareenbagh, Sept. 3, '75	1.09	Seasonable weather. A few days of fine weather have benefited the millets very much, otherwise prospects are unchanged. Cholera abating.	
41 Lohardugga, „ 4, „	2.26	Fine weather. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops are being harvested; the outturn will be short owing to excessive rain. The early rice is being cut in some parts, and the crop will be a fair average one. The prospects of the late rice are excellent. Cholera still prevalent in Palamow.	
42 Singbhoom, „ 3, „	2.28	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of the crops are very favorable. Few cases of cholera in pergunnah Bamunghatty are still reported, but the rest of the district is healthy.	
43 Manbhoom, „ 4, „	2.84	Favorable weather. The reports are generally good. The Deputy Commissioner has heard of a blight called <i>bhepoo</i> , and has seen paddy suffering from it. It may be described as a withering away of the centre ear bearing shoot. Enquiries are being made about it, and it is believed that it will not much affect the harvest.	

* Telegram of the 6th September, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 7th September 1875.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 16th to 21st August 1875.	Rain from 22nd to 28th August 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	0.58	2.99	40.97	28th Aug.	
		Cutwa ...	0.87	1.52	50.51	ditto	
		Culina ...	1.78	5.08	42.76	ditto	
	Bood-bood ...	Bood-bood ...	0.34	4.24	32.21	ditto	
		Raneegunge ...	0.60	4.24	38.79	ditto	
		Jehanabad ...	0.24	2.91	32.78	ditto	
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...	3.19	8.92	46.14	ditto	
	Beerbhoom ...	Sooree ...	2.08	3.46	52.70	ditto	
		Hetampore ...	4.89	4.97	65.88	ditto	
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	1.22	0.70	43.85	ditto	
		Tumlook ...	1.35	4.58	45.60	ditto	
		Gurbeta ...	1.15	3.94	36.84	ditto	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Contai ...	2.29	7.13	43.05	ditto	
		Contai ...	2.08	8.07	49.47	ditto	
	Hooghly ...	Hooghly ...	1.49	3.01	45.92	ditto	
		Serampore ...	1.98	3.06	42.05	ditto	
	Howrah ...	Howrah ...	3.94	3.06	40.44	ditto	
		Mohestrakha ...	1.07	2.64	33.52	ditto	From 31st May 1875.
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24 Pargunnahs ...	Saugor Island ...	3.70	2.40	54.46	ditto	
		Calcutta ...	3.75	2.85	47.48	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	3.77	2.23	45.75	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail ...	3.64	2.22	45.35	ditto	
		Busseerhat ...	0.73	1.58	46.58	ditto	
		Barasat ...	2.54	4.62	52.31	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	3.63	3.70	53.08	ditto	
		Barriopore ...	1.97	1.72	46.67	ditto	
		Satkhira ...	1.29	2.84	57.44	ditto	
		Barrackpore ...	1.23	2.16	41.04	ditto	
		Dum-Dum ...	4.14	2.12	50.58	ditto	
		Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur ...	1.18	3.31	47.24	ditto
	Bongong ...		0.86	5.07	56.12	ditto	
	Meherpore ...		0.29	4.83	44.27	ditto	
	Chooadanga ...		0.47	2.20	41.40	ditto	
	Kooshtea ...		1.03	0.44	49.56	ditto	
	Ranaghat ...	Ranaghat ...	0.42	7.95	47.27	ditto	
		Jessore ...	Jessore ...	1.69	3.30	55.97	ditto
Narail ...			0.64	4.42	57.54	ditto	
Khoolna ...	0.55		6.70	54.45	ditto		
Jhenida ...	1.63		5.00	55.68	ditto		
Bagirhat ...	1.97		1.68	64.21	ditto		
Magoorah ...	0.56		4.44	57.06	ditto		
Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore ...	0.76	4.70	43.43	ditto		
	Rampore Haut ...	1.56	5.07	45.53	ditto		
	Lalbagh ...	0.77	5.23	44.77	ditto		
	Jungypore ...	1.68	4.86	33.97	ditto		
	Azingunge ...	1.19	5.00	39.01	ditto		
	Lalgolla ...	0.77	4.97	35.18	ditto		
Kandee ...	Kandee ...	1.53	3.28	44.09	ditto	From 14th March 1875.	
	Dinagopore ...	Dinagopore ...	0.44	2.68	37.91	ditto	
		Dinagopore ...					
Maldah ...	Maldah ...	1.05	3.71	46.11	ditto		
	Chanchal ...	0.47	9.34	53.53	ditto		
Rajshahye ...	Bauleah ...	0.83	3.12	38.63	ditto		
	Nattore ...	2.01	3.65	43.44	ditto		
Rungpore ...	Rungpore ...	0.86	8.67	55.97	ditto		
	Bhowanigunge ...	Not rec.	4.46	46.43	ditto	Not recorded from 15th to 21st August 1875.	
	Bhowanigunge ...					From 25th July 1875.	
Bogra ...	Kurigram ...	Nil	3.26	13.27	ditto		
	Bagdogra ...	0.44	4.54	17.19	ditto	Ditto ditto.	
Bogra ...	Bogra ...	0.44	5.76	47.65	ditto		
	Pubna ...	Pubna ...	0.94	11.43	41.91	ditto	
Serajgunj ...		Nil	9.70	49.63	ditto		
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	76.33	31st July		
	Darjeeling { Hospital	1.73	9.77	102.35	28th Aug.		
COOCH BEHAR.	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...	1.51	6.15	95.29	ditto	
		Boda ...	0.65	9.95	64.60	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	8.16	13.56	128.10	ditto	
	Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	8.61	Not rec.	116.06	21st Aug.		
	Titalya ...	8.83	7.79	80.30	28th Aug.		
Cooch Behar Tributary States ...	Cooch Behar ...	0.48	8.50	79.86	ditto		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 15th to 21st August 1875.	Rain from 22nd to 28th August 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL—(Continued.)								
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1875.			
	Dacca ...	Dacca ... { Telegraph Office ...	0·81	3·29	58·71	28th Aug.		
		Dacca ... { Hospital ...	0·65	Not rec.	52·91	21st Aug.		
		Moonshesgunge ...	0·77	ditto	45·98	ditto		
	Fureedpore ...	Manickgunge ...	0·25	ditto	49·02	ditto		
		Fureedpore ...	1·09	7·71	59·37	28th Aug.		
		Goalundo ...	1·73	4·78	55·98	ditto		
	Backergunge ...	Madaripore ...	1·57	3·38	55·47	ditto		
		Burrisal ...	0·90	2·00	57·37	ditto		
		Perozepore ...	1·50	3·18	67·51	ditto		
	Mymensingh ...	Patoakhally ...	2·84	0·63	103·21	ditto		
		Dowlutkhan ...	3·00	9·13	93·15	ditto		
		Mymensingh ...	1·02	4·37	66·31	ditto		
	CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	Jamulpore ...	0·54	5·27	62·64	ditto	
			Atia ...	0·22	8·30	63·04	ditto	
			Kishoregunge ...	1·06	6·47	75·49	ditto	
Chittagong ...		Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	1·70	15·00	126·30	ditto		
		Chittagong { Jail ...	0·44	13·09	118·24	ditto		
		Cox's Bazar ...	1·45	8·19	123·89	ditto		
Noakholly ...		Noakholly ...	2·63	8·47	108·52	ditto		
Tipperah ...		Comillah ...	0·73	5·96	83·28	ditto		
		Brahmunberiah ...	0·39	6·08	72·38	ditto		
Chittagong Hill Tracts		Rungamatee Hill ...	2·28	7·38	91·12	ditto		
Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah ...	0·17	9·23	92·82	ditto			
BEHAR.								
PATNA.	Patna ...	Patna ...	0·08	0·91	39·74	ditto		
		Behar ...	1·48	5·94	35·28	ditto		
		Barh ...	2·45	0·91	36·84	ditto		
		Dinapore ... { Jail ...	1·80	2·08	35·48	ditto		
			Dinapore ... { Cantonment ...	1·70	3·75	38·99	ditto	
	Gya ...	Gya ...	3·07	1·28	30·34	ditto		
		Nowadah ...	1·49	5·03	34·96	ditto		
		Arungabad ...	3·77	6·12	36·68	ditto		
		Jehanabad ...	0·85	1·38	29·14	ditto		
	Shahabad ...	Arrah ...	1·36	2·25	29·20	ditto		
		Sasseram ...	12·38	5·21	47·91	ditto		
		Buxar ...	3·11	3·97	37·13	ditto		
		Bhuboah ...	12·19	1·12	41·91	ditto		
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore ...	0·85	1·87	25·50	ditto		
		Hajeepore ...	1·82	3·17	48·17	ditto		
		Seetamurhee ...	0·30	1·50	23·40	ditto		
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga ...	2·85	2·10	36·70	ditto		
		Mudhoobunnee ...	1·03	3·34	31·55	ditto		
		Tajpore ...	0·28	2·90	36·66	ditto		
	Sarun ...	Chupra ...	0·78	1·28	26·98	ditto		
		Sewan ...	1·16	1·00	34·45	ditto		
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee ...	1·42	1·84	38·31	ditto		
		Bettiah ...	1·30	2·51	44·74	ditto		
	Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	0·92	5·58	40·78	ditto		
		Begoo Serai ...	0·73	3·21	37·97	ditto		
		Jamoece ...	2·49	5·13	40·71	ditto		
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	1·52	2·82	31·50	ditto		
		Scoopool ...	0·41	9·02	38·48	ditto		
		Muddchpoora ...	0·50	6·28	35·29	ditto		
		Banka ...	1·43	1·50	31·55	ditto		
		Sonburua ...	0·30	5·48	33·90	ditto		
	Purneah ...	Purneah ...	1·01	3·59	37·28	ditto		
		Kissengunge ...	1·19	6·14	48·59	ditto		
		Arraroah ...	0·28	4·54	43·60	ditto		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka ...	1·22	3·11	44·94	ditto		
		Rajmehal ...	0·30	7·90	34·46	ditto		
		Deoghur ...	0·31	Not rec.	31·04	21st Aug.	Not recorded from 1st to 7th August 1875.	
		Jamtara ...	Not rec.	2·65	38·30	28th Aug.	Not recorded from 15th to 21st August 1875.	
		Godda ...	0·98	1·19	27·85	ditto		

Division.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 15th to 21st August 1875.	Rain from 22nd to 28th August 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.	
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.		
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	1.40	2.30	54.50	28th Aug.	From 16th May 1875.	
		... { Hospital	1.67	2.18	62.00	ditto		
		Jajpore	0.80	4.15	46.05	ditto		
		Kendraparah	5.60	1.50	43.30	ditto		
		Jugutsaingpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	11.75	1st July		
	Pooree	False Point	5.35	0.10	67.15	28th Aug.		
		Pooree	2.20	1.26	33.62	ditto		
	Balasore	Khoordah	6.84	1.67	57.28	ditto		
		Balasore... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	2.88	2.27	37.05	ditto		
		... { Collector's Office	3.63	1.76	44.01	ditto		
		Bhuddruck	1.86	1.10	35.34	ditto		
		Jellasure	5.12	5.12	47.05	ditto		
	Cuttack Tributary	Sorah	2.79	4.83	41.98	ditto		
		Chandibally	1.62	0.10	44.58	ditto		
	Mehals	Sumbalpoore	7.79	0.75	48.76	ditto		
CHOTA NAGPORE.								
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.								
Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh...	{ Jail	0.73	1.42	37.07	ditto	Not recorded from 15th to 21st August 1875.	
		{ Dispensary	1.92	2.07	43.90	ditto		
	Pachumba	Not rec.	4.65	37.08	ditto			
Lohardugga	Ranchee	5.34	2.20	49.18	ditto			
	Palamow	1.70	1.23	34.39	ditto			
Singbhoom	Chybassa	2.64	2.13	51.25	ditto			
Maubhoom	Purulia	1.06	4.73	44.76	ditto			
	Govindpore	1.21	3.16	41.77	ditto			
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.								
Sylhet	Sylhet	6.65	11.02	161.87	ditto			
	Seebsaugor	8.93	Not rec.	81.67	21st Aug.			
Seebsaugor	Golaghat	2.65	ditto	64.17	ditto			
	Jorehaut	Not rec.	ditto	60.57	14th Aug.			
	Nazeerah	9.31	ditto	77.68	21st Aug.			
	Deopanie	7.86	ditto	67.80	ditto			
	Hattiepootee	7.74	ditto	73.25	ditto			
	Mazongah	6.55	ditto	69.07	ditto			
	Suntack	7.71	ditto	80.49	ditto			
	Cheridoo	10.46	ditto	87.51	ditto			
Benares	Benares	3.90	0.50	36.43	28th Aug.			
	Akyab	7.90	4.30	152.12	ditto			

CALCUTTA.
The 4th September 1875.

W. G. WILLSON.
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 29th August to 4th September 1875.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Aug. 29th	10	29.769	29.787	86.8	81.5	78	SSE	...	...	K, CK	
		16	29.641	29.659	90.5	82.5	69	SSW	...	...	K	
	30th	10	29.801	29.819	87.4	82.2	79	E	...	0.58	CK, K	
		16	29.681	29.699	85.5	81.0	81	S	...	...	K, K	
	31st	10	29.787	29.805	88.0	82.4	78	SE	...	...	K	scuds.
		16	29.665	29.683	85.5	82.0	85	S	...	...	S	
	Sept. 1st	10	29.750	29.768	86.4	82.0	81	S	...	0.19	K, C	
		16	29.613	29.631	90.5	82.4	69	S	...	...	K, C	
	2nd	10	29.687	29.705	86.5	81.5	79	WNW	...	0.07	K	
		16	29.572	29.590	85.4	81.8	85	N by E	...	0.04	K	
	3rd	10	29.638	29.656	86.3	82.3	83	E	...	...	S	
		16	29.544	29.562	90.0	81.5	74	SSE	...	...	C, K	
SALGAD ISLAND.	4th	10	29.644	29.662	85.5	80.5	79	SE	...	...	K, K	
		16	29.584	29.602	85.8	80.6	78	SSE	...	0.03	K, CK	
	Aug. 29th	10	29.759	29.765	87	81	76	SE	5.6	...	N	b, v
		16	29.656	29.662	87	81	76	SE	10.1	...	NN	b, v
	30th	10	29.795	29.801	87	81	76	SE	6.5	...	NN	b, v scuds.
		16	29.693	29.699	87	81	76	SE	12.5	...	NN	b, v scuds.
	31st	10	29.790	29.796	87	82	79	SE	5.2	0.10	NN	b, v, g
		16	29.678	29.684	88	82	76	S	8.8	...	NN	b, v
	Sept. 1st	10	29.754	29.760	86	81	79	SSW	6.6	...	NN	b, v
		16	29.628	29.634	88	81	72	S	6.0	...	NN	b, v
	2nd	10	29.697	29.703	86	81	79	WNW	1.0	...	NN	b, v
		16	29.576	29.582	81	80	95	NE	1.5	0.40	NN	b, v, g
CHITTAGONG.	3rd	10	29.648	29.654	86	82	76	E	2.4	...	NN	b, v, g
		16	29.565	29.571	85	82	87	ESE	4.9	0.20	NN	b, v, g scuds.
	4th	10	29.663	29.669	83	81	91	E	4.7	0.20	NN	o, m, d
		16	29.585	29.591	84	81	87	SE	20.0	0.20	N	m, o, p, scuds.
	Aug. 29th	10	29.705	29.797	84	80	83	SE	2.8	...	C, CS	
		16	29.605	29.697	87	80	72	N	2.0	...	KS, CS	
	30th	10	29.844	29.937	89	79	87	SE	3.3	...	KS	
		16	29.690	29.752	88	79	83	NNW	4.2	...	KS	g
	31st	10	29.734	29.826	85	81	83	WNW	2.9	0.30	C, KS	d, o, g
		16	29.653	29.745	84	80	83	NNW	9.7	...	K, KS	g
	Sept. 1st	10	29.753	29.845	85	81	83	NW	2.3	0.50	KS	v
		16	29.588	29.680	86	81	79	NW	3.8	...	CK, CS	
MADRAS.	2nd	10	29.628	29.718	85	81	88	NNE	5.0	0.10	CK, KS	r
		16	29.474	29.566	88	86	91	NNE	5.0	...	KS	v
	3rd	10	29.598	29.691	81	78	86	SSW	1.7	0.80	CS, CK	
		16	29.516	29.608	87	82	79	NW	19.3	...	KS, N	
	4th	10	29.713	29.805	84	78	75	SW	4.9	0.10	...	o
		16	29.628	29.721	81	78	86	E	8.6	0.60	KS	o
	Aug. 28th	10	29.757	29.787	79	75	82	W by S	6	0.39	...	cloudy.
		16	29.625	29.655	84	78	75	SW by W	3	...	...	cloudy.
	29th	10	29.760	29.790	79	75	82	NW by N	2	...	...	e
		16	29.640	29.670	82	77	78	E by S	4	...	...	e
	30th	10	29.793	29.823	87	77	61	W by S	10	0.09	...	cloudy.
		16	29.679	29.709	86	76	61	SE	9	...	...	c
CUTTACK.	31st	10	29.811	29.841	87	76	68	W by S	9	...	...	c
		16	29.693	29.723	92	77	48	SW	4	...	...	c
	Sept. 1st	10	29.786	29.816	85	75	60	W	10	...	...	e
		16	29.660	29.690	91	77	50	W	3	...	...	cloudy.
	2nd	10	29.766	29.796	90	77	53	W by N	14	0.01	...	c
		16	29.640	29.670	89	77	56	W by N	5	...	...	cloudy.
	3rd	10	29.743	29.773	82	74	66	W by S	8	...	...	o
		16	29.612	29.672	87	75	55	W by S	6	...	...	o
	20th	10	29.666	29.748	87	80	72	E NE	0.4	...	C, CK	
		16	29.554	29.636	85	79	75	E	3.8	...	CK, N	p
	30th	10	29.693	29.775	88	81	72	E	1.4	...	C, CK	
		16	29.571	29.653	87	80	72	SE	4.6	...	CK, N	
AKYAB.	31st	10	29.706	29.788	86	80	75	SSW	0.8	...	K, CK	
		16	29.582	29.665	82	78	82	SSW	2.2	0.30	CK, N	
	Sept. 1st	10	29.656	29.738	88	81	72	E	0.3	...	C, CK	p
		16	29.527	29.609	84	80	69	S	2.6	...	CK, KS, N	u
	2nd	10	29.604	29.686	88	80	69	NNE	0.6	...	C, CK	
		16	29.475	29.557	87	80	72	SE	3.0	...	CK, N	
	3rd	10	29.566	29.648	88	81	72	N	1.0	...	CK, N	
		16	29.460	29.542	84	80	83	E	3.7	0.80	CK, N, C	
	4th	10	29.543	29.625	85	80	79	NNE	2.4	0.50	KS, N	p
		16	29.445	29.528	82	79	87	NNE	6.5	...	N	p
	Aug. 29th	10	29.766	29.788	82	80	91	E	2.7	2.60	...	b
		16	29.672	29.693	85	81	83	SW	3.2	...	...	b
AKYAB.	30th	10	29.824	29.845	84	80	83	SE	2.8	1.00	...	b, l
		16	29.729	29.750	85	81	83	S	6.3	...	...	b
	31st	10	29.869	29.891	80	79	95	SE	3.4	0.80	...	b
		16	29.716	29.736	84	80	83	SW	3.3	...	...	b
	Sept. 1st	10	29.774	29.795	85	82	87	ESE	2.3	...	...	b
		16	29.645	29.667	82	80	91	N	3.3	...	...	b
	2nd	10	29.685	29.706	85	81	83	N	4.0	...	...	b
		16	29.583	29.584	84	81	87	SW	4.5	...	...	b
	3rd	10	29.692	29.713	85	80	79	SE	1.9	1.00	...	b
		16	29.633	29.655	80	79	95	S	7.1	0.10	...	r
	4th	10	29.810	29.832	82	80	91	SE	7.5	1.70	...	b, p
		16	29.717	29.738	83	80	87	S	5.0	0.60	...	r

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th September 1875.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st August 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Aug.	22nd	29.601	85.5	80.8	111.0	82.8	80.0	79.6	0.91	S & S by E	0.6	110.7	0.14	...	Cirri and cumuli. Rain at 11 A.M., 12, and 4½ P.M.
	23rd	582	86.0	79.0	...	82.3	80.5	79.2	.91	S	...	136.5	0.30	...	Overcast; cirrocumuli and strati. Rain from 8 to noon.
	24th	604	85.5	79.2	...	82.4	80.6	79.3	.91	S S W & W S W	1.2	178.3	0.57	(	Overcast. Thunder at 4½ and 5½ P.M. Rain at 8 A.M. and from 5½ to 10 P.M.
	25th	679	87.0	79.0	120.0	81.0	79.2	77.9	.91	S & Variable	...	82.4	0.66	...	Chiefly overcast. Thunder at 3½ P.M. Rain from 3 to 9 P.M.
	26th	676	87.4	76.0	141.8	81.0	78.6	76.9	.88	S E & E S E	...	78.7	0.56	...	Overcast; cumuli and strati. Thunder at 1 A.M. Rain from midnight to 4 A.M.
	27th	660	87.0	79.0	123.0	82.6	79.9	78.0	.86	S E & S	...	55.3	.....	...	Strati and cumuli. Sheet-lightning on Sat 1 A.M.
	28th	676	88.2	80.5	137.7	83.4	80.8	79.9	.87	S	1.0	118.4	0.62	...	Strati, cirri, and cumuli. Thunder at 3½ P.M. Sheet lightning on N. W. from 8 to 11 P.M. Rain at 10 A.M., 12, and 2½ P.M.
	29th	712	90.5	80.7	146.0	84.2	80.7	78.2	.83	S	...	88.6	0.58	...	Strati, cirro cumuli, cumuli and cirrostrati. Thunder and rain between 5 and 6 P.M. Lightning at 5½, 7½, and 8½ P.M.
	30th	743	90.5	81.4	153.5	84.5	81.1	78.7	.83	S E & S by E	...	92.0	.....	...	Cirrostrati, cumuli, and cirri. Sheet lightning at midnight, 1 A.M., and 10 P.M.
	31st	723	90.5	81.2	147.0	84.4	81.2	78.0	.85	S by E & S	...	86.7	0.19	●	Cirri, cumuli, and strati. Thunder, lightning and rain from 8½ to 9½ P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer, means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain-gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	13.6
The maximum temperature during the past ten days	...	90.5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	92.5
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0.88
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.85
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st	... { by lower rain-gauge	3.62
	... { by anemometer gauge	3.35
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	3.51
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st August	...	49.06
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	50.15

GOPEENATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 2nd September 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 21st August 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	26,916	16,241 11 3	1,488 16 5	95,518 30	28,092 0 11	2,575 2 1	4,063 18 6
Or per mile of railway	170	102 10 2	9 8 2	601 28	177 8 3	16 5 5	7 11 7
For previous 7 weeks of half-year...	200,078½	1,19,848 5 10	10,986 1 10	6,64,712 35	1,60,196 12 7	14,684 14 1	25,111 11 11
Total for 8 weeks ...	226,994½	1,36,090 1 1	12,474 18 3	7,59,931 25	1,88,288 13 6	17,259 10 2	29,734 14 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	24,404½	14,822 8 1	1,358 14 7	1,94,472 3	63,429 14 0	5,814 8 1	7,173 2 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	155	93 10 8	8 11 9	1,228 36	400 13 1	36 14 10	45 6 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	215,985	1,24,785 10 3	11,436 17 1	11,13,458 23	2,84,711 10 1	26,098 11 4	37,535 8 5

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th August 1875, on 223½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TOTAL TRAIN MILES.
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	4,650	7,684 11 3	704 8 8	28,014 20	7,548 11 0	691 19 3	1,396 7 11	{ 3,597 Coach- ing. 2,654 Mer- chandise.
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	34 5 6	3 8 0	.....	33 11 10	3 1 10	6 4 10	
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	27,883	70,019 11 3	6,418 9 5	2,40,032 10	64,749 5 0	5,935 7 1	12,353 16 6		48,410
Total for 8 weeks ...	32,533	77,704 6 6	7,122 18 1	2,68,646 30	72,298 0 0	6,627 6 4	13,750 4 5	54,601
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,220	7,748 6 3	710 5 4	20,705 0	2,052 10 0	243 3 2	953 8 6	{ 4,123 Coach- ing. 3,247 Mer- chandise.
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	34 10 1	3 3 6	.....	11 13 8	1 1 9	4 5 3	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	35,000	72,983 10 0	6,690 3 3	5,01,415 10	1,41,443 4 3	12,965 12 8	19,655 15 11		81,498

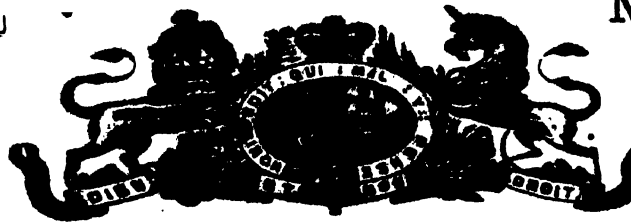
* Deducted miles 654 from Passengers, and added to Merchandise 654, on account of adjustment for W. E. 31st July 1875.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th August 1875, on 1,279½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week ...	96,311	1,03,971 12 6	9,530 14 11	6,04,807 30	2,42,759 9 6	22,252 19 3	31,788 14 2	{ 42,347 Coa- ching. 64,550½ M- chandise.
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	81 3 11	7 9 0	.....	189 11 1	17 7 9	24 16 9	
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	770,296½	9,06,365 3 0	83,083 9 6	45,83,845 0	18,78,237 9 3	1,72,176 7 3	2,55,259 16 9	
Total for 8 weeks ...	866,606½	10,10,336 15 6	92,614 4 5	51,88,652 30	21,21,047 2 9	1,94,129 6 6	2,87,043 10 11	7,50,107½
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	90,249	1,17,862 13 6	10,804 1 11	7,21,377 20	3,21,349 11 3	29,457 1 1	40,361 3 0	{ 4,13,640 Coach- ing. 64,990 Mer- chandise. 1,923 Return empty.
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	92 1 7	8 8 10	.....	251 1 8	23 0 4	31 9 2	
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	890,453	10,65,645 12 3	97,684 3 11	76,05,339 10	32,79,398 13 11	3,00,611 11 3	3,98,295 15 2	

* Added miles 1,012½ for Coaching and 8,618½ for Merchandise less included in W. E. 31st July 1875.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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ESTABLISHMENT OF AUTHORIZED LODGING-HOUSES FOR STUDENTS AT GOVERNMENT COLLEGES AND HIGHER ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 30th August 1875.

THERE is a matter subsidiary to higher education in regard to which the Government may possibly be able to render help to the students and their parents, and that is the establishing of "hostels," or lodging-houses, where the young men, while at the colleges, the high schools, and the zillah schools, may live under a certain degree of supervision.

2. I have frequently heard from the civil authorities, from the educational officers, and from native gentlemen, that parents find it difficult to place their sons, while at school or college, under proper care and tutelage. If the parents live at the place where the school or college is established, or if they can find relatives or friends on the spot to act as guardians, then they experience no difficulty. But it very often happens that the students have their parental homes at a distance, or have no friends or relatives on the spot; nevertheless they must attend school or college, and while there must live as they best can. Thus circumstanced they sometimes lodge miserably: as they live according to their own pleasure, they are exposed to temptation; and if they fall into habits alike injurious to their morals and their studies, there is hardly any room for surprise. These considerations do, as I understand, justly and naturally cause anxiety to many parents and guardians. The difficulty is, in many cases, inevitable, and is to some extent inherent in the nature of the case. If not combated it must in some degree be detrimental to the character of our higher education,

and to the disposition of the rising generation. My object is to consider whether Government cannot assist the parents in combating it.

3. Further, I imagine that if this difficulty could be satisfactorily overcome, the attendance at the higher schools and colleges would be increased; for it may well be that at present many parents or guardians are deterred from sending their sons or wards to schools or colleges at distant places.

4. The matter has, I understand, been long under consideration in Bengal. For this reason hostels, or lodging-houses, have been established near colleges at Calcutta, Dacca, and other places with partial or varying success, and at some of our normal schools with entire success. It seems to me reasonable that Government should encourage the formation of such institutions at all our principal schools and colleges, and should contribute something towards the cost of supervising such establishments, provided that all other charges were met by the parents and students.

5. There appears to be a consensus of opinion that lodging-houses might be advantageously established for such students. These institutions might be under the care of masters belonging to the Government colleges or schools, and selected on account of presumed fitness for such duty, and might be of two kinds, viz. (a) those in which the lodging-house master would be appointed by the boy's parent as guardian for the time; the master would then feed the boy and control him absolutely as if he were his own child: (b) those in which the lodging-house master would merely provide a lodging; this might be a house or a set of thatched huts, in which a limited number of boys might live together. They would arrange for their own food, and would be generally at liberty. The master would charge rent to each lodger, would exercise only a general supervision, but would expel any lodger who seriously misbehaved. The lodgers would live more cheaply and comfortably than in stray lodgings: they would work with less interruption; and though there would not be an absolute restraint on them, yet they would be free from immediate temptation to vice, and live on the whole more steadily than the stray lodgers.

6. The idea of the scheme is not, as a primary object, to introduce a more expensive or civilized way of living among the boys, nor to induce them to adopt a style beyond their ordinary means or usual prospects, but by Government aid to enable the authorized lodging-house masters to bring the boys and young men under control. Under this scheme, however, in large places like Dacca or Calcutta, enterprising college masters might be permitted to open a more expensive higher class house suitable for the sons of richer parents.

7. According to this principle, I would propose to authorize the heads of Government colleges, of high schools, and of zillah schools, to establish lodging-houses, and to appoint some of the native masters to supervise them. Each person so appointed might receive from Government (in addition to his pay) a certain rate per mensem for each student so living with him, of which a part would be for the master's trouble, and a part to help him in providing lodging, provided that no person should receive more than fifty rupees a month from Government on this account. It would be understood that more than one or several hostels, or lodging-houses, might be conveniently attached to each school or college. The masters wishing, with the sanction of their superiors, to establish such institutions, would submit their terms to the head of the school or college, which, if approved by him, would be notified to all concerned. The principals of the colleges, the head-masters of the schools, and the district committees, would be expected to exercise a general supervision, so as to make the hostels, or lodging-houses, as worthy as possible of the confidence of the students, and of their parents or guardians.

8. There remains the determination of the rate of head-money which Government might undertake to pay under the plan just described, which would of course mainly depend on financial considerations. The first point is the probable number of youths for whom head-money would have to be given. In 1874 the number of students at Government colleges and higher English schools stood thus:—

Government colleges	...	...	...	808
Ditto higher English schools	...	...	...	10,776
Total				11,579

It is difficult to anticipate what portion of this number will elect to live at these lodging-houses; perhaps one-third, or 3,860, might so elect. If head-money at the rate of four annas per mensem were allowed on this number, the cost would be Rs. 965 per mensem, or Rs. 11,580 per annum; or, if at the rate of eight annas, then Rs. 1,930 per mensem, or Rs. 23,160 per annum.

9. It would be necessary to determine a total limit of cost. I would fix that at Rs. 15,000 in all for one year experimentally, and I would leave it to the Director of Public Instruction to consider and settle the details of the rates of head-money, provided that in no case should the rate be more than eight annas or less than four. The Director might see fit to graduate the rates according to the classes: a better rate might be allowed for the collegiate classes, and a lesser rate to the other classes. I would also leave it to the Director to settle the allotments to the several Government colleges and schools out of the aggregate allowance of Rs. 15,000.

10. I desire that a copy of this Minute be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for report after consulting his European and native officers and other native gentlemen, as he may deem desirable; and his report will be awaited by Government before any orders are issued on the subject.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

ADDITIONAL COLLEGES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 30th August 1875.

HAVING carefully considered the existing provision for the highest sort of education in the provinces under the Government of Bengal, with a view to ascertaining whether anything remains at present to be done in this direction, I desire to record the following observations and proposals.

2. It were perhaps superfluous to repeat what has been stated on previous occasions, to the effect that the great attention which is being paid to primary education is in no wise antagonistic to higher education. Much as the Government of Bengal may be convinced of the need of extending and elevating primary education, it is equally convinced of the need of extending and elevating high education also. Much as high education may have established itself in Bengal, it has not spread itself nearly enough. Superior as the "high" education may be to anything which existed in former times, it is yet far from being high enough, and ought, if possible, to be rendered higher still. The best informed Bengalees will probably admit that high education in Bengal, greatly as it may have advanced, needs much further progress both as regards quality and quantity.

3. While a share of the State resources available for educational purposes is allowed to primary education, it is well that a share should continue to be allowed to high education also, in order to set before the people an example of what may be attained in this most important respect.

4. At the present time collegiate establishments supply the means of attaining this higher education, and my object in this Minute is to consider the adequacy or otherwise of this provision in the several parts of the country.

5. It must be admitted that Central and Eastern Bengal, comprising the Presidency, the Burdwan, and the Dacca Divisions, are well supplied with colleges. The colleges at the Presidency, at Hooghly, and at Dacca, have a supervising and teaching staff quite strong enough for the numbers that attend the higher classes; the only *desideratum* being this, that much larger numbers should study for the First Arts examination and University degrees. The colleges at Kishnagurh and Berhampore were for divers reasons, among which was the paucity of higher students, reduced from the rank of full colleges to a rank corresponding to that of high schools: that is to say, the teaching for University degrees was discontinued, that for the First Arts examination only being maintained. Those interested in the Kishnagurh College asked for its restoration to its former status. It was suggested to them that there might be some hope of this if a certain sum of money were raised by private munificence: this has now been arranged, and I propose to take the restoration into consideration. Whether the friends of the Berhampore College, if they desire to see that institution restored to its former status, will make any similar effort

remains to be seen. If they can do so with any chance of success, especially as regards producing a sufficient number of students, the same measure will be meted out to them as to the Kishnagurh community. The Midnapore High School has made a fair beginning, but I hope that it will be regarded only as a preparatory institution for the colleges, as the First Arts standard, up to which it teaches, does not constitute a University degree, but is only a step towards such degree.

6. For the province of Behar, including the Patna and the Bhagulpore Divisions, there is the Patna College, well established with an efficient staff. The numbers in its higher classes are small, as compared with the wealth and population of the province. According to the ratio existing in Central and Eastern Bengal, we might expect to see more than one college in Behar, at some such place as Bhagulpore. But at present there does not appear to be any demand for such additional college; and the facilities for communication by railway between the districts round Bhagulpore and the districts round Patna are very great.

7. Hitherto there has been no college established in Orissa, and during my visit to that province complaints were made that if Gorya young men passed the First Arts examination of the University, they could not prosecute their studies for a degree without proceeding to Bengal. Having signified my willingness to propose the conversion of the Cuttack High School into a college, provided that a certain sum could be raised by private subscription, I have been glad to learn that the amount required is likely to be raised.

8. There remain the large tracts of Northern Bengal, of Chutia Nagpore, and of Chittagong, for which no sort of collegiate provision exists at present.

9. Northern Bengal comprises the new division of Rajshahye-cum-Cooch Behar, and the districts of Rungpore, Dinagepore, Bogra, Pubna, Rajshahye, Maldah, Julpigoree, Darjeeling, and the State of Cooch Behar—an area of 20,671 square miles, and a population of 8,585,054 souls. Rungpore is one of the most rapidly advancing districts in Bengal. Dinagepore is also a very fine district, with a large and rapidly developing trade. A railway is being constructed from one end to the other of this territory, and will promote the civilization of the country in numberless ways. We ought, therefore, by high education, to prepare the people to make due use of these advantages. The number of scholars at its schools may be thus stated for 1873-74:—

Upper	...	...	...	...	...	2,625
Middle	...	...	...	...	...	12,316
Primary	...	...	...	...	...	45,724
Total						60,724

In respect to high education, this tract is considerably behind Central and Eastern Bengal. It is often difficult to find natives of this region sufficiently educated for the higher posts for which they would otherwise be eligible. Through the munificence of a native gentleman (Baboo Hara Nath Roy), who gave a sum, as an endowment, sufficient to produce Rs. 5,000 per annum, there is now a high school at Rajshahye teaching up to the First Arts standard, which is accommodated in a good structure. Established a year and a half ago, it has not succeeded in passing students through the First Arts examination, but it has already attracted a goodly number of students, there being some twenty in the first and second-year classes. It might be encouraged to attempt a further advance, and to produce students for the University degrees. In other words, whereas it now has classes for the first and second years of the University course, it might have classes for the third and fourth years. For making a trial in this direction, an expenditure of Rs. 4,000 would be required for one year, and Rs. 9,000 for the following year—in all Rs. 13,000 in the two years. After that, the expenditure would be Rs. 9,000 per annum; but the continuance of the experiment would doubtless depend on the success attained in the two first years as above described. The cost is put down at the lowest amount, and allows only for native professors being appointed. I would propose to offer to the people at Rajshahye to carry out the experiment, provided that at least eight students were produced for the third-year class, and that one-third of the above cost, say Rs. 4,500, were provided by fees and private subscription, leaving Rs. 8,500 to

be defrayed by Government. If the people of Rajshahye should wish to see a larger expenditure incurred,—for example, if they desired that European professors should be employed, it would be for them to consider the raising of the additional funds that would be necessary, the State outlay being limited to the Rs. 8,500 above set down.

10. Similarly, I would propose to the people of Rungpore to convert the zillah school there into a high school, provided that at least six students were produced for the first-year class, and that one-third of the cost were provided by fees and private subscription. The lowest charge for salaries of teachers for the First Arts examination for two years would amount to Rs. 7,500 in all; the one-third to be defrayed by private resources would be Rs. 2,500, leaving Rs. 5,000 to be defrayed by the State. These two years, then, would be devoted to the first and second year's course necessary for the First Arts examination. If a fair number of students should pass that examination, there would be occasion for proposing the establishment of third and fourth-year classes in order that students might prosecute their studies for University degrees. Requests have sometimes been made for establishing a college at Rungpore. I quite recognize the desirability of such an institution, and accordingly I propose to take the preliminary measure, namely the establishment of a high school. Upon the success of this measure the establishing of a college in future will depend.

11. The Chutia Nagpore province has an area of 43,712 square miles, and a population of 3,825,571 souls. The total number of scholars at the schools may be thus stated (1873-74):—

Higher ...	...	...	697
Middle ...	...	...	2,698
Primary ...	...	...	14,670
Total			18,065

From this, however, there should be excluded the Manbhoom district, which is mainly Bengalee-speaking, and for educational purposes may be regarded as Bengalee. After this deduction, the area of the province is 38,791 square miles, and the population 2,830,001 souls, and the number of scholars at its schools may be thus stated:—

Higher ...	...	...	492
Middle ...	...	...	1,962
Primary ...	...	...	10,161
Total			12,615

In all these schools Hindi is the vernacular taught.

12. High education is very backward in the Chutia Nagpore Province Proper. Hardly ever has any native of that province passed the First Arts examination or taken a University degree, and it is notoriously difficult to find natives of that province sufficiently educated for the higher posts for which they might otherwise be eligible. The several missions, which largely undertake the work of educating the various tribes included under the common designation of Kol, carry some selected boys to the standard of higher education, and these only for missionary purposes—at least such I understand to be the case. I do not gather from the educational report that they avail themselves of the Government open scholarships or of the University examinations. It is specially important that the more intelligent boys of the Kol tribe should be encouraged to undertake a higher range of studies than at present. I would propose to raise the zillah school at Ranchee to the status of a high school, at the cost of Rs. 7,500 for the two years, provided that at least six students were forthcoming for the first-year class, of whom four at least must be natives of the Chutia Nagpore Province, and that one-third of the expense, that is Rs. 2,500, were contributed by fees and private subscription. I would invite the attention of the several missions to this offer. I am far from sure that the state of education in the province will enable the local authorities to accept it.

13. The district of Chittagong is honourably distinguished by the very large attendance at its primary and vernacular schools. The area and

population of the newly revised division of Chittagong, with Noakholly and the Hill States, may be thus stated :—

	Square miles.	Souls.
	11,156	1,910,943
The scholars at the schools may be thus stated (1873-74) :—		
Higher	...	530
Middle	...	2,828
Primary	...	10,258
Total	...	13,616

But the progress in the higher education is deficient. Some time ago an attempt was made to raise the zillah school at Chittagong into a high school, but it afterwards failed. The experiment, however, was undertaken at a lesser cost than is usual in such cases. During my visit there some complaint was made that if a Chittagong youth desires to study for a University degree, he must either cross the sea to Calcutta, or travel up river to Dacca. I would now propose to the people of Chittagong that another trial be made to raise the zillah school to a high school, at a cost of Rs. 7,500 for the two years, provided that six students were forthcoming for the first-year class, and that one-third of the cost, that is Rs. 2,500, were contributed by fees and private subscription. The friends and supporters of the school would have to be consulted as to the teachers to be appointed to the first and second-year classes.

14. The financial effect of the new proposals, if these were to be accepted and sanctioned, may be stated thus :—

Expenditure during two years to be incurred at—

Place.	By Government.	From private resources.	Total.
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Rajshahye ...	8,500	4,500	13,000
Rungpore ...	5,000	2,500	7,500
Ranchee ...	5,000	2,500	7,500
Chittagong ...	5,000	2,500	7,500
	23,500	12,000	35,500

It will be understood that if any extra accommodation of a temporary character were needed (and it would be but slight), it must be provided by private resources.

15. If these several things were undertaken, we should have attempted all that can at present be suggested for providing additional institutions for high education. In making these suggestions, I am actuated by the consideration that although the system of scholarships does enable students to resort to distant colleges for prosecuting their studies, yet there are very many students who do not obtain scholarships, and cannot manage to proceed long distances for the sake of collegiate education. For this comparatively numerous class of students it is important to have colleges or high schools within easier reach of their homes. They cannot, or will not, prosecute their University studies far away from their native districts, and there is fear that if they cannot find colleges near at hand, they will not study at all. If it be (as I conceive it is) very desirable to diffuse high education more than it is now diffused, then the founding and maintaining of college classes in the interior of the country is essential.

16. It is well that in all proposals for founding additional colleges and high schools appeals should be made to the munificence of the native gentry, who themselves possess high education worthy of their station, and who may be expected to aid in the extension elsewhere of those advantages which they themselves are so fortunate as to enjoy. I am sanguine that such appeals will seldom be made in vain.

17. I request that the Director of Public Instruction will arrange with the several Divisional Commissioners for communicating the substance of this Minute to those concerned, and will obtain reports of the result, and submit them, with his own observations, to Government.

RICHARD TEMPLE,

COMMUNICATIONS WITH DOOBREE, ON THE BRAHMAPOOTRA, THE
POINT OF EMBARKATION FOR EMIGRANTS FROM
BENGAL TO ASSAM.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 24th August 1875.

MUCH correspondence and some discussion having within the last year or so arisen in regard to Doobree, on the Brahmapootra, I took occasion during my recent tour in Eastern Bengal to visit the place, and to examine all collateral questions relating to it. I now desire to record the result of those observations.

2. Doobree is situated on the right bank of the Brahmapootra, near the meeting of the boundaries of the Rungpore district of Bengal and the Goalpara district of Assam. It is in the Goalpara jurisdiction. The cropping out of some rocks at this point renders the place one of the few permanent positions on the bank of the river in this part of its course. Here converge the two main lines of emigration from Bengal towards Assam; one the Northern Bengal line, the other the North-Eastern Bengal line.

3. Some of the Calcutta firms (European) interested in emigration to Assam, and some of the tea-planters of Assam, have desired that their emigrants should be embarked on board the river-steamers from Doobree, instead of from Goalundo, as heretofore; the object partly being to save the river voyage in the lower Brahmapootra and the journey through Lower Bengal, which have often proved detrimental to the health of the emigrants. The requisite arrangements with this view have been completed by the Government of Bengal in the Emigration Department. A depôt has been established. And already during the last open season (1875) between 2,000 and 3,000 emigrants have been embarked from Doobree, apparently to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned. It is understood that probably a larger number will be embarked as soon as the season shall open again, that is, in the ensuing winter and spring.

4. The civil officer on the spot, and the Assam officers generally, seemed to be quite satisfied with the arrangements which have been made, and which will, I believe, work advantageously to the true interests of emigration. The civil officer has been vested with the requisite powers as a Superintendent of Emigration, for which duty he is quite competent. The medical inspection is at present done by the Civil Surgeon of Goalpara. But as his station, Goalpara, is some way off, it is probable that if embarkation at this point shall increase, a special and separate medical officer will have to be appointed, at least during the busy season.

5. This plan, however, renders necessary a considerable change respecting the route to be taken by the emigrants on leaving their homes. At the present time these emigrants come from the Chota Nagpore province on the western frontier of Bengal, or from the valley of the Ganges between Rajmehal and Buxar. Heretofore they have been chiefly (though not entirely) engaged as emigrants by agency firms (European) in Calcutta, acting on behalf of the tea-planters in Assam, conveyed by rail to Calcutta, thence to Goalundo, where they embarked on steamers for Assam. By these means a long land journey on foot was saved to them. On the other hand, their health often suffered from the climate in Lower Bengal and from the river voyage. Now, however, a portion of the emigrants are marched from their homes in the west across the hills to Rajmehal on the Ganges; then crossing that river, they pass through Maldah, Dinagepore, Rungpore, and so to Doobree, where they embark as already explained. It is believed that they thus pass through a line of country more suitable to their health, and that the march is congenial to their habits. Further, as they do not pass through Calcutta, the agency of Calcutta firms does not seem to be employed. They are engaged at their homes by native agents (called "Sirdars"), who come direct from the tea-planters in Assam. It is probable that this "Sirdaree" arrangement will prove more advantageous to the importers of labour into Assam than the Calcutta Agency system.

6. It is this line from Rajmehal through Maldah, Dinagepore, and Rungpore to Doobree, which constitutes the North-Eastern Bengal line, already mentioned in this Minute as one of the two lines which converge upon Doobree,

The length, Rajmehal to Doobree, is represented by 170 miles. It fortunately is a well established line for nearly (though not quite) all the way, and is indeed well known as the main land route for the transport of the Government grain to Northern Bengal during the late famine. As an unmetalled road, it is fairly well made all the way to Rungpore. Some of the smaller bridges are built; but not the larger bridges over the rivers. On these rivers, however, there are good ferries. The line is protected by police posts, which is a matter of some consequence if in future seasons this line is to be thronged by parties of emigrants. So far it is a good fair-weather marching road, which is perhaps all that is really required for this purpose. From Rungpore the road will be immediately made as far as the new sub-division of Kurigaon, a distance of 30 miles. There will then remain only 22 miles on to Doobree, of which 12 miles are in the Rungpore district (Bengal Government) and 10 miles in the Goalpara district (Assam Administration). The Bengal Government will of course make the piece of 12 miles to its own frontier, and the Chief Commissioner of Assam has asked me to make the remainder, 10 miles, which I have consented to do.

It may be said on the whole, then, that this line is in a forward and promising state.

7. Next, there is the other of the two converging lines already mentioned, called the Northern Bengal line. This may be said to start from Mudhoobunnee in North East Tirhoot; then it passes through the Soopool tract (North Bhagulpore), and crosses the river Koossee at Nathpore; then it skirts the northern part of the Purnea district just south of the Nepal frontier, crosses the Darjeeling Trunk Road near Titalya, and passes on to Cooch Behar, and so to Doobree. From Mudhoobunnee to Titalya the earth-work of this line was very well made as a relief work during the late famine. Some lesser bridges and masonry works have yet to be done; they will be undertaken. From a point near Titalya the section to Cooch Behar will be immediately undertaken by the Cooch Behar State. The remaining section from Cooch Behar to Doobree is already made, save at the larger streams, where ferries are efficiently maintained.

8. When this line was first projected, it was hoped that emigrants would be passing by this route from North Behar to Assam. This hope has not yet been realized, and there is no immediate prospect of a tide of emigration setting this way. The importance, however, of inducing surplus population in North Behar to resort to Assam is great, and the subject will not be lost sight of. On the other hand, there is very much migration of a temporary character from Behar to North Bengal (people coming for the working season and then going back), and also some permanent emigration to the northern frontier of Bengal; and for all these purposes the line will be very useful. Although not useful at present for emigration to Assam, this road will be very beneficial to Northern Bengal.

9. The attention of the Commissioners of the Patna, the Bhagulpore, and the Rajshahye—Cooch Behar divisions will be immediately drawn to the considerations advanced in this Minute, and they will be requested to do all in their power for completing the communications leading to Doobree, and for promoting the cause of emigration towards Assam.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 491.

The 14th September 1875.

Notification.—The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, relative to the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the District Road Fund for the *second* quarter of the cess year 1874-75, is published for general information :—

No. 4413.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the Public Works Department (Local—Accounts), under date the 8th September 1875.

Read memorandum from the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, No. 11673 of 27th ultimo, submitting an abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees for the quarter ending 31st March 1875.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the District Road Fund for the second quarter of the current cess year (1874-75), as submitted by the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also, that a copy of this Resolution, as well as of the abstract referred to, be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial Department for information. Also, that copies of each be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions, to all Superintending Engineers of Circles in Bengal, to the Accountant-General of Bengal, and to the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Captain, M. S. C.,*

*Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept.*

DISTRICT

*Quarterly Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several
Ending 31st*

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Balance on 31st December 1874.	REVENUE UNDER ROAD CESS ACT OF 1871.						Road cess leviable otherwise than under the District Road Cess Act.	RECEIPTS FROM	
		Cess on lands.	Cess on houses.	Cess on mines and railways.	Fines.	Total.	Road Tolls.		Ferry Tolls.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Burdwan	6,478 5 5	350 7 6	.....	.....	.....	350 7 6	121 0 4	1,424 0 9	1,530 0 3
Bankoora	Cr. 49,590 14 11	4,313 4 11	.....	.....	.....	4,313 4 11	46 4 4	449 0 0	.....
Beerbhoom	Cr. 9,350 8 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 7 6	2,251 9 0	174 12 0
Midnapore	2,216 6 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	789 10 8	1,333 2 0	298 8 0
Hooghly	8,311 4 3	1,194 10 7	.....	.....	.....	1,194 10 7	125 15 5	1,190 1 2	410 4 0
24-Pergunnahs	41,202 12 10	49,865 7 3	335 0 0	.....	.....	50,200 7 3	226 8 9	3,782 10 5	4,982 6 0
Nuddea	Cr. 44,741 13 2	29,848 0 2	1,019 12 0	.....	.....	30,867 12 2	93 7 10	1,488 2 0	8,288 6 0
Jessore	20,228 9 10	41,552 12 5	1,283 8 0	.....	2 0 0	45,838 4 5	291 11 11	.....	2,037 2 10
Moorshedabad	442 11 5	25,904 1 2	1,251 8 0	.....	.....	27,215 9 2	185 5 1	296 8 6	1,315 12 0
Dinapore	Cr. 93,682 5 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290 0 0
Maldah	7,757 2 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117 13 6	.....	2,522 0 0
Rajshahye	1,07,713 3 2	20,320 15 7	385 11 3	.....	.....	20,712 10 10	24 9 0	5 0 0	2,148 4 5
Rungpore	Cr. 1,51,506 10 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....	3,764 9 0
Bogra	Cr. 1,25,216 13 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 2 0	.....	902 11 11
Pubna	8,075 1 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85 10 6	.....	40 8 0
Julpigoree	Cr. 9,482 1 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 8 0
Dacca	18,791 0 11	27,546 0 7	657 10 9	189 0 0	.....	28,383 11 4	521 5 8	.....	5,137 12 0
Fureedpore	9,889 1 4	14,519 4 1	576 6 0	112 14 0	.....	15,208 8 1	16 14 8	.....	315 8 0
Backergunge	3,345 11 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,439 7 6	.....	1,287 8 0
Chittagong	27,646 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107 5 0	.....	1,169 14 0
Noakholly	4,700 15 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	932 10 6	170 1 3	1,073 3 9
Tipperah	8,880 2 1	41,120 2 0	325 12 0	.....	.....	41,445 14 0	10 12 11	.....	428 0 0
Patna	11,750 6 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	527 13 6	2,356 4 0	10,543 10 10
Gya	65,017 2 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375 9 0	2,505 0 0	62 8 0
Shahabad	Cr. 31,656 8 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,655 2 11	.....	2,954 11 4
Tirhoot	Cr. 10,66,662 10 8*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158 7 1	.....	64,008 14 5
Sarun	Cr. 13,14,144 7 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 3 1	225 0 0	10,638 7 6
Chumparun	1,97,525 3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 8 6	63 4 0	19,583 6 2
Monghyr	16,793 12 8	16,751 3 4	673 13 0	.....	.....	17,425 0 4	.....	2,250 3 5	3,564 4 10
Bhugulpore	Cr. 65,308 14 2	20,833 10 11	.....	.....	.....	20,833 10 11	224 2 0	.....	4,105 0 0
Purneah	Cr. 39,971 13 0	22,197 5 5	231 12 0	.....	.....	22,429 1 5	28 4 6	.....	441 12 0
Cuttack	30,911 4 11	2,104 13 5	355 2 0	.....	.....	2,549 15 5	.....	.....	1,850 7 9
Poorce	15,196 10 5	1,947 4 5	.....	.....	.....	1,947 4 5	.....	.....	.....
Balasore	391 2 11	1,826 4 5	37 4 0	.....	.....	1,863 8 5	.....	.....	303 12 0
Hazareebagh	Cr. 20,385 2 1	9,696 5 10	835 8 0	552 6 3	1 8 0	11,085 12 1	.....	.....	.....
Lohardugga	21,238 9 5	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0	236 7 2	.....	300 0 0
Manbhoom	Cr. 19,092 0 11	1,716 0 9	.....	.....	.....	1,716 0 9	.....	.....	.....
Total	Cr. 26,09,337 13 3	3,36,764 2 9	7,968 11 0	552 6 3	316 6 0	3,45,601 10 0	14,556 12 19	19,840 14 6	1,38,675 9 9	
Darjeeling	2,959 15 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	421 0 0
Mymensing	Cr. 6,738 12 8	.....	.....	.....	105 0 0	105 0 0	134 5 9	.....	1,147 8 0
Chittagong Hill Tracts	14,404 15 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonthal Pergunnahs	48,347 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0
Singbhoom	2,818 11 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	61,882 6 5	.....	.....	.....	105 0 0	105 0 0	134 5 9	.....	1,768 8 0
GRAND TOTAL	Cr. 26,47,455 6 10	3,36,764 2 9	7,968 11 0	552 6 3	421 6 0	3,45,706 10 0	14,691 2 1	19,849 14 6	1,40,444 1 9	

Of the total outlay on Works and Repairs, or Rs. 7,83,383, the portion
* Balance on 30th September 1874.

ROAD FUND.

District Road Committees for the 2nd Quarter of the Cess Year 1874-75.

March 1875.

PTS.

COLLS.		Grant-in-aid from Provincial Reserve Fund.	Sales of Produce and Stores.	Fines and Refunds.	Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Total, including balances.	Outlay.	Balance on 31st Mar. 1875.
River or Canal Tolls.	Total.								
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
.....	2,954 1 0	12,500 0 0	178 11 3	.....	25 0 0	16,129 4 1	22,805 9 6	17,348 9 3	5,257 0 3
.....	440 0 0	.....	72 11 3	.....	.....	4,881 4 6	Cr. 44,715 10 5	6,401 4 0	Cr. 51,116 14 5
.....	2,428 5 0	7,500 0 0	332 0 9	.....	15 0 0	10,283 13 8	933 4 8	66,713 3 8	Cr. 65,779 15 0
.....	1,631 10 0	15,000 0 0	45 6 0	.....	5,260 0 0	22,726 10 8	24,943 1 3	7,858 3 2	17,084 14 1
.....	1,600 5 2	.....	38 8 3	.....	1 0 0	2,960 7 5	11,271 11 8	7,672 0 0	3,599 11 8
.....	8,705 0 5	.....	98 11 0	.....	.....	59,288 11 5	1,00,491 8 9	12,782 9 11	87,708 14 4
.....	9,776 8 0	.....	.....	2 9 3	158 3 0	40,898 8 3	Cr. 3,843 4 11	44,166 0 3	Cr. 48,009 5 2
.....	2,037 2 10	.....	.....	.....	107 3 0	48,364 6 2	68,593 0 0	19,169 2 9	49,433 13 3
.....	1,612 4 6	.....	200 8 9	40 1 4	45 0 0	29,298 12 10	29,741 8 3	23,693 15 10	6,047 8 5
.....	200 0 0	12,500 0 0	1 4 0	3 4 0	508 1 10	13,302 9 10	Cr. 80,379 11 4	12,271 11 6	Cr. 92,651 6 10
.....	2,522 0 0	2,500 0 0	.....	3 14 6	26 0 0	5,169 12 0	12,926 14 8	1,998 8 11	10,933 5 9
.....	2,453 4 5	.....	.....	.....	88 2 0	23,276 10 3	1,30,969 13 5	7,499 12 10	1,23,490 0 7
.....	3,764 9 0	5,000 0 0	1,124 3 4	.....	.....	9,889 12 4	Cr. 1,41,816 14 6	5,596 8 4	Cr. 1,47,213 6 10
.....	902 11 11	5,000 0 0	.....	206 6 0	.....	6,179 3 11	Cr. 1,19,037 9 11	38,835 3 2	Cr. 1,57,872 13 1
.....	40 8 0	7,500 0 0	.....	25 2 8	.....	7,991 5 2	15,676 6 6	9,768 7 0	5,917 15 6
.....	3 8 0	5,000 0 0	74 4 0	51 4 9	154 3 6	5,283 4 3	Cr. 4,178 13 6	301 3 7	Cr. 4,570 1 1
.....	5,137 12 0	.....	.....	.....	96 0 9	34,138 13 9	50,929 14 8	12,850 11 11	38,079 2 9
.....	315 8 0	.....	.....	.....	52 0 6	15,736 15 3	25,126 0 7	3,312 9 4	21,813 7 3
.....	1,287 8 0	12,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	15,226 15 6	18,572 11 3	9,252 10 0	9,320 1 3
229 14 0	1,399 12 9	7,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	9,007 1 9	36,653 4 0	11,200 12 1	25,452 7 11
.....	2,143 5 0	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	1 3 11	8,077 3 5	12,778 2 9	3,248 9 3	9,531 9 6
.....	428 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,884 10 11	50,264 13 0	17,025 8 3	32,639 4 9
.....	12,899 14 10	.....	.....	.....	478 8 0	13,906 4 4	25,656 10 9	10,852 9 8	14,804 1 1
.....	2,027 8 0	.....	221 8 6	.....	119 0 0	3,343 9 6	68,360 11 11	8,277 4 6	60,083 7 5
.....	2,954 11 4	.....	2 0 0	309 5 1	143 6 0	11,088 9 4	Cr. 20,591 14 9	21,308 15 1	Cr. 41,900 13 10
.....	54,008 14 5	.....	.....	859 4 9	1,732 4 0	(a) 56,788 14 3	Cr. 10,09,873 13 5	2,45,837 8 4	Cr. 12,55,711 4 9
.....	10,861 7 6	.....	15 0 0	.....	91 9 0	11,043 3 7	Cr. 15,03,101 4 4	1,10,978 13 2	Cr. 16,14,080 0 6
.....	10,646 10 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,670 2 8	2,08,195 6 2	8,842 1 8	1,99,353 4 6
.....	5,814 8 3	.....	.....	11 4 4	11 12 0	23,262 8 11	4,066 6 7	16,011 6 3	24,044 15 4
.....	4,105 0 0	.....	.....	.....	574 0 6	25,736 13 5	Cr. 30,832 0 9	6,614 9 7	Cr. 46,246 10 4
.....	441 12 0	.....	9 0 0	.....	.....	22,908 1 11	Cr. 17,063 11 1	2,648 10 0	Cr. 19,712 5 1
.....	1,850 7 9	2,500 0 0	0 14 6	100 0 0	60 7 7	7,961 12 8	37,973 1 7	11,533 3 5	26,439 14 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	8 1 6	.....	1,955 5 11	17,152 0 4	5,042 8 0	12,109 8 4
.....	303 12 0	4,236 0 0	13 0 0	13 6 6	11 0 0	6,440 10 11	6,831 13 10	5,540 10 9	1,291 3 1
.....	.....	2,500 0 0	.....	.....	0 4 6	13,586 0 7	Cr. 6,799 1 6	9,425 0 10	Cr. 16,224 2 4
.....	300 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10,556 7 2	31,705 0 7	8,743 1 7	23,051 15 0
.....	.....	7,500 0 0	412 6 6	13 5 4	327 8 6	8,969 5 1	Cr. 9,122 11 10	21,472 6 9	Cr. 30,595 2 7
229 14 0	1,58,755 6 31	1,24,236 0 0	2,838 2 1	1,707 6 0	10,204 14 0	6,57,900 3 2	Cr. 19,51,437 10 1	8,32,759 1 7	Cr. 27,84,196 11 8
.....	421 0 0	7,500 0 0	.....	.....	2,531 15 6	10,452 15 6	13,412 15 5	4,921 6 8	8,491 8 9
.....	1,147 8 0	.....	.....	1 10 0	.....	1,388 7 9	Cr. 5,360 4 11	23,318 2 10	Cr. 28,668 7 9
.....	.....	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	19,494 15 11	7,063 1 5	12,431 14 6
.....	200 0 0	10,000 0 0	124 13 0	98 3 2	159 12 0	10,582 12 2	58,930 3 8	1,967 11 11	56,962 7 9
.....	.....	5,000 0 0	84 10 9	.....	.....	5,084 10 9	7,903 6 6	4,198 14 9	3,704 7 9
.....	1,768 8 0	27,500 0 0	209 7 9	99 13 2	2,691 11 6	32,508 14 2	91,391 4 7	41,469 5 7	52,921 15 0
229 14 0	1,80,523 14 3	1,51,736 0 0	3,047 9 10	1,807 3 2	12,896 9 6	6,90,409 1 4	Cr. 18,57,046 5 6	8,74,228 7 2	Cr. 27,31,274 12 8

Expended by Public Works Department was Rs. 3,85,887.

a) Includes Rs. 16,944-4-1, receipts during the quarter ending 31st December 1874.

DISTRICT

Quarterly Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several
Ending 31st

EXPEN										
NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND COMMITTEE'S CONTROL.			ORIGINAL WORKS.				REPAIRS		
	Establishment.	Contingencies	Total.	Roads and Bridges.	River and Canal Works.	Ferries.	Total.	Roads and Bridges.	River and Canal Works.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cess Districts.	Burdwan ...	847 10 9	94 15 6	942 10 3	3,212 10 9	.....	.....	3,212 10 9	12,932 8 11	.....
	Bankoora ...	1,202 7 3	49 15 6	1,252 6 9	4,610 14 0	.....	.....	4,610 14 0	193 4 9	.....
	Beerbhoom ...	1,330 15 1	17 12 0	1,348 11 1	61,591 14 7	.....	.....	61,591 14 7	3,556 10 0	.....
	Midnapore ...	991 7 9	256 8 0	1,247 15 9	2,957 15 0	.....	.....	2,957 15 0	3,556 6 5	.....
	Hooghly ...	491 14 3	492 6 9	954 5 0	650 5 9	.....	.....	650 5 9	6,067 5 3	.....
	24-Pergunnahs	1,912 13 11	62 6 9	1,975 4 8	1,622 0 0	.....	.....	1,622 0 0	8,935 5 3	.....
	Nuddea ...	3,344 8 0	215 4 11	3,559 12 11	6,415 13 0	451 2 5	.....	6,866 15 5	32,643 9 6	.....
	Jessore ...	1,472 15 3	33 2 0	1,506 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,021 10 6	.....
	Moorsheadabad	959 11 4	47 10 6	1,007 5 10	8,833 9 3	.....	.....	8,833 9 3	12,438 0 5	.....
	Dinagpore ...	1,258 4 8	283 4 3	1,541 8 11	7,569 13 0	.....	.....	7,562 13 0	3,039 6 7	.....
	Maldah ...	1,042 8 7	159 15 3	1,202 7 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	471 4 0	.....
	Rajahahye ...	1,903 8 4	70 10 9	1,977 3 1	891 8 9	.....	.....	891 8 9	2,816 10 0	.....
	Bungpore ...	45 0 0	.....	45 0 0	890 2 3	.....	.....	890 2 3	4,657 12 7	.....
	Bogra ...	907 5 9	167 7 0	1,074 12 9	11,197 13 9	.....	.....	11,197 13 9	26,053 9 4	.....
	Pubna ...	986 8 0	304 1 9	1,290 9 9	4,840 10 9	.....	.....	4,840 10 9	3,280 9 9	.....
	Julpigree ...	148 2 11	147 11 7	295 14 6	Cr. 1,804 3 0	.....	Cr. 1,804 3 0	.....	1,177 14 5	.....
	Dacca ...	1,661 7 1	114 15 6	1,776 6 7	5,108 14 2	1,752 7 3	.....	6,861 5 5	4,091 3 1	.....
	Fureedpore ...	1,672 8 9	231 9 3	1,904 2 0	955 4 6	.....	.....	955 4 6	431 4 10	.....
	Backerskunge...	879 0 9	424 4 4	1,303 5 1	282 12 1	900 0 0	.....	1,182 12 1	6,766 8 10	.....
	Chittagong ...	1,984 6 7	422 3 9	2,406 10 4	4,601 12 2	.....	650 0 0	5,251 12 2	1,199 13 0	1,991 6 6
	Noakholly ...	90 0 0	0 1 0	90 1 0	810 4 0	362 12 6	.....	973 0 6	2,113 7 9	.....
	Tipperah ...	1,105 6 6	154 2 6	1,259 9 0	9,481 9 0	4,422 14 3	.....	13,904 7 3	1,716 1 3	.....
	Patna ...	321 0 0	.....	321 0 0	113 15 0	.....	.....	113 15 0	10,326 6 8	.....
	Gya ...	125 5 0	13 8 6	138 13 6	669 12 3	.....	.....	669 12 3	6,289 10 7	.....
	Shahabad ...	160 15 0	149 9 6	309 9 0	2,341 5 0	.....	.....	2,341 5 0	18,555 7 2	.....
	Tirhoot ...	1,396 1 1	280 10 0	1,676 11 1	1,89,956 5 2	.....	.....	1,89,956 5 2	38,349 10 5	9,418 4 8
	Sarun ...	225 0 0	77 14 6	302 14 6	5,379 0 4	.....	.....	50,379 0 4	37,120 14 8	.....
	Chumparun ...	57 0 0	.....	57 0 0	Cr. 1,309 0 3	.....	.....	Cr. 1,309 0 3	9,766 4 5	.....
	Monghyr ...	1,158 14 1	88 14 0	1,247 12 1	6,866 10 4	.....	.....	6,866 10 4	6,305 9 1	.....
	Bhagulpore ...	1,051 1 1	11 9 0	1,062 10 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,257 5 8	.....
	Purneah ...	694 4 0	13 4 6	707 8 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,750 0 0	.....
	Cuttack ...	448 0 0	159 13 0	607 12 0	3,413 7 1	239 15 1	.....	3,653 6 2	6,484 5 11	.....
	Poorce ...	363 0 0	295 2 7	658 2 7	3,352 2 2	.....	.....	3,352 2 2	1,009 1 9	.....
	Balasore ...	397 3 9	119 6 6	516 10 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,407 5 9	29 10 9
	Hazareebagh...	464 0 0	54 0 6	518 0 6	6,163 6 1	.....	.....	6,163 6 1	2,236 4 3	.....
	Loharduggah...	684 2 1	202 8 4	886 10 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,856 7 2	.....
	Maubhoom ...	221 11 0	27 10 0	249 5 0	18,964 7 4	.....	.....	18,964 7 4	.....	.....
Total ...										
33,999 5 1 5,214 6 9 39,213 11 10 4,15,425 14 3 8,129 3 0 650 0 0 4,24,205 1 0 3,10,454 3 11 11,439 5 11										
Non-cess Districts.	Darjeeling ...	132 0 0	37 14 0	169 14 0	1,219 7 0	.....	.....	1,219 7 0	3,341 1 8	.....
	Mymensing ...	2,398 11 9	129 11 6	2,528 7 3	13,122 8 6	553 6 0	.....	13,676 14 6	6,796 1 1	.....
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	0 2 0	0 2 0	4,605 12 0	306 13 3	.....	4,912 9 3	34 2 5	.....
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	306 11 0	12 0 0	318 11 0	391 6 0	.....	.....	391 6 0	505 9 0	.....
	Singbhoom ...	.....	.....	.....	770 15 6	.....	.....	770 15 6	3,133 15 3	.....
Total ...										
2,837 6 9 179 11 6 3,017 2 3 20,110 1 0 860 3 3 20,970 4 3 13,810 13 5										
GRAND TOTAL ... 36,836 11 10 5,394 2 3 42,230 14 1 4,35,535 15 3 8,989 6 9 650 0 0 4,45,175 6 0 3,24,265 1 4 11,439 5 11										

FORT WILLIAM,
The 23rd August 1875.

Of the total outlay on Works and Repairs, or Rs. 7,83,383, the portion

ROAD FUND.—(Continued.)

District Road Committees for the 2nd Quarter of the Cess Year 1874-75.

March 1875.

DITURE.

Ferries.	Total.	Total Original Works and Repairs.	ESTABLISHMENT.			Tools and plant.	Refunds.	Total outlay of the quarter.	REMARKS.
			Public Works charges.	Other charges.	Total.				
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	12,932 8 11	16,145 3 8	.....	120 0 0	120 0 0	.....	140 11 4	17,348 9 3	
...	193 4 9	4,804 2 9	250 0 0	16 8 0	266 8 0	78 2 6	.....	6,401 4 0	
...	3,556 10 0	65,148 8 7	20 0 0	161 0 0	181 0 0	.....	35 0 0	66,713 3 8	
96 14 0	3,652 4 5	6,610 3 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,868 3 2	
...	6,067 5 3	6,717 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,072 0 0	
...	8,935 5 3	10,537 5 3	250 0 0	.....	250 0 0	.....	.....	12,782 0 11	
97 11 7	32,741 5 1	39,608 4 6	.....	782 8 7	782 8 7	.....	215 6 3	44,160 0 3	
...	17,021 10 6	17,821 10 6	.....	.....	.....	81 7 0	.....	19,159 2 9	
252 11 3	12,690 11 8	21,524 4 11	634 2 10	79 5 9	713 8 7	300 0 0	148 12 6	23,693 15 10	
...	3,039 6 7	10,602 3 7	92 4 0	35 4 10	127 8 10	0 6 2	.....	12,271 11 6	
...	471 4 0	471 4 0	.....	67 7 0	67 7 0	1 3 0	251 3 1	1,993 8 11	
...	2,816 10 0	3,708 2 9	919 0 3	895 6 9	1,814 7 0	.....	.....	7,499 12 10	
...	4,667 12 7	5,547 14 10	.....	.....	.....	3 9 6	.....	5,596 8 4	
...	26,053 9 4	37,251 7 1	53 14 0	407 11 10	461 9 10	47 5 6	.....	38,835 3 2	
...	3,280 9 9	8,121 4 0	.....	326 0 9	326 0 9	20 8 0	.....	9,758 7 1	
278 6 8	1,456 5 1	Cr. 347 13 11	.....	443 3 0	443 3 0	.....	.....	391 3 7	
21 10 9	4,112 13 10	10,974 3 3	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	.....	70 2 1	12,850 11 11	
...	431 4 10	1,389 9 4	.....	.....	.....	11 0 0	10 14 0	3,312 9 4	
...	6,766 8 10	7,949 4 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,252 10 0	
314 7 7	3,505 11 1	8,757 7 3	.....	.....	.....	36 10 6	.....	11,200 12 1	
...	2,103 7 9	3,076 8 3	.....	80 0 0	80 0 0	.....	.....	3,243 9 3	
...	1,716 1 3	15,020 8 0	.....	.....	.....	351 0 0	394 6 6	17,025 8 3	
...	10,326 6 8	10,440 5 8	90 0 0	.....	90 0 0	1 4 0	.....	10,552 9 8	
...	6,259 10 7	6,859 6 10	.....	144 0 2	144 0 2	.....	1,035 0 0	8,277 4 0	
6 0 0	18,561 7 2	20,901 12 2	.....	315 0 0	315 0 0	Cr. 209 6 1	.....	21,398 15 1	
1,900 0 0	48,767 15 1	2,384,724 4 3	1,481 7 9	3,158 11 4	4,643 3 1	793 5 11	.....	2,45,837 8 4	Includes Rs.1,32,238-
...	37,120 14 8	87,499 15 0	22,994 4 5	.....	22,994 4 5	181 10 3	.....	1,10,978 12 2	15-8, expenditure
...	9,736 4 5	8,447 4 2	20 1 6	317 12 0	317 13 6	.....	.....	8,842 1 8	incurred during the
...	6,305 9 1	13,172 3 5	863 5 6	.....	863 5 6	113 8 3	614 9 0	16,011 6 3	quarter ending 31st
...	5,257 5 8	5,257 5 8	187 1 0	97 8 4	284 9 10	10 0 0	.....	6,614 9 7	December 1874.
...	1,750 0 0	1,750 0 0	.....	1 11 0	1 11 0	.....	189 6 6	2,648 10 0	
...	6,484 5 11	10,137 12 1	.....	787 11 4	787 11 4	.....	.....	11,533 3 5	
15 0 0	1,024 1 9	4,376 3 11	.....	.....	.....	8 1 6	.....	5,042 8 0	
...	3,437 0 6	3,437 0 6	.....	645 0 0	645 0 0	6 0 0	938 0 0	5,540 10 9	
...	2,236 4 3	8,309 10 4	.....	495 0 0	495 0 0	12 6 0	.....	9,425 0 10	
...	7,856 7 2	7,856 7 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,743 1 7	
...	.....	18,964 7 4	850 15 6	1,101 13 5	1,952 12 11	0 11 6	305 2 0	21,472 6 9	
2,082 13 10	3,23,970 7 8	7,48,111 9 5	28,789 9 3	10,478 12 1	39,218 5 4	1,790 12 3	4,354 10 9	8,32,759 1 7	
170 0 0	3,511 1 8	4,730 8 8	.....	.....	.....	21 0 0	.....	4,921 6 8	
250 0 0	7,048 1 1	20,721 15 7	.....	63 15 3	63 15 3	3 12 9	.....	23,318 2 10	
...	34 2 6	4,946 11 8	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0	1,936 3 9	.....	7,063 1 5	
...	505 9 0	896 15 0	167 1 10	585 0 1	752 1 11	.....	.....	1,967 11 11	
...	3,133 15 3	3,934 14 9	.....	294 0 0	294 0 0	.....	.....	4,198 14 9	
420 0 0	14,230 13 5	35,201 1 8	167 1 10	1,122 15 4	1,290 1 2	1,961 0 6	.....	41,469 5 7	
2,502 13 10	3,88,207 5 1	7,83,382 11 1	28,906 11 1	11,801 11 5	40,508 6 6	3,751 12 9	4,354 10 9	8,74,228 7 2	

expended by Public Works Department was Rs. 3,85,887.

F. R. BOYCE,
Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 11th September 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Sept. 13,* '75	3.47	Rainfall at Culna 1.39, Cutwa 1.85, Raneegunge 3.62, Bood-bood 5.71, Jehanabad 4.60 inches. Prospects of crops are good. A full average crop of the <i>aus</i> , or early rice, reaped in Cutwa. Jute about to be cut; sugarcane doing well. Fever slightly increased.
	2 Bankoora, „ 11, „	2.89	Showery weather throughout the week. Up to date the prospects of the crops continue most favourable. The early rice crop is being reaped.
	3 Jeerbhoom, „ 11, „	1.75	Showery weather. State and prospects of the crops continue good.
	4 Midnapore, „ 11, „	1.55	Rain has fallen at the Sudder Station on six days out of the seven, though not in very heavy showers. At Garbetta the fall has been 5.14, at Contai 6.78, and at Tumlook 4.40 inches. The late rice crop continues to promise very well, and no complaints are heard regarding any of the crops now on the ground.
	5 Hooghly, „ 11, „	1.45	Rainfall at Mohanud 1.46, Chinsurah 1.32, Bansberiah 2.38, Dhoneakhally 2.33, Bullagore 1.58, Serampore 1.64, Chunditola 1.98, Huripal 2.08, Pandooah 1.14, and Krishnaghur 3 inches. Weather cooler during the greater part of the week, with more rain. State and prospects of the crops are very good and favourable. Fever more prevalent.
	Howrah, „ 11, „	3.67	Heavy rain at the beginning of the week. Atmosphere is very full of moisture. State and prospects of the crops are unusually good. A fortnight more of favourable weather will secure an almost unprecedentedly good crop.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24-Perghs., Sept. 13,† '75	1.09	Seasonable weather. Harvest of early rice well advanced. The crops along the line of the South-Eastern State Railway are particularly fine, and the prospects of the late rice continue favorable throughout the district. In Diamond Harbour sub-division however some injury has been done to the late rice on the very low lands by excessive rain. Fever increasing at Barripore.
	7 Nuddea, „ 11, „	2.30	Rain nearly every day. Early rice harvest is nearly over. The outturn is very good. The prospects of the late rice are also excellent. Sugarcane and the young <i>teel</i> (oilseed) are doing well. Indigo manufacture is at an end. The outturn has varied from bad to moderate. The rivers are falling. Damage from floods has been almost confined to the Kalantar, and a small area in the Choondangah sub-division.
	8 Jessore, „ 11, „	2.38	Weather cool, wind easterly; rain has fallen. No change in the prospects of the crops, which are good throughout the district.
	9 Moorshedabad, „ 11, „	2.37	Weather more rainy than is usual at this time of the year. Strong gale at Jungypore on the 4th September. Slight shock of earthquake at Lallbaugh on the 5th instant. Prospects of the late rice crops continue to be very good. Most of the early rice is cut; average outturn. Sugarcane injured by incessant rain. <i>Black kalai</i> pulse is being sown as the river is falling. Prices gradually coming down. Cholera has appeared in thana <i>Burwa</i> , in the Sudder sub-division. Health otherwise good.
RAJSHABYE DIVN.	10 Dinagepor „ 10, „	1.86	Rainfall according to Magistrate's rain-gauge 1.78. Two or three days' intense heat till the earthquake on 3rd; since then frequent showers of rain. <i>Bhadoi</i> being cut; 8, 10, or 12 annas crop. Jute being cut; 12 annas crop. <i>Hemanto</i> , or late rice, 14 annas transplanted, work still going on; only very high land is unplanted. Sugarcane good. General prospects good.
	11 Maldah, „ 11, „	3.31	Weather cloudy, and rainy, with strong wind. Some further damage is reported to both the early and late autumn rice in the south of the district from flooding. In other respects the prospects of the crops remain as at last report; e.g. the late winter rice is being weeded and transplanted, and promise well. The early autumn rice is being reaped.
	12 Rajshabye, „ 11, „	1.97	There has been plentiful rain throughout the district during the week. The harvesting of the early rice is still going on in some parts of the district. The prospects of the late rice crops are good throughout the district. One-third of the <i>urhar</i> pulse crop in the Aranee outpost jurisdiction has been injured by inundation. Rivers are falling rapidly.

* Telegram of the 13th September, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 13th September, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
RAJSHAHY DIVN. (Contd.)	13 Rungpore, Sept. 10, '75	1.86	Moderate rain has fallen in several days. Shocks of earthquake on the 4th and 5th instant. Crops are progressing favorably. Jute is very fine. More rain is wanted.
	14 Bogra, " 11, "	1.73	Rain and hot weather alternately, and some storms. A slight shock of earthquake on Sunday, at 7 P.M. With regard to crops, everything is going on as well as possible.
	15 Pubna, " 11, "	2.97	Seasonable weather. Rainfall at Serajgunge 1.87; a slight shock of earthquake at 6.30 P.M. on the 5th instant. The river Issamutty is falling rapidly. State and prospects of crops are good.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling, " 10, "	6.51	Fair weather, and little rain during the greater part of the week. Very high wind, and torrents of rain from the afternoon of the 9th instant, which lasted nearly all night. Rain not so heavy on the 10th, but the weather was bleak and very misty. All the crops are doing well.
	17 Julpigoree, " 11, "	0.98	The weather has been unseasonably dry this past week. No harm has been caused yet, but a continuance of similar drought will cause damage to the main rice crop of the year. Cholera seems to have ceased.
	Cooch Behar, " 9, "	.48	Weather fair and hot, with little rain. The prospects of the late rice crop now appear to be good.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVN.	18 Dacca, Sept. 13,* '75	3.31	Weather stormy; slight shock of earthquake on the evening of Sunday, the 12th instant. State of crops good.
	19 Fureedpore, " 11, "	4.61	Weather continues hot, with occasional rain, during the week. The inundation is decreasing. A slight loss of crop in some few places, but on the whole the state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory and good. The general health of the district is good.
	20 Backergunge, " 9, "	3.49	The crops are in a favorable condition. There is nothing serious to complain of.
	21 Mymensingh, " 10, "	3.83	Frequent showers and strong monsoon wind. The floods continue unusually high. Late rice promises very favourably. Severe earthquake at 9.30 A.M. of the 3rd instant, and a moderate shock at 6.30 P.M. of the 5th idem.
	22 Tipperah, " 10, "	3.19	Weather cloudy, and rainy. The prospects of crops generally in the district are good, except in the flooded tracts previously noticed, which still continue under water. The flood water has decreased in depth, but not sufficiently for any crop to be sown.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23 Chittagong, " 9, "	1.63	Some days were very hot. Crops doing well. Weather very favourable.
	24 Noakholly, " 9, "	3.78	Weather cloudy and rainy, with strong gusts of southerly wind. The reaping of the early rice crops is not yet completed. Transplantation of the late rice continues. There was a strong earthquake, lasting about 1½ minutes, on the 3rd instant, just after 9 A.M. The water in the tanks rose, and was dashed out on the east banks. A slight shock was also felt on the 5th, at 7 P.M.
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 7, "	3.2	Occasional showers of rain; excessively hot at noon during the latter part of the week. The <i>Joom</i> paddy crop is being reaped in some portions of the district. The cotton plants are doing well. The paddy sown by the plough cultivators is thriving, but a very poor outturn is anticipated.
	Hill Tipperah, " 9, "	1.24	Weather seasonable. A smart shock of earthquake, lasting for about a minute was felt between 9 and 10 A.M. on the 3rd instant. Undulatory movement north and east, causing considerable commotion in the river and tanks, but no damage. About 6 P.M., on the 5th, another slight shock was felt. The early rice crop is nearly all gathered in. <i>Joom dhan</i> is now being cut in the hills. Fever at Koilashur.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.	26 Patna, " 13,* "	1.14	Weather changeable; showers of rain and intense sunshine at intervals. <i>Bhadoi</i> crops being harvested with fair outturn, and prospects of rice crops are favorable. Health generally good.
	27 Gya, " 11, "	0.90	Partial rain all over the district. Weather cloudy and warm. Highest reading of thermometer 91.0. Outturn of <i>bhadoi</i> crops is good. Rice promising; sugar-cane thriving.
	28 Shahabad, " 11, "	0.60	Weather cool and cloudy, with strong easterly wind and occasional showers. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops are being harvested with good outturn. Prospects of the rice crops are so far good. Rain is required for transplanting rice seedlings in late lands. Some fever and cholera still hanging about in one or two villages.

* Telegrams of the 13th September, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
PATNA DIV.—(Contd.)	29 Durbhunga, Sept. 11, '75	1.40	There was a heavy storm of wind and rain during Thursday night and Friday; the rest of the week has been fine. The earthquake of the 3rd instant was distinctly observed through oscillation of water in tanks, &c., though no motion of the earth was perceptible. Transplantation of rice is still going on. Prospects generally favourable.
	30 Mozufferpore, „ 11, „	1.48	Weather hot. The late rain has done much good to the <i>bhadoi</i> and <i>agha</i> crops. The <i>bhadoi</i> is now expected to be about 12 annas. In Seetamarhee sub-division the rice is nearly all transplanted; <i>murwa</i> and <i>mukai</i> millets are being cut, and are good crops. In Seetamarhee and Shewhur jurisdictions there is a considerable quantity of rice land not transplanted. Rainfall nil. In Hajeeepore sub-division the weather is satisfactory, and the rainfall during the week is 1.22 inches. Cholera reported to have broken out again in Belsundh thana.
	31 Sarun, „ 11, „	1.92	Weather unsettled, with occasional and partial rain; both east and west wind. Rainfall at Sewan 1.10. There has been more or less rain throughout the district. <i>Bhadoi</i> , or early crops, are being reaped; outturn favorable. Transplanting of rice going on. In low lands the crop is doing well; in high lands more rain is still wanted. General health good.
BHAGULPORE DIV.	32 Chumparun, „ 10, „	2.18	There has been a good fall of rain throughout the district during the week. The prospects of the crops are excellent. The high wind which was blowing at the time of report might have done some slight harm to the <i>makai</i> crops.
	33 Monghyr, „ 11, „	3.04	Seasonable weather. The late heavy rain is good for the rice crop. Prospects are generally good. Much sickness in the town.
	34 Bhagulpore, „ 13, „	1.42	Complaints are still received of want of rain in the north-east corner. Elsewhere throughout the district prospects are exceedingly good, and bright weather for a week will do no harm. Outturn of <i>bhadoi</i> is so far very good. General health very good; cholera decreasing, but still prevails in the town and a few villages in Banka sub-division.
	35 Purneah, „ 11, „	1.99	More rain required. The late rice, which has been transplanted, promises well, but the full area has not, owing to want of rain, been brought under cultivation. Heavy rain fell on the 10th, which did good. The reports received from sub-divisions before this were not favorable.
	36 Sonthal Pergas, „ 11, „	3.14	On Friday there was a complete change in the weather. The clouds cleared away; the mornings grew cold till about 7 A.M., when the sun became very hot. The horizon is hazy, as in the cold weather; the change is too early to be dangerous; a week later it would look like the ending of the rains. The sub-divisions have not noted the changes yet. Rice is reported to be going on very well everywhere. <i>Janera</i> millet is nowhere so good as last year. Earthquake at Rajmehal on the 3rd instant; it was hardly perceptible at Dumka. Cholera still continues to break out in new places, not very extensively.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	37 Cuttack, „ 4, „	1.30	Only a few showers now and then. Crops doing well; early rice crop has begun to be reaped in some places. Public health good.
	38 Pooree „ „ „	.....	Return not received.
	39 Balasore, „ 10, „	4.88	Weather continues mild and showery. The early rice harvest continues. The late rice promises a first-rate crop should the October rains not fail.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
40	Hazareebagh, Sept. 10, '75	1.34	Seasonable weather. No change to report. Cholera has nearly disappeared.
41	Lohardugga, „ 11, „	3.96	Wet weather; rain more or less every day. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops are still being harvested; the early rice crop will be a fair average one, and the late rice crop promises at present to be a full one. Cholera in Palamow decreasing.
42	Singbhoom, „ 10, „	4.18	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of crops are very favourable. Cholera in Bamnaghaty is reported to have ceased.
43	Manbhoom, „ 11, „	3.66	Bather too much rain. The blight referred to in the last report, it is said, will injure the crop from 2 to 6 annas out of the 16 annas. It is, however, believed to be an over-statement. The Deputy Commissioner has heard from private sources that the blight has affected the crops on sandy soil only. The extent of cultivation throughout the district this year is more than in previous years.

* Telegram of the 13th September, received on the same day shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 14th September 1875.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office, and comparison of the Rainfall for August, and the total Rainfall for the year up to 31st August, with averages of past years.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 22nd to 28th August 1875.	Rain from 29th August to 4th Sept. 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST AUGUST 1875.		Rainfall in August 1875.	Average rainfall in August.	REMARKS.
					1875.	Average.			
BENGAL.									
BUREWAT.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.					
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	2.99	1.48	41.53	44.05	8.18	11.50	
		Cutwa ...	1.52	1.25	51.31	43.62	9.06	12.26	
		Culina ...	5.08	0.11	42.76	41.09	12.80	12.31	
	Bankoora ...	Bood-bood ...	4.24	4.44	33.66	39.87	10.42	12.57	
		Raneegunge ...	4.24	0.95	38.79	39.35	11.88	11.66	
		Jehanabad ...	2.91	0.55	32.78	39.38	8.50	12.04	
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...	8.91	0.58	46.24	39.99	17.52	10.76	
	Beerbhoom ...	Sooree ...	3.46	1.67	53.57	40.31	17.35	12.73	
		Hetampore ...	4.97	1.41	66.98	.....	19.32	.....
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	0.70	0.06	43.85	43.38	8.31	10.71	
		Tumlook ...	4.58	0.13	45.70	43.69	11.01	10.26	
		Gurbetta ...	3.94	1.02	36.84	39.27	10.02	9.76	
	Contai {	Dy. Collr.'s Office...	7.13	2.13	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Exe. Engr.'s Office	8.07	2.17	49.47	46.48	12.95	12.71	
	Hooghly ...	Hooghly ...	3.01	1.05	46.62	49.50	15.15	12.57	
		Serampore ...	3.06	0.82	42.78	41.71	12.35	10.69	
Howrah ...	Howrah ...	3.06	0.48	49.68	49.35	13.06	12.34	From 31st May 1875.	
	Moheshrekha ...	2.64	0.05	.....	.....	8.02	.....	
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.								
	24-Pergunnahs ...	Sangor Island ...	2.40	1.10	54.56	50.47	11.20	14.52	
		Calcutta ...	2.85	0.91	49.06	48.98	12.64	13.71	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	2.23	0.08	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Jail ...	2.22	0.62	45.70	46.38	11.66	11.24	
		Buseerhat ...	1.58	2.86	48.64	43.02	11.89	10.94	
		Baraset ...	4.62	0.33	52.31	41.96	13.08	10.91	
		Diamond Harbour ...	8.70	0.91	54.15	49.21	13.19	12.92	
		Barriopore ...	1.72	1.53	48.10	47.85	9.18	12.45	
		Satkaira ...	2.84	0.79	57.44	44.3	14.28	10.41	
		Barrackpore ...	2.16	0.25	41.04	42.46	9.40	8.93	
		Dum-Dum ...	2.12	1.69	50.56	42.92	12.60	10.18	
	Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur ...	3.31	0.80	47.81	43.47	10.47	9.50	
		Bongong ...	5.07	0.25	56.12	41.89	14.33	11.60	
		Meherpore ...	4.83	0.53	44.27	41.49	9.11	10.43	
		Choodangah ...	2.20	0.31	41.60	42.08	5.72	9.64	
		Kooshtea ...	6.44	1.89	51.34	41.20	12.30	9.00	
	Jessore ...	Ranaghat ...	7.95	0.90	47.27	39.32	15.36	11.49	
		Jessore ...	3.30	1.02	56.61	43.61	14.44	11.30	
		Nurrail ...	4.42	0.52	57.54	50.78	13.68	12.00	
		Khoolna ...	6.70	1.55	55.25	50.34	15.08	13.62	
		Jhenida ...	5.00	0.64	55.72	51.47	12.26	13.08	
	Moorshedabad ...	Bagirhat ...	1.68	1.60	64.21	52.20	9.43	10.20	
		Magoorah ...	4.44	1.13	57.06	40.80	13.89	8.14	
		Berhampore ...	4.70	3.09	40.22	38.16	17.50	9.91	
		Rampore Haut ...	5.07	2.75	46.83	.....	14.54	.....
		Lallbagh ...	5.23	2.08	40.38	36.61	14.14	10.33	
	Dinapore ...	Jungypore ...	4.86	0.77	33.97	37.55	10.05	9.64	
		Azingunge ...	5.00	3.58	41.80	.....	18.05	10.84	
		Lallgolla ...	4.97	1.41	35.69	.....	13.04	.....
		Kandee ...	3.28	1.06	.....	.....	10.86	.....
		Dinapore ...	2.68	1.29	38.14	60.00	8.84	13.41	From 14th March 1875.
	Maldah ...	Maldah ...	3.71	1.36	46.17	37.31	16.12	9.49	
		Chanchal ...	9.34	0.57	53.72	.....	23.82	.....
	Rajshahye ...	Baulcah ...	3.12	0.65	39.23	42.10	13.17	9.64	
		Nattore ...	3.65	1.58	44.11	43.31	13.09	10.99	
	Rungpore ...	Rungpore ...	8.67	1.73	56.77	66.88	17.22	13.19	
		Bhowanigunge ...	4.46	Not rec.	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Kurigram ...	3.26	* 1.38	.....	.....	7.63	.....
	Bogra ...	Bagdogra ...	4.54	6.22	.....	.....	18.09	.....	From 25th July 1875. Ditto ditto.
		Bogra ...	5.76	2.08	49.40	62.05	11.14	11.97	
	Pubna ...	Pubna ...	11.43	1.95	43.21	50.89	16.83	11.60	
		Serajgunj ...	9.70	0.60	49.63	43.81	15.42	9.89	
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec	.....	.....	.....	26.34	
		Hospital ...	9.77	1.38	103.85	95.52	31.08	21.93	
	COOCH BEHAR.	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...	6.15	1.07	96.29	96.55	24.79	17.73
Boda ...			9.95	6.83	71.43	61.93	28.13	.....
Buxa { Commissioner's Office			13.56	2.81	.....	.....	.....	44.75	
Cooch Behar Tributary States ...		Civil Surgeon's Office	13.51	3.67	131.19	179.71	39.19	23.12	
		Titalya ...	7.79	4.02	82.10	81.95	22.21	21.75	
		Cooch Behar ...	8.50	6.08	85.21	103.16	24.95	17.73	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 22nd to 28th August 1875.	Rain from 29th August to 4th Sept. 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST AUGUST 1875.		Rainfall in August 1875.	Average rainfall in August.	REMARKS.
					1875.	Average.			
BENGAL.—(Continued.)									
EASTERN DISTRICTS.			Inches.	Inches.					
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca... { Telegraph Office ...	3.29	Not rec.	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ Hospital* ...	Not rec.	3.18	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Moonsheegunge* ...	ditto	1.27	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Manickgunge* ...	ditto	0.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fareedpore	Fareedpore ...	7.71	1.25	59.37	58.46	17.50	11.89	
		Goalundo ...	4.78	1.79	55.98	42.07	18.14	9.58	
		Madaripore ...	3.38	1.16	55.47	56.43	15.81	11.41	
	Backergunge	Burrial ...	2.00	2.46	57.37	57.21	8.22	12.52	
		Perozepore ...	3.18	1.70	68.09	53.65	12.05	11.81	
		Patookhally ...	0.63	2.31	103.48	.....	13.74	16.58	
		Dowlutkhan ...	9.13	3.70	93.15	77.44	23.68	21.47	
Mymensingh	Mymensingh ...	4.37	2.46	66.44	77.00	10.04	14.23		
	Jamulpore ...	5.27	0.57	62.66	57.06	16.02	13.44		
	Atia ...	3.30	0.96	63.58	52.80	15.58	10.68		
	Kishoregunge ...	6.47	3.64	77.19	67.17	19.55	12.49		
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	15.00	2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ Jail ...	13.09	1.58	119.64	83.25	38.63	21.89	
		Cor's Bazar ...	8.19	1.68	124.15	117.00	17.05	22.44	
	Noakholly...	Noakholly ...	8.47	1.50	108.59	78.48	22.78	20.83	
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	5.96	2.19	83.28	73.14	21.18	14.74	
		Brahmunberiah ...	6.08	1.62	72.78	59.30	14.33	11.33	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	7.38	4.79	93.40	71.37	32.85	18.25	
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	9.23	2.66	95.59	...	23.06	.....	
BEHAR.									
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	0.91	0.85	39.99	28.99	8.37	7.53	
		Behar ...	5.94	0.93	35.44	35.31	12.28	11.71	
		Barh ...	0.91	Nil	36.84	29.25	9.60	9.53	
		Dinapore ... { Jail ...	2.08	0.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Cantonment ...	3.75	0.50	39.49	32.29	10.17	9.75		
	Gya	Gya ...	1.28	0.82	.....	32.89	.....	10.52	
		Nowadah ...	5.03	1.00	35.96	37.11	11.96	13.04	
		Arungabad ...	6.12	2.59	38.82	34.94	15.71	13.52	
		Jehanabad ...	1.38	0.28	29.42	.....	10.74	.....
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	2.25	0.18	29.26	35.21	12.18	10.06	
		Sasseram ...	5.21	0.50	48.29	37.09	25.02	13.73	
Buxar ...		3.97	0.84	37.57	31.41	17.07	11.49		
Bhuboah ...		1.12	1.41	42.00	40.95	18.94	15.24		
Muzafferpore	Muzafferpore ...	1.87	2.75	28.25	31.17	8.98	9.36		
	Hajeeapore ...	3.17	4.73	46.64	34.19	10.44	10.06		
	Sestamurhee ...	1.60	0.20	23.60	33.08	8.80	8.80		
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga ...	2.10	1.93	38.63	36.69	16.27	10.46	
Mudhoobunnee ...		3.34	Nil	31.55	32.63	10.46	8.36		
Tajpore ...		2.90	Not rec.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarun	Chupra ...	1.28	1.36	28.29	28.34	8.14	8.54		
	Sewan ...	1.00	3.55	37.74	37.25	11.44	11.27		
Chmmparua	Motiharee ...	1.84	1.51	39.10	34.58	14.75	10.88		
	Bettiah ...	2.51	1.29	46.03	40.80	12.82	11.54		
Monghyr	Monghyr ...	5.58	1.80	42.21	30.30	14.13	8.94		
	Begoo Serai ...	3.21	0.99	38.09	31.08	9.33	9.43		
	Jamooee ...	5.13	0.20	40.83	37.25	15.12	11.31		
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	2.82	0.88	32.02	34.76	11.37	10.14		
	Sopool ...	9.03	1.93	40.23	36.46	21.33	12.00		
	Muddehpooora ...	6.28	2.65	37.91	36.37	17.62	11.57		
	Banka ...	1.50	0.58	31.70	32.67	11.41	8.28		
	Sonbursa ...	5.48	2.78	34.78	.....	15.86	.....	
Purneah	Purneah ...	3.59	1.98	39.07	45.04	14.95	13.67		
	Kisengunge ...	6.14	1.38	49.97	55.50	22.73	14.42		
	Arrareah ...	4.54	1.18	44.78	.....	12.21	13.07		
BAGULPORE.	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka ...	3.11	3.64	47.28	42.99	15.10	12.84	
		Rajmehalt ...	7.80	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Deoghur ...	Not rec.	1.36	36.86	34.66	9.73	9.66	
	Jamtara ...	2.65	2.46	40.93	.....	9.33	12.39		
	Godda ...	1.19	0.62	28.84	.....	11.27	.....	

* Not received from 22nd to 28th August.

† Not received from 1st to 7th August.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 22nd to 28th August 1875.	Rain from 29th August to 4th Sept. 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st AUGUST 1875.		Rainfall in August 1875.	Average Rainfall in August.	REMARKS.
					1875.	Average.			
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	2.30	1.60	From 16th May 1875.
		Cuttack ... { Hospital	2.18	1.91	63.41	37.77	8.34	11.02	
		Jajpore	4.15	Not rec.	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Kendraparah	1.60	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Jugutsaingpore	Not rec.	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pooree	False Point	0.10	2.90	67.45	48.18	14.30	12.92	
		Pooree	1.26	0.99	37.78	53.93	8.00	12.09	
		Khoordah	1.67	1.72	80.64	45.00	12.92	12.95	
	Balasore	Balasore ... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	2.27	3.45	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Balasore ... { Collector's Office	1.76	3.69	44.89	43.63	13.17	11.97	
		Bhuddruck	1.10	2.63	36.77	37.23	8.25	9.29	
		Jellasore	5.12	0.30	47.05	.....	14.13	.....
		Sorah	4.83	2.91	42.66	.....	12.47	.....
	Cuttack Tributary Mehala	Chaudbally	0.10	1.62	45.56	.....	8.93	.....
		Sumbalporo	0.75	0.20	48.86	41.60	16.33	12.98	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.								
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.								
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ... { Jail	1.42	1.34	37.21	39.61	5.79	13.30	
		Hazareebagh ... { Dispensary	2.07	0.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lohardugga	Pachumbha	4.65	2.13	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Ranchee	2.20	1.13	49.23	34.48	12.97	10.45	
		Palamow	1.23	3.12	37.11	40.74	7.82	11.48	
	Singbhoom	Chybassa	2.13	0.83	51.53	39.53	12.27	11.55	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	4.73	0.85	44.82	34.19	11.59	10.99	
		Govindpore	3.16	2.50	43.87	42.80	13.62	13.24	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.								
	Sylhet	Sylhet	11.02	6.39	162.04	127.25	30.02	25.08	
		Sebsaugor	6.08	Not rec.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sebsaugor	Golaghât	2.81	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Jorehaut	3.85	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Nazeerah	5.63	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Deopanie	5.28	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Hattiepootie	5.14	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Mazengah	3.60	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Suntack	10.83	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Benares	Cheridoe	6.07	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Benares	0.50	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Akyab	Akyab	4.30	4.30	161.08	158.88	33.96	36.39	

* Not received from 15th to 21st August.

CALCUTTA.
The 11th September 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTE ON THE RAINFALL IN AUGUST 1875.

(Continued from the Gazette of the 11th of August).

THE torrential rains which set in over the greater part of Northern India about the 25th of July, continued with little intermission up to the 6th or the 7th of August. This was the wettest period of the monsoon, and in the Chittagong division the fall was unprecedentedly heavy. In ten consecutive days, from the 27th of July to the 5th of August, 41·38 inches of rain fell at Chittagong, being 40 per cent. of the average annual rainfall of that place. Of this amount 31·69 inches fell in five consecutive days from the 30th July to the 3rd of August. The total rainfall for the month of August was considerably above average, generally, throughout the eastern and central districts of Bengal, and also in Behar, where it was especially heavy in the Shahabad district. In the western districts of Bengal, in Orissa, and in Chota Nagpore, the rainfall was not so heavy, and it was even slightly below average in parts of Burdwan, Midnapore, Howrah, the 24-Pergunnahs, and in the south of Orissa. At Hazareebagh there was a considerable deficiency in the August rainfall, and such was also the case in the Dinagepore district of Bengal, where the defect of the total rainfall for the year up to the 31st of August amounted to 36 per cent. of the averages of past years.

In the subjoined table the rainfall in August 1875, and the total rainfall of the year from the 1st of January to the 31st of August, are compared with the normal rainfall for the same periods. The mean of all returns received from each district is taken as the average rainfall of the district.

Comparison of the District Rainfall of 1875 with averages.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Rainfall in August 1875.	Normal rainfall in August.	Rainfall from 1st January to the 31st August 1875.	Normal rainfall from the 1st of January to the 31st August.
BURDWAN	Burdwan ...	10·14	12·06	40·14	41·23
	Baukoora ...	17·52	10·76	43·24	40·00
	Beerbhoom ...	18·33	12·73	60·28	40·31
	Midnapore ...	10·57	10·86	43·86	43·19
	Hooghly ...	13·95	11·03	41·70	45·80
	Howrah ...	10·54	12·34	49·68	49·35
PRESIDENCY	24-Pergunnahs ...	11·91	11·69	50·16	45·75
	Nuddoa ...	11·21	10·27	48·07	41·57
	Jessore ...	13·13	11·05	57·73	49·03
	Moorsheadabad ...	14·03	10·18	41·81	37·44
RAJSHAHY	Dinagepore ...	8·84	13·41	38·14	60·00
	Maldah ...	19·97	9·49	40·94	37·31
	Rajshahye ...	13·13	10·31	41·67	42·70
	Rangpore ...	14·31	13·19	56·77	60·88
	Borra ...	11·14	11·97	49·40	62·05
	Pubna ...	16·12	10·74	46·42	47·35
COOCH BEHAR	Darjeeling ...	31·08	26·34	103·35	95·52
	Jalpigoree ...	28·58	27·63	95·25	105·03
	Cooch Behar ...	24·95	21·75	85·21	103·16
DACCA	Dacca ...		Returns not received.		
	Fureedpore ...	15·32	10·86	56·94	55·65
	Backergunge ...	14·42	15·59	80·52	62·77
	Mymensingh ...	15·30	12·70	64·47	63·51
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong ...	27·84	22·17	121·89	100·12
	Noakholly ...	22·73	20·83	108·59	78·48
	Tipperah ...	17·75	13·03	78·03	60·22
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	32·85	18·25	93·40	71·37
	Hill Tipperah ...	23·06	.....	94·50	.....
PATNA	Patna ...	10·10	9·63	37·94	31·46
	Gya ...	12·80	12·86	34·73	34·08
	Shahabad ...	18·30	12·63	39·20	36·16
	Mozufforpore ...	9·41	9·41	32·83	32·81
	Durighanga ...	13·36	9·41	35·09	34·66
	Sarun ...	9·79	9·90	33·01	32·79
	Champaran ...	13·78	11·21	42·56	37·69
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr ...	12·86	9·89	40·58	32·84
	Bhagulpore ...	15·52	10·50	35·33	32·06
	Purneah ...	13·30	13·72	44·61	50·27
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	11·36	11·63	38·48	38·82
ORISSA	Cuttack ...	11·76	11·06	55·90	41·97
	Pooree ...	10·46	12·52	39·21	40·46
	Balasore ...	11·39	10·63	43·29	40·43
	Sambalpore ...	16·33	12·98	48·86	41·60
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazareebagh ...	5·79	13·30	37·21	39·61
	Loharduggah ...	10·39	10·96	43·16	37·61
	Singbhoom ...	12·27	11·55	51·53	39·53
	Maunbhoom ...	13·10	12·11	44·34	38·39
ASSAM	Sylhet ...	30·02	25·08	162·04	127·25
BURMAH	Akyab ...	33·86	36·39	158·88	161·08

W. G. WILSON,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

August 13th, 1875.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 5th to 11th September 1875.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat.=100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Sept. 5th	10	29.674	29.692	70.4	78.7	96	S S E	..	0.08	.....	o, r
		16	29.685	29.693	80.2	79.2	95	S E	..	2.09	..	o
	6th	10	29.709	29.727	82.6	80.0	89	S S E	..	0.26	C	..
		16	29.689	29.697	85.0	81.4	85	S S E	..	..	S, CS	..
	7th	10	29.688	29.686	85.0	80.0	79	S E	..	0.76	CS, K	..
		16	29.536	29.554	85.5	81.8	84	E S E	..	0.16	K, K, C	..
	8th	10	29.690	29.698	85.8	81.0	79	E S E	..	..	K, C	..
		16	29.466	29.484	85.5	81.2	82	S by E	..	0.03	C, K	..
	9th	10	29.635	29.653	79.0	77.9	85	S S E	..	0.33	..	o
		16	29.463	29.481	83.0	79.0	83	S S W	..	0.04	K	..
	10th	10	29.683	29.681	83.5	80.5	87	S	..	0.02	K	..
		16	29.616	29.634	81.6	79.5	81	S S E	..	..	..	o
SALGON ISLAND.	5th	10	29.668	29.674	81	80	95	S S W	14.2	0.60	N	g, o, r, scuds.
		16	29.676	29.682	82	80	91	S S E	11.4	0.70	N	o, p, v, scuds.
	6th	10	29.717	29.723	80	79	95	E	4.2	0.60	N	d, o, p
		16	29.592	29.598	84	81	87	S S E	5.7	..	N	b, p, g.
	7th	10	29.658	29.664	86	81	79	S S E	2.3	..	N	b, v, g.
		16	29.581	29.587	85	80	79	S E	8.8	..	N	b, v, scuds.
	8th	10	29.582	29.588	83	79	87	S S E	8.1	0.70	N	o, p, v, scuds.
		16	29.483	29.489	81	79	91	S S W	13.8	..	N	o, r
	9th	10	29.546	29.552	80	78	91	S W	27.9	2.50	N	g, o, r, scuds.
		16	29.476	29.482	84	80	83	S S W	27.5	0.10	N	m, o, scuds.
	10th	10	29.683	29.689	84	82	91	S S W	9.4	0.10	N	m, o, g
		16	29.622	29.626	84	81	87	S	9.7	..	N	m, o, scuds.
CHITTAGONG.	11th	10	29.770	29.785	85	81	83	S S E	2.1	..	N	b, p
		16	29.653	29.664	87	80	72	E	3.8	0.20	N	b, p, v
	5th	10	29.723	29.815	85	78	71	S W	4.9	..	KS	v
		16	29.653	29.745	86	80	75	W	8.9	..	CK, KS	..
	6th	10	29.720	29.812	86	79	72	W S W	3.6	..	K, KS	b, v
		16	29.571	29.683	85	79	75	N	4.9	..	..	..
	7th	10	29.653	29.746	80	79	95	W	5.1	..	C, CS	b
		16	29.542	29.634	85	80	79	W	7.8	..	KS	v
	8th	10	29.678	29.771	81	78	86	W N W	12.6	..	KS	d, g
		16	29.519	29.612	81	77	82	S W	15.0	0.10	KS	p
	9th	10	29.608	29.701	81	77	82	S W	6.0	0.60	KS	g
		16	29.513	29.605	80	77	86	S W	11.4	..	KS	p
MADRAS.	10th	10	29.665	29.758	81	80	95	W S W	6.5	..	CS	..
		16	29.571	29.663	85	80	79	W N W	12.1	..	CK	..
	11th	10	29.712	29.804	87	80	72	S W	3.4	..	C, K	..
		16	29.583	29.680	86	85	93	N	6.1	..	C, S	..
	4th	10	29.763	29.793	84	76	67	S W	6	0.03	..	o
		16	29.641	29.671	84	79	65	S	9	..	..	cloudy.
	5th	10	29.766	29.816	88	78	62	W S W	11	0.24	..	cloudy.
		16	29.659	29.689	90	80	63	S	10	..	..	c
	6th	10	29.815	29.845	87	75	55	W	13	..	..	cloudy.
		16	29.693	29.723	92	76	45	S W by W	6	..	..	cloudy.
	7th	10	29.824	29.854	88	78	63	W	16	..	..	c
		16	29.681	29.711	94	77	43	S S W	11	..	..	c
CUTTACK.	8th	10	29.835	29.865	89	73	43	W by S	14	..	..	cloudy.
		16	29.764	29.794	93	74	37	S W by W	12	..	..	cloudy.
	9th	10	29.800	29.830	90	83	73	W by S	18	..	..	b, c
		16	29.656	29.686	97	75	32	S W by W	13	..	..	c
	10th	10	29.807	29.837	90	74	44	W	14	..	..	b, c
		16	29.684	29.714	86	76	61	S E by E	9	..	..	cloudy.
	5th	10	29.584	29.667	82	79	87	S S W	0.8	0.20	C, N	..
		16	29.490	29.572	85	80	79	S	0.8	..	KS, C	..
	6th	10	29.619	29.701	84	80	83	W	1.3	..	KS, NC	..
		16	29.513	29.595	83	80	87	S S W	0.9	..	KS, NC	..
	7th	10	29.584	29.667	82	78	82	N E	0.3	..	KS, C	..
		16	29.493	29.576	78	76	90	S	1.8	0.50	N	r
AKYAB.	8th	10	29.558	29.641	76	74	90	W	1.2	0.40	N	r
		16	29.433	29.516	78	76	90	W S W	1.8	0.70	N	r
	9th	10	29.498	29.581	82	78	82	S S W	1.4	1.00	NC	..
		16	29.393	29.475	84	77	71	W	7.0	7.00	KS, NC	..
	10th	10	29.583	29.664	85	78	71	S W	2.5	..	CK, N, C	..
		16	29.510	29.592	85	79	75	S S W	4.5	..	CK, N, C	..
	11th	10	29.714	29.796	84	77	71	N E	0.8	0.20	C, CK	b
		16	29.586	29.668	89	80	66	N	2.6	..	CK, N, C	..
	5th	10	29.834	29.855	85	82	87	S E	4.4	0.50	..	b
		16	29.719	29.740	85	80	79	S	5.3	..	..	b
	6th	10	29.801	29.822	86	82	83	S S E	2.6	..	..	b
		16	29.675	29.696	84	80	83	S	6.6	..	..	b
..	7th	10	29.745	29.766	85	81	83	S E	3.8	0.10	..	b
		16	29.635	29.656	83	80	87	S	6.6	..	..	b
	8th	10	29.760	29.782	81	78	86	S W	4.3	1.80	..	p
		16	29.653	29.675	72	71	95	S W	5.1	0.60	..	r
	9th	10	29.753	29.775	77	76	95	S	5.2	3.10	..	r
		16	29.678	29.700	76	76	100	S S W	2.8	5.40	..	r
	10th	10	29.794	29.815	84	81	87	S	4.3	1.20	..	b
		16	29.665	29.686	83	80	87	S S W	5.0	..	..	b
	11th	10	29.786	29.807	84	81	87	S E	7.0	0.10	..	b
		16	Not recorded.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th September 1875.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of July 1875.

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	BAROMETER.				RADIATION.				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										HUMIDITY.				RAIN. FALL.					
	MEAN OF				SOLAR.		GRASS/NOCTURNAL.		MEAN OF MAX.	MEAN OF MIN.	MEAN OF				HIGHEST MAX.		LOWEST MIN.		MEAN OF									
							Max.	Min.			4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.										
	Height above sea-level.	Range.	Mean.	Day.	Day.	Mean.	Day.	Day.	Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	Day.	Day.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	In inches.		Number of days.				
																									Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.
Port Blair	61	0.74	134.9	28th	163.0	...	...	27th	70.0	86.6	9.2	77.4	81.0	...	84.1	84.6	...	3rd	90.0	15.0	18-21st	75.0	...	80	79	16.71	30
Madras	78	0.68	146.8	28th	165.0	73.8	...	...	...	85.1	8.0	77.1	79.6	...	89.9	82.2	...	12-13th	88.1	14.9	17th	73.2	...	46	48	13.17	22
Madras	37	1.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.8	82.6	85.1	...	90.2	91.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	78	0.85	13
Vizagapatnam	31	0.91	111.0	2nd	121.0	...	...	...	...	88.4	8.4	82.6	85.1	...	83.7	87.3	...	1st	94.0	15.8	...	73.2	...	67	64	3.40	6
Madras	21	0.76	129.6	8th	168.0	73.8	...	28th	63.2	84.6	8.4	76.2	80.5	79.2	81.5	79.9	8th	88.8	88.8	14.8	14-15th	74.0	...	94	91	61.47	27	
Madras	18.7	0.86	82.5	80.8	83.4	83.9	81.8	85	83	87	33.40	16
Madras	80	0.85	136.3	7th	156.9	75.3	...	21st	72.0	88.7	10.7	78.0	82.2	79.4	83.9	84.8	80.8	27th	94.8	21.0	3rd	73.6	...	83	83	87	23.90	23
Madras	6	0.88	132.1	18th	162.2	78.0	...	7th	74.4	85.8	5.4	80.4	83.2	81.6	83.9	84.8	82.6	18th	90.0	13.9	19th	77.1	...	86	89	85	20.02	20
Madras	90	0.86	135.0	10th	155.3	75.4	...	30th	71.8	86.3	10.1	76.2	81.0	78.0	83.0	83.2	79.7	18th	92.0	19.4	30th	73.6	...	81	83	91	27.82	21
Madras	18.11	0.89	138.9	10th	147.5	...	...	...	...	87.8	7.8	80.0	83.4	80.7	84.6	86.1	82.2	18th	87.0	15.2	14th	77.4	...	87	91	13.90	24
Madras	98.08	0.99	163.1	3rd	164.0	76.2	29-30th	73.5	90.1	10.2	79.9	84.6	...	...	86.1	88.3	...	18th	87.0	20.5	31st	76.5	...	80	76	7.00	18
Madras	20	1.03	142.5	17th	165.1	76.8	...	7th	70.0	89.9	10.3	78.6	82.9	...	85.1	85.9	...	8th	94.6	23.1	7th	71.5	...	83	82	10.25	23	
Madras	35	0.94	144.4	9th	158.0	77.7	12th	75.4	87.8	8.5	79.3	83.6	80.7	85.1	86.2	82.3	...	18th	91.3	15.3	13th	75.9	...	86	89	9.09	31	
Madras	68.91	1.32	152.0	7th	161.0	76.5	11-13th	74.0	80.7	13.0	77.7	83.2	...	...	84.3	88.1	...	14th	87.0	22.0	11-12th	75.0	...	82	74	17.76	24
Madras	20.10	0.82	139.6	8th	169.0	71.9	17th	69.0	84.7	11.6	73.2	78.1	...	...	80.5	...	...	18th	88.0	18.6	1st	70.5	...	80	80	12.62	28
Madras	64	1.03	123.4	11th	140.0	63.0	30th	61.0	91.5	11.5	80.0	84.4	...	...	86.6	89.4	...	18-19th	93.0	20.0	31st	78.0	...	70	69	5.20	14
Madras	347
Madras	179	1.16	149.2	18th	156.8	77.5	2nd	74.8	92.3	11.5	80.8	85.9	...	...	87.0	89.2	...	19th	97.8	20.8	30th	77.0	...	78	73	9.34	17
Madras	160.4	1.01	148.6	19th	166.0	77.3	30-31st	75.0	88.9	8.2	80.7	84.7	...	...	86.1	88.1	...	19th	95.9	18.7	30th	77.2	...	80	73	14.79	19
Madras	128
Madras	69.13	0.87	129.2	20th	140.0	53.1	31st	50.9	70.5	11.1	59.4	65.0	61.7	67.4	67.9	63.2	20th	76.0	18.8	...	31st	57.2	98	96	97	29.30	30	
Madras	333	1.36	147.6	20th	165.5	...	...	...	90.5	12.4	78.1	84.0	...	...	83.6	89.5	...	20th	87.0	23.6	11th	73.4	84	73	72	17.23	23
Madras	386	1.13	145.0	10th	156.0	76.7	12th	74.1	89.4	12.0	77.4	83.3	...	...	84.3	85.5	...	20th	85.4	20.5	30th	74.9	86	83	90	14.31	24
Madras	293.74	0.86	146.7	11th	169.0	74.7	30th	71.2	92.1	13.3	79.8	83.6	80.2	86.2	86.8	82.1	19th	99.0	20.8	...	30th	75.2	85	92	82	12.26	26	
Madras	879.7	1.04	143.6	19th	167.5	75.1	10th	71.0	93.6	15.2	73.4	85.3	...	...	86.4	91.3	...	4th	101.2	27.9	10th	73.3	...	73	62	16.43	16

Calcutta—July 1875.

Mean barometric pressure of 23 years	...	29.537	Mean temperature of	...	...	Mean humidity of	...	Mean rainfall of 47 years	...	12.64
Ditto ditto of 1875	...	29.508	Ditto ditto of 1875	...	...	Ditto ditto of 1875	...	Actual fall in 1875	...	13.90
Defect in 1875	...	.029		...	...		...	Excess in 1875	...	1.26

CALCUTTA,

W. G. WILSON,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric Result and Observations of Sky Serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.									Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Calm.			
Port Blair	29.788	81.1	...	...	...	9	1	52	...	...	...	85 S, 34 W	297.4	4.93
Nancowry	29.845	79.8	...	...	...	...	2	48	12	...	...	95 S, 52 W	208.9	2.15
Madras	29.728	83.2	2	1	2	10	...	9	35	3	...	56 S, 76 W	306.6	...
Vizagapatam	29.607	85.1	2	2	3	3	13	23	77	2	...	74 S, 73 W	129.8	3.51
Akyab	29.671	80.5	1	...	7	10	58	31	5	3	...	73 S, 5 W	117.3	1.60
False Point	29.551	82.5	1	3	...	12	4	49	43	9	3	67 S, 63 W	...	...
Cuttack	29.542	82.4	1	6	2	5	18	54	22	6	10	80 S, 47 W	84.8	2.40
Saugor Island	29.521	83.2	2	6	4	13	44	38	10	7	...	59 S, 19 W	328.6	1.77
Chittagong	29.626	81.2	5	4	40	43	14	10	7	1	...	58 S, 54 E	167.4	2.89
Calcutta	29.527	83.4	5	4	13	23	58	16	4	1	...	63 S, 12 E	194.3	...
Burdwan	29.520	84.8	1	8	18	9	15	4	7	...	...	43 S, 49 E	131.5	3.02
Jessore	29.532	82.9	...	9	3	21	19	6	3	1	...	56 S, 27 E	129.5	2.08
Dacca	29.568	83.6	...	1	13	35	50	15	...	2	7	71 S, 18 E	175.2	1.67
Silchar	29.610	83.4	4	3	15	4	2	5	18	6	6	10 N, 71 W	68.7	2.03
Hazareebagh	29.504	82.5	3	6	11	10	4	7	4	16	1	5 N, 39 E	240.1	1.16
Berhampore	29.535	84.5	2	6	10	25	7	8	1	1	2	55 S, 46 E	149.2	1.05
Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	29.508	86.3	...	6	20	9	4	4	7	3	...	41 S, 74 E	107.5	1.98
Monghyr	29.517	85.0	1	8	33	5	...	3	9	3	...	47 N, 84 E	69.4	2.48
Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	...	...	...	2	26	31	10	20	21	7	7	33 S, 13 E	...	1.85
Sebsaugor	29.583	84.7	7	12	9	6	5	11	8	3	1	6 N, 81 E	77.9	0.78
Gualpara	29.557	84.2	2	5	15	10	3	6	5	3	13	25 S, 65 E	77.6	4.13
Benares	29.494	84.2	4	11	19	1	6	10	8	3	...	19 N, 89 W	139.1	3.41
Roorkee	29.480	87.3	...	...	4	27	...	1	10	...	20	38 S, 32 E	...	3.95

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables, as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahr. for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,

The 14th August 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

[illegible]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal for the month of July 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.						
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	REMARKS.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.						Maunds.	Tons.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.												
7	Gingelly	1,818	7,273	2,424	86	2,943	35 4 0	...	1	Stones	572	9	992	35	1,180	14 4 0	...	113	Local	6,739	25,656	575	14,771	184 14 6	0 2 4	
6	Castor seed	1,374	4,508	1,901	68	2,292	27 3 4	...	1	Iron work	388	1,940	735	26	896	10 14 0	...	8	Govt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Straw	946	296	2,065	74	469	9 14 0	...	1	Firewood	390	30	738	26	158	3 10 0	...	...	stores	1,280	1,979	154	4,358	54 4 0	0 2 4	
3	Cotton	290	2,900	637	23	523	6 4 0	...	5	Empty boats	...	...	1,858	67	2,124	25 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Chalk	300	1,350	400	14	486	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Grain	280	435	387	14	470	5 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Paddy	279	139	372	14	409	6 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Gunnies	211	1,266	325	12	395	4 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Rice	425	796	796	28	337	4 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Stone	100	2	200	7	164	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Furniture	180	180	271	10	329	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Copper	160	6,400	240	8	291	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Sandries	92	92	123	4	149	1 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Provision	30	30	112	4	136	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Salt	55	275	117	4	155	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Jaggery	100	500	184	7	39	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Pumpkin	40	30	89	3	19	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Horn	24	240	32	1	18	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Plantain	5	15	7	...	3	0 1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Empty boats	...	...	5,121	183	4,770	66 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Passenger boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	Total	6,739	25,656	16,114	575	14,771	184 14 6	0 2 4	8	...	1,260	1,979	4,306	154	4,358	54 4 0	0 2 4	121	...	7,998	27,635	729	19,129	289 3 6	0 2 4	
117	Total of same month last year	3,062	5,337	13,599	486	12,970	138 11 2	0 2 0	66	...	7,040	1,829	19,797	707	7,354	123 3 2	0 3 2	183	...	10,102	7,166	1,193	20,324	281 14 4	0 2 4	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal for the month of July 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.								
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.		Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.		Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton.	Remarks.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Ra.		Mds.	Ra.				Maunds.	Tons.	Mds.	Ra.													
1	Rice	25	50	260	9	185	1 4 10	1 4 10	...	24	Public stores	11,000	278	16,319	583	1,166	10 3 5	...	129	Local traffic	14,791	40,212	1,351	6,519	45 14 9	0 1 3	The metal was carried through the Canal by the road department for the present year. For boats plying between head look and No. 1 bridge has also	
6	Paddy	1,071	805	1,786	6	956	5 6 11	5 6 11	...	1	Sand cut stone boundary pillars	518	...	864	31	248	2 2 7	...	50	Govt. stores	11,576	378	814	1,814	16 8 9	0 1 7		
4	Jaggery	1,047	2,000	1,834	58	1,232	8 3 4	8 3 4	...	...	Empty boats	...	...	5,805	290	400	4 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Teel-seed	10,428	32,052	19,492	99	696	12 3 8	12 3 8	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Mustard	443	2,200	790	28	28	0 7 11	0 7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Castor-seeds	458	1,500	1,800	39	38	0 10 10	0 10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Bena grass	153	20	221	8	24	0 8 10	0 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Planks	496	165	706	25	3 3	1 12 2	1 12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Horus	185	1,000	280	10	10	0 2 10	0 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Oil cake	443	300	660	24	232	1 10 5	1 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Young plants	43	100	80	3	4	0 3 2	0 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Empty boats	...	...	10,846	887	2,711	13 3 10	13 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129	Total	14,791	40,242	87,834	1,351	6,519	45 14 9	45 14 9	0 1 3	50	...	11,576	378	22,783	814	1,814	16 8 9	0 1 7 179	26,367	40,620	2,165	8,333	62 7 6	0 1 4	...	...
114	Total of same month last year	16,163	1,921	38,229	1,365	6,2 9	95 8 2	95 8 2	0 2 9	16	...	3,275	115	7,441	266	266	18 9 7	1 1 130	19,438	2,036	1,631	6,475	114 1 9	0 3 2	...	...
26 times	...	...	46	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400	bamboos	...	8	...	...	...	0 6 8	0 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

metal was carried through the Canal by the road department for year's collection was more than that of the present year. The rate for boats plying between head lock and No. 1 bridge has also present year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.
Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Canal for the month of July 1875.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILLS.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.								
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.		Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.		Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.		Mds.	Tons.				Mds.	Tons.															
16	Building materials	2,530	685	5,735	40 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Local	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	...
19	Coal	2,500	1,293	6,700	40 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	...
56	Cotton	8,115	1,55,630	19,450	151 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	...
1,280	Empty boats	...	...	95,525	712 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	...
4	Firewood	950	246	2,075	7 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	...
110	Fishes	333	5,605	8,265	35 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	...
167	Garden produce	8,682	26,848	25,115	195 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	...
177	Grain	23,750	68,450	53,745	388 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	...
9	Hides and horns	745	9,585	1,540	24 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	...
55	Jaggery and sugar	6,070	19,610	14,850	121 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	...
6	Jute	325	725	1,225	4 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	...
10	Liquor	295	8,640	1,430	26 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	...
29	Metal	2,914	89,250	7,600	35 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	...
8	Miscellaneous	3,182	7,855	13,620	89 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	...
42	Oil, oil-seeds, and oil-cake.	9,409	22,475	13,540	128 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	...
175	Paddy, rice, and other food-grain.	27,160	48,448	55,130	599 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	...
36	Pice-goods	1,575	1,46,650	6,410	31 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	...
26	Pottery	1,032	488	5,055	26 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	...
1,381	Passenger boats	...	...	88,195	1, 59 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	...
127	Salt	38,382	1,88,630	74,955	656 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	...
14	Silk and indigo	345	47,616	1,950	10 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	...
66	Straw	7,317	3,065	25,920	154 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	...
61	Thread	3,815	1,36,330	11,435	50 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	...
11	Timber	900	1,543	2,245	23 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	...
36	Tobacco	3,580	18,695	6,110	71 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	...
3,933	Total	1,53,916	9,80,416	5,49,525	4,714 3 6	19,632	3,03,679	3,933	Total	Total	Mds.	Rs.	1,53,916	9,80,416	19,632	3,03,679	4,714 3 6
3,241	Total of same month last year	1,76,043	9,71,740	5,29,525	5,826 8 9	18,911	3,08,577	3,241	Total	Total	Mds.	Rs.	1,76,043	9,71,740	18,911	3,08,577	5,826 8 9

16 miles during the month; whereas in July 1874 it was 19 miles.

REMARKS.

16 miles during the month; whereas in July 1874 it was 19 miles.

REMARKS.

A ton of goods was carried on the average

		MISCELLANEOUS.											
Passengers.	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rafts of timber,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs &	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rafts of bamboo,	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs 625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Demurrage &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boats passed free...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Total of same month last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,954	Grand Total	1,53,916	9,80,564	5,49,420	19,622	3,03,679	5,090	5	3	...	...	...	...
3,272	Grand Total of same month last year	1,76,043	9,73,167	5,28,525	18,911	3,58,577	6,118	14	6

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of July 1875.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.					
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	REMARKS.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.						Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.											
111	Miscellaneous	8,354	38,943	23,985	...	...	Rs. 334 14 9	...	...	...	Mds. ...	Rs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	Local...	56,508	1,26,956	4,950	108,458	1,898 10 6	0 3 3	...
142	Paddy	28,213	27,359	33,755	...	...	618 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Sand	100	7	455	...	...	4 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Tamarind	43	82	465	...	...	7 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Shells	400	148	875	...	...	15 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Bricks	9,000	39	1,900	...	...	20 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Vegetables	8	20	40	...	...	0 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Passengerboats	...	...	2,628	...	...	31 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
335	Empty boats	...	...	27,576	...	...	350 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Pottery	151	83	1,010	...	...	9 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Jacks	...	475	2,975	...	...	23 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Cocconut	2,900	89	625	...	...	6 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Salt	8,263	33,616	23,080	...	...	301 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Garden produce	668	236	2,414	...	...	18 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Straw	615	329	2,690	...	...	19 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Gum-wood	...	50	425	...	...	4 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Bamboo	...	13	125	...	...	1 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Fishery	...	8	1,156	...	...	11 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Mats	935	9,300	3,045	...	...	20 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Jaggery and sugar	340	1,410	1,400	...	...	21 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Spice	151	1,355	483	...	...	3 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Rice	40	800	825	...	...	5 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Timber boat	40	190	175	...	...	1 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Tobacco	305	1,490	1,015	...	...	6 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Corn	18	31	220	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Ganges water	200	200	450	...	...	3 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Stone-lime	400	500	835	...	...	5 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Betel	210	640	480	...	...	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Oil-cake	36	21	100	...	...	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Hoglah	...	5	60	...	...	0 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Iron	36	360	350	...	...	2 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Cloth	25	3,000	225	...	...	4 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Cotton	390	6,230	2,325	...	...	33 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Sweetmeat	...	...	335	...	...	2 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Palanquin	...	60	150	...	...	2 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
830	Total	56,508	1,26,956	1,38,622	4,950	1,08,458	1,898 10 6	0 3 3	830	Local	56,508	1,26,956	4,950	1,08,458	1,898 10 6	0 3 3	830	Local	56,508	1,26,956	4,950	108,458	1,898 10 6	0 3 3	an average distance of 21 miles.

A ton of goods was carried

1,581	Total of same month last year	1,72,570	2,76,826	4,02,065	14,359	4,16,424	5,959 13 3	0 2 7	1	...	...	150	...	2 11 6	...	1,532	...	1,72,570	2,76,826	14,359	4,16,424	5,959 8 9	0 2 7
	Timber rafts, No. 29	...	...	...	...	...	8 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12 3	...
	Passengers, No. 355	...	...	...	...	...	9 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	17 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12 3	...
	Total of same month last year	...	...	...	...	...	11 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0 3	...
880	Grand Total	56,508	1,26,958	1,38,622	4,950	1,08,458	1,916 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	830	...	56,508	1,26,958	4,950	1,08,458	1,916 6 9	...
1,581	Grand Total of same month last year	1,72,570	2,76,826	4,02,065	14,359	4,16,424	5,957 13 6	...	1	...	...	150	...	2 11 6	...	1,532	...	1,72,570	2,76,826	14,359	4,16,424	5,970 9 0	...

ABSTRACT.

CANALS.		TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1875-76.		TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1874-75.		REMARKS.
		During the month.	Up to end of month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of corresponding month.	
ORISSA CIRCLE.						
Kendrapara	...	690 7 6	2,814 13 8	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
High Level, Section I	...	239 11 10	1,987 6 2	920 1 10	3,934 10 3	
Taidundah	...	73 14 10	895 11 4	261 14 4	637 13 5	
	...			124 4 5	256 9 3	
Total Orissa Circle	y	1,004 2 2	4,297 15 2	1,306 4 7	4,829 0 11	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.						
Midnapore	...	5,080 5 3	18,257 11 8	6,118 14 6	19,591 1 7	
Tidal	...	1,916 6 9	13,715 1 9	5,970 9 0	31,270 15 3	
Total South-Western Circle	...	7,006 12 0	31,972 13 5	12,089 7 6	50,862 0 10	
Grand Total	...	8,010 14 2	36,270 12 7	13,395 12 1	55,661 1 9	

The falling off is due to the stoppage of transport of rice and paddy for the famine districts.

The falling off is due to the stoppage of transport of rice and paddy for the famine districts.

The 1st September 1875.

G. A. SEARLE, Lieut.-Col., S.C.,
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 1st to 7th September 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
Sept.	1st	Inches. 29.683	90.5	81.0	144.5	84.7	81.3	78.9	0.83	S & S by E	...	97.5	0.07	...	Cirrostrati, cirri, cumuli, and clear. Thunder at 4 P.M. Rain between 4 and 5 P.M.
	2nd	.638	88.9	81.5	138.6	83.8	81.0	79.0	.86	S by E & variable.	0.5	76.1	0.04	...	Cumuli and cirri. Thunder at 12½, 1, and 3 P.M. Lightning at 12½ and 3 P.M. Rain at 1 P.M.
	3rd	.610	90.2	81.0	142.0	84.8	81.4	79.0	.83	S by W	...	88.2	.....	...	Clear, strati, and cirri. Smart shock of an earthquake at 9h. 17m. 22s. Sheet-lightning on west from 8 to 11 P.M.
	4th	.630	87.2	81.0	133.0	83.1	80.1	78.0	.85	SSE	1.0	168.5	0.11	...	Strati and cumuli. Sheet-lightning on north at midnight and 1 A.M. Slight rain after intervals from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.
	5th	.645	80.6	78.5	...	79.8	78.8	78.1	.95	SE & SSE	1.8	224.1	2.14	...	Overcast. Thunder between 9 and 10 A.M. Rain nearly the whole day.
	6th	.661	85.0	79.0	129.3	81.5	79.7	78.4	.91	SSE	...	155.4	0.97	...	Overcast and cirri. Thunder and lightning at 3, 4 A.M., and 7½ P.M. Rain at 4, and 5 A.M., 2½ and 6½ P.M.
	7th	.620	88.4	79.0	143.5	82.9	80.0	78.0	.86	SE & SSE	0.6	142.0	0.57	...	Scds and cumuli. Thunder at 1½ P.M. Slight rain after intervals from 8½ A.M. to 5½ P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain-gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	12.0
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	90.5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	92.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.87
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.82
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	... { by lower rain-gauge	3.49
	... { by anemometer gauge	3.32
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	2.53
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th September	...	52.55
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	52.68

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 9th September 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 28th August 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts. †		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	33,615	15,901 3 5	1,457 12 8	1,30,172 37	42,612 0 6	3,906 2 1	5,363 14 4
Per mile of railway	212	100 7 8	9 4 3	822 23	269 4 4	24 13 8	33 17 11
For previous 8 weeks of half-year...	226,904½	1,36,090 1 1	12,474 18 3	7,59,631 25	1,83,238 18 6	17,259 16 2	29,734 14 5
Total for 9 weeks ...	260,609½	1,51,991 4 6	13,932 10 6	8,90,104 22	2,30,900 14 0	21,165 18 3	35,098 8 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	36,210½	17,649 12 4	1,617 17 11	1,81,408 15	60,163 14 9	5,515 0 7	7,132 18 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	229	111 8 6	10 4 6	1,149 12	380 2 11	34 17 0	45 1 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	252,175½	1,42,415 6 7	13,054 15 0	12,04,861 38	3,44,875 8 10	31,613 11 11	44,068 6 11

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th September 1875, on 223½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			• MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TOTAL TRAIN MILES.
	No. of Passen- gers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	3,680½	8,086 2 0	741 4 7	34,266 0	9,626 12 0	882 9 0	1,623 13 7	{ 4,022½ Coaching. 1,781½ Mer- chandise.
Per mile of rail- way ... ..	.....	36 2 2	3 6 3	.....	43 0 5	3 18 11	7 5 2	
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	32,533	77,704 6 6	7,122 18 1	2,66,646 30	72,298 0 0	6,827 6 4	13,750 4 5		54,861
Total for 9 weeks ...	36,213½	85,790 8 6	7,864 2 8	3,00,912 30	81,924 12 0	7,509 15 4	15,373 18 0	60,465½
COMPARISON.								
Total for correspond- ing week of previous year	3,154	7,401 11 6	678 9 10	28,605 10	8,786 6 0	805 8 4	1,483 18 2	{ 4,288 Coach- ing. 1,955 Mer- chandise.
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	33 1 3	3 0 8	.....	39 4 4	3 12 0	6 12 8	
Total to correspond- ing date of previous year	38,214	80,385 5 6	7,368 13 1	5,30,080 20	1,50,220 10 3	13,771 1 0	21,139 14 1		87,741

* Deducted miles 228½ from Coaching, and 318½ from Merchandise, excess included in week ended 7th August 1875.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th September 1875, on 1,279½ miles open.

		COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TOTAL TRAIN MILES.
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Total traffic for the week ...	100,286	1,20,478 8 3	11,043 17 3	5,52,263 10	2,65,361 8 0	24,326 12 9	35,370 10 0	42,689½ Coaching. 49,387 Merchandise.	
Per mile of railway ...	.....	94 2 3	8 12 7	.....	207 5 11	19 0 2	27 12 9	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	806,606½	10,10,336 15 6	92,614 4 5	51,88,652 30	21,21,047 2 9	1,04,429 6 6	2,87,043 10 11	7,50,107½	
Total for 9 weeks ...	906,892½	11,30,815 7 9	1,03,658 1 6	57,40,916 0	23,86,423 10 9	2,18,755 19 3	3,22,414 0 11	8,42,164	
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	97,183	1,14,078 8 10	10,457 4 0	6,41,180 0	2,52,602 3 9	23,155 4 1	33,612 8 1	41,727 Coaching. 54,129 Merchandise. 3,728 Return empty.	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	89 2 3	8 3 5	.....	197 6 2	18 1 11	26 5 4	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	987,606	11,79,724 5 1	1,08,141 7 11	62,46,519 10	35,32,001 1 8	3,23,766 15 4	4,31,908 8 3	11,63,687	

* Added miles 835½ for Coaching, and 2,331½ for Merchandise, less included in week ended 7th August 1875.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

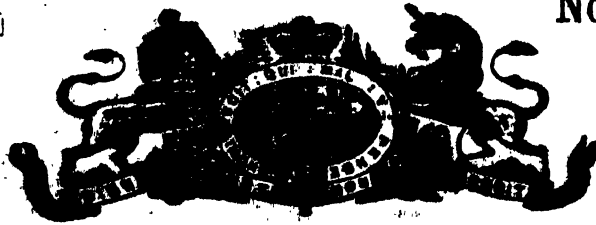
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th September 1875, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,230	959 0 0	95 18 0	15,798 0	452 0 0	45 4 0	141 2 0
Or per mile of railway	298	34 0 0	3 8 0	564 0	16 0 0	1 12 0	5 0 0
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	62,028	8,150 0 0	815 0 0	111,850 0	3,660 0 0	366 0 0	1,181 0 0
Total for 10 weeks	70,306	9,109 0 0	910 18 0	1,27,636 0	4,112 0 0	411 4 0	1,322 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,924	956 5 1	95 12 8	12,809 10	375 14 9	37 11 10	123 4 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	247	34 2 6	3 8 4	439 25	13 6 10	1 6 10	4 15 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	60,823	8,384 6 7	838 8 10	1,20,767 5	3,687 14 0	368 15 9	1,207 4 7

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th September 1875, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,319	903 0 0	90 6 0	4,663 0	443 0 0	44 6 0	134 12 0
Or per mile of railway ...	45	33 0 0	3 6 0	171 0	16 0 0	1 12 0	4 18 0
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	10,975	7,244 0 0	724 8 0	42,575 0	3,388 0 0	338 16 0	1,063 4 0
Total for 10 weeks ...	12,094	8,147 0 0	814 14 0	47,337 0	3,831 0 0	383 2 0	1,197 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	965	717 11 6	71 15 5	10,145 20	602 14 6	60 5 9	182 1 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	35	28 5 5	2 12 8	372 12	22 2 0	2 4 3	4 16 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	10,818	8,051 13 7	805 3 8	110,852 20	6,334 15 6	633 9 11	1,438 13 7



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PATNA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.—No. 2883.

Calcutta, the 20th September 1875.

READ—

The Annual Administration Report of the Patna Division for the year 1874-75.

The Lieutenant-Governor's cordial acknowledgments are due to the late Commissioner, Mr. Stuart Bayley, for his complete and exhaustive report, which furnishes a record of the administration of the division during the past two years. Mr. Bayley's knowledge of the division is so full, that, although with a single exception the district reports were sent in by newly appointed Magistrates, all the deficiencies that might have been expected in such a case are fully supplied and supplemented by the Commissioner's special knowledge. The report of Mr. Bourdillon, written when he was sub-divisional officer of Jehanabad, has been submitted by the Commissioner to Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to recognise the large amount of useful and interesting information that report contains.

2. The Commissioner and the district officers have been constantly in the interior of their districts. During so exceptional a season as that of 1874-75,

the ordinary scheme of cold-weather tours was quite out of place. The Commissioner's own duties were obviously incompatible with a peaceful life at head-quarters, and Mr. Bayley was almost continually on tour.

3. In speaking of the weather and crops, it will be convenient, as has been done on previous occasions, to divide the division into two groups of districts—those south of the Ganges, and those north of the Ganges. In the south Gangetic districts the crops were injured by severe floods in August 1873; and after August there was practically no rain at all, so the rice crop of that season was an utter failure. The prospects were very gloomy, and all seemed to depend on the next rubbee harvest, but fortunately there was some rain towards the end of January, and good rain in February. In many places, and especially in the Patna district, the rubbee proved to be a twelve-anna crop, and meanwhile the railway was pouring grain into all these districts from the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. The greater portion of the grain imported into Behar by private trade was consumed in the three districts south of the Ganges. The assistance required from Government was therefore not great, and in none of those districts was the sale of Government grain necessary. The subsequent harvests of 1874 were excellent. The bhadoi and rice crops are estimated as fourteen-anna crops in Patna; in Gya they are described as being luxuriant and excellent; and in Shahabad as being full crops. The rubbee also, which was harvested in the spring of 1875, was in all these districts above the average.

4. The results of the harvest in the districts north of the Ganges were more disastrous. The bhadoi or August crop was better, but the rice, which is a very much more important harvest, was worse; and, taken all round, it would be over-estimated at a two-anna crop. The rubbee was in some places an entire failure, and nowhere was there much more than a four-anna crop. In other respects, too, the northern districts were incomparably worse off than those south of the Ganges. Private trade was inactive. It did nothing for Tirhoot or Chumparun, and not so much as was desired for Sarun. "Among many reasons offered for this," writes Mr. Bayley, "the main one is obvious. Tirhoot and Chumparun in ordinary years export food, and do not import it; and the machinery by which the rice of Alapore or Ramnuggur is ordinarily conveyed to Sarun, or the line of rail, was not capable of being set in motion the reverse way. Private trade was helpless, and Government had to take its entire functions, both of importation and of distribution, on itself. Up to the time (February) when Government occupied the field in force, there was no sign whatever of private trade doing for the north of the Ganges what it had been doing freely on the south for months; and it is idle to ask whether, if Government had abstained for another six months from occupying the trade routes and carriage of the country, private enterprise would have availed us anything. The famine would not wait, and the Government had no choice but to occupy the ground which private trade had hitherto, in spite of every encouragement, shown no desire to occupy." It is also pointed out that the *bhaolee* or payment-in-kind system, which is prevalent in the south Gangetic districts and almost unknown in the north, gave the poor population a better chance in those districts where it exists.

5. But although the rubbee crop of 1874 was deficient in the northern districts, the subsequent seasons were propitious. There was a good bhadoi harvest, and rain fell just in time to secure the winter rice, which is the main staple of north and east Tirhoot. In Tirhoot and Sarun the harvest of 1874 was excellent; in Chumparun the crops are stated to have been almost the largest ever known.

6. The indigo produce of last year is pronounced to have been the worst on record. The total number of beegahs under poppy cultivation in the division was 462,538, which yielded an outturn of 55,730 maunds of opium. The amount of land under opium was the largest in Chumparun, while the yield was best in Shahabad. The year was a bad one in both Tirhoot and Chumparun. The opium beegah is equal to 3,025 square yards, or about five-eighths of an acre.

7. Notwithstanding the high price of grain, and the severe pressure to which people were subjected by the scarcity, the public health generally was good. This satisfactory state of affairs was largely due to the facilities for obtaining medical aid which were afforded to the people. But in a still greater degree

it is due to the fact that, in the scheme of State relief, all classes found a refuge from want, and the necessities of life were supplied to all in need of them.

8. Mr. Bayley writes regarding the scarcity :—"What suffering there was on a large scale was confined to the early months of the year, specially February and March 1874, before the people really understood that work or food was assuredly to be had by those who required it, and before, indeed, the Government organization was sufficiently complete in some places to receive it. I saw enough suffering in those months to give me a very ghastly conviction of what would have been the result if relief had not been speedily available."

9. Generally speaking, Mr. Bayley expresses his opinion that, considering the rates paid for labour, Behar is a very poor country, and that the material condition of the people is very low. "Over the culturable area of the division, with the single exception of north Chumparun, and certain parts in Shahabad and Gya, there is hardly any waste land, and the population of the land per square mile is excessive, ranging in cultivated tracts between 500 and 750 per square mile—a population, too, almost wholly agricultural. Rents, including therein the innumerable cesses by which they are supplemented, are limited in the case of the majority of agriculturalists by little else than their inability to pay more. The labourer's wage gives him subsistence, but only by the added earnings of his wife and family. Indebtedness is very general. The primary wants of food, clothing, and shelter are most frugally supplied, and secondary wants among these classes are scarcely supplied at all."

10. The Commissioner's own view is that the pressure of population on the soil has very largely increased of recent years. Emigration is very little resorted to, and even the high prices and distress of the past year but little added to the usual small supply of emigrants. On this important topic the Lieutenant-Governor will quote the following paragraphs of Mr. Bayley's report :—

PARA. 44. I have said that the energy of recruiters for these districts was centralised to a great extent at Patna. The reason of this is not far to seek : out of the 2,800 persons registered at Patna, less than 1,000 were residents of the district. It is a convenient focus for collecting the waifs and strays of surrounding districts. Next to Patna the most important depôt is Arrah. Gya only sent 709 emigrants last year, while Arrah sent 2,400, and Buxar 794. Of the Arrah emigrants, nearly two-thirds went to the tea districts, and about one-third to the colonies. Mr. Haggard justly remarks that the supply is by no means equal to the demand, and it is a strange thing to me. Considering the miserable hand-to-mouth existence of a large portion of the population of Behar, and considering their industrious habits and willingness to take service in other parts of India ; considering also the number of men who come back with really large sums of money from the West India colonies, it is strange to me that the recruiting depôts during all the years they have been at work should have got so little hold of the surplus population.

45. From the north of the Ganges there is practically no emigration : absolutely none from Tirhoot and Chumparun ; and Sarun, with its population of over two millions, registers only 448 emigrants altogether in a year of scarcity like 1874. Of this number, 186 went to Burmah, being recruited by Government agency. There is, however, a large annual migration eastward from Sarun of men going to work in the North Bengal districts, leaving their homes about October, and generally returning after April. Of these no computation has been made.

11. In spite of so many disturbing elements, it is reported that the labour market fairly maintained its equilibrium. The abnormal demand for labour on the extensive famine works on the one hand, and the distribution of charitable relief on the other, were both calculated to raise the wages of labour ; but this effect was counteracted by the unusually large numbers whom the pressure of scarcity drove into the field, and the result was that the state of the districts in respect of labour was, except near the State Railway in Tirhoot, much as usual. As yet there seems to be no alteration in the wages of labour, which are very low in this division. But the Lieutenant-Governor would guard against the supposition which, if entertained, might prove to be unfounded, to the effect that these wages will fail to follow in future the general tendency to rise considerably.

12. The Commissioner regrets that he has not been able to afford much additional information regarding the manufactures of the division. In Mr. Bourdillon's report there is a chapter devoted to this subject, which the

Lieutenant-Governor has read with interest. A fuller account is given of trade and commerce. The amount of grain poured into Behar during the scarcity by means of private trade was enormous. The railway was principally resorted to in consequence of the Government concession under which half the freight of all grain was paid by Government. From October 1873 to October 1874 the amount of private grain imported by rail into Behar was 1,07,50,000 maunds, amounting very often to 56,000 maunds a day. This was in addition to the Government grain, which amounted to about another ten million maunds, and it takes no account of the importations that were received by river.

13. A set of tables for the two years, 1873-74 and 1874-75, showing the trade of Patna, is annexed to the Commissioner's report. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that these tables were not more methodically arranged and tabulated. At present it is not easy to understand the information they are intended to convey, and His Honor is obliged to say that the Magistrate of Patna, as well as the Commissioner, should have devoted more attention to seeing that the returns were submitted in an intelligible shape to Government. The figures given by Mr. Bourdillon show the traffic along the Jehanabad road between Gya and Patna. The results show the value of this traffic to have been about four and a half lakhs of rupees, which is less than might have been expected; but these results will now be tested by the systematic registration* on this road that has recently been sanctioned. Into Shahabad there was an exceptionally large import of thirteen lakhs of maunds of food-grain, and of nearly six lakhs of maunds of other merchandise. The exports were a little over one lakh of maunds of grain, and three lakhs of other merchandise. These figures are derived from the railway returns only. Regarding the Tirhoot trade no information is given. The Collector of Sarun remarks on the large export of oil-seeds from Revelgunge in that district, which amounts to at least ten lakhs of maunds annually; the tables of importation into this large river mart show a total amount of 7,90,639 maunds of food-grains during the year, of which 1,09,450 maunds were of rice. But, besides Revelgunge, there are numerous other points at which traffic enters and leaves the district. From Chumparun there is a considerable export of rice, and a brisk trade is carried on across the Nepal frontier. The arrangements that have been made by Government for the registration of river traffic, and of the traffic which crosses the frontier both into Nepal and into the North-Western Provinces, will enable more accurate information on all these matters to be furnished in future years.

14. The Collectors are all agreed that the people really are grateful for the efforts made by Government to relieve them during the scarcity, and—as in other divisions—their gratitude has found expression in popular songs. Mr. Bayley adds that in no other country in the world could people, massed together on the roads as they were in Tirhoot, have been found to behave so well, or to give so little trouble. “While things looked gloomy they were patient; when they came on to the works (with at first very insufficient supervision) they were peaceful and obedient; there was no rioting, no plundering, no sacking of granaries; when we turned them off the works, they went quietly and settled down to their usual agricultural pursuits with more than ordinary energy; and now they are repaying their advances, as a rule, smoothly, and without making excuses.”

15. An immense addition was made on account of relief purposes to the regular administrative staff of the division. Thirty covenanted civilians, 74 military commissioned officers, 88 uncovenanted officers, and 57 other Europeans and 1,818 natives,—2,067 officers altogether, of whom 2,012 were stationed in Tirhoot,—constituted the extrastaff placed under the Commissioner's orders during the famine. Tirhoot was divided into two districts, and an additional Commissioner was appointed; special sub-divisions were created; the sub-divisions were parcelled out into circles of varying areas, each circle being administered by a Superintendent, sometimes a Covenanted officer, sometimes a Deputy Magistrate, sometimes a temporarily engaged officer, sometimes a planter; and under these, again, were group officers; and the whole of the salt preventive establishment, as well as that of the subordinate executive service, was made available for relief duties. The result was that relief administration was brought within easy reach of every village and every household. The division of Tirhoot into two districts, which had long been recognised to be an administrative necessity, has since been sanctioned permanently.

16. Much was done in the way of collecting statistics during the year, although our enquiries are still partial and unmethodical. Agricultural statistics are being collected in Patna, which will, it is hoped, be trustworthy. In Shahabad the cadastral survey should lay the foundation for really valuable agricultural statistics, and greatly increase our knowledge on this subject. In Chupra and Chumparun investigations on a limited scale have been carried out.

17. The mortuary returns from selected areas evince considerable improvement, especially in the Patna district. In the Patna Municipality the rate per thousand is given at 33·7; in Barh at 43·9; and in the Behar urban area at 31·2. The general average in the urban areas in the district is 34·2; the general average in the rural areas is 27·2. The general average of infant mortality is, however, given only at 26·3 per thousand, and this shows that there is still under-registration. Contrary to the experience derived from Bengal, there is more mortality in the Patna district during August, September, and October than in any other period of the year. The largest proportion of deaths,—no less than 43 per cent,—appears to have been caused by fever. There has also been an improvement in the registration of births in the selected areas. The returns now give 29·3 births to a thousand of the population.

18. A very useful work was done by Mr. MacDonnell in the Durbhangah sub-division towards testing the census of 1871, and by Mr. Tonnerre also in the Mushruk thana of the Sarun district. Mr. MacDonnell's was, in fact, a fresh census of the whole sub-division, and it showed a total population of 1,003,866 on the 15th October 1874, against a population of 867,909 in January 1871. Mr. MacDonnell's report has already been published in the *Gazette*. Mr. Tonnerre's census did not give such full results as the census taken in Durbhangah, and the figures do not materially differ from those obtained in 1872. The Lieutenant-Governor has had under consideration a proposal to make a fresh enumeration of the people in selected parts of the country, in order to test the results of the late census; and he trusts that he will be able before long to make arrangements for giving effect to this proposal.

19. Besides the above, an educational census was also taken, under the order of the Commissioner, of certain selected tracts in each district. The results tend to show that the districts south of the Ganges are better provided with schools than those to the north of the river. For the whole division, it may be said that there is an average of one school among every 1,418 persons of a school-going age, of whom nearly 3 per cent under 12 years, and 10 per cent above that age, are educated, or receiving education: about 4·4 per cent being educated in schools, and 9 per cent being self-taught, or privately educated. Mr. Bourdillon's educational census in Jehanabad, which was taken in 1873, showed that 5·1 per cent of the whole population, and 12·3 per cent of the adult males, were able to read and write.

20. The Arrah experimental farm was broken up under the Lieutenant-Governor's orders in April last. Another farm was started during the year at Poosa, chiefly with a view to the experimental cultivation of tobacco. The results of the present season's working can only be said to have been moderately successful. The matter is, however, of considerable importance, not only as regards north Behar, but also as regards North Bengal, especially the district of Rungpore, and the Lieutenant-Governor is in favour of continuing the experiment on this estate, at least for the present, as a Government measure. If it shall eventually succeed, then the further carrying on of the works can be left to private enterprise hereafter.

21. The Commissioner furnishes an interesting, though somewhat too detailed a review of the general state of the police and of crime in the division. As might have been expected, there was a considerable increase of crime. During the early part of the year there were a few grain dacoities in Chumparun, and two or three cases in Tirhoot, and there were traces of incendiarism in both districts; but with the commencement of relief operations these things ceased, and the police were left to deal with nothing more than the normal crimes of the district. The number of these, however, especially theft and burglary, increased considerably. The police were so fully occupied with famine operations, that their capacity for dealing with crime was necessarily affected. The following table shows the steady increase of cognizable crime during the

past four years. It will be observed that there is a decrease only in the Sarun district:—

DISTRICTS.	Population.	TRUE CASES OF COGNIZABLE CRIME.			
		1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Patna	1,550,638	4,133	3,068	4,134	5,328
Gya	1,949,750	2,598	3,676	4,970	5,748
Shahabad	1,723,974	1,664	2,453	3,134	3,753
Tirhoot	4,384,708	2,874	3,637	4,094	5,749
Sarun	2,063,860	2,631	3,798	3,426	3,362
Chumparan	1,440,815	1,237	1,338	1,179	1,424
Total	13,122,743	15,167	18,810	20,937	25,864

22. In non-cognizable cases there was a marked decrease. The total number of cases instituted during the year was 7,683 (517 being taken up by the Magistrates), against 8,631, showing a decrease of 1,028 cases. The falling off is attributed by the Commissioner to the new system of serving processes through peons entertained under the Court Fees Act. Mr. Bayley reports strongly in favour of the beneficial effects of this system.

23. The land revenue was collected without difficulty, notwithstanding the trying circumstances of the year. In the excise revenue there was a falling off, the revenue amounting to Rs. 12,13,615, against Rs. 13,31,633 of the previous year. The new system of taxing the materials of distillation, instead of the spirits after they are distilled, which has been very successful in the Patna district, was extended to other districts where it has not succeeded so well. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that, with proper supervision, this system will be found eventually to be superior to the old system in all districts. The actual consumption of liquor in the division is extremely small, and there is reason to believe that it is decreasing rather than increasing; it is not so satisfactory to observe that there is an increase in the consumption of ganja. The question of a further increase of the duty on this drug is still under consideration.

24. The Soane irrigation works made fair progress during the year. Both the Soane works and the Gunduck embankments gave employment to a large number of labourers in distressed parts of the country. An irrigation survey of a large area north of the Ganges is now being carried out.

25. The famine marks an important epoch in the road communications of the division, which were much improved by the relief measures. The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the conversion of one of the most important roads—the Patna branch road—into a light railway or tramway. The Commissioner reports of the Durbhanga State Railway that, sanctioned in February 1874, it began to carry grain in April, and carried 40,000 tons, equal to 11,20,000 maunds of grain and fodder before the rains. “It was never intended,” he writes, “to keep it open during the rains, as permanent bridges could not be erected, and much of it was laid over low ground on the level of the country. Consequently, when the floods came in June, it was closed for public traffic till December. The surplus rolling stock, which had been brought specially for the famine, was returned, but the permanent way was left, and a sufficient rolling stock and staff to enable the authorities to open the line in December 1874, since which time it has been working successfully till the rains of 1875. It is now intended to make the line permanent, and to take a branch from it west to Mozufferpore, but the lower length of the existing line will probably have to be shifted as soon as the engineers have found a suitable site for the terminus on the Ganges.”

26. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently had occasion to review the condition of education in Behar, and to point out that Behar contrasts unfavourably in this respect with the adjoining districts of the North-Western Provinces and with Bengal. It is true that a large proportion of persons in Behar receive education, who have not been instructed in schools, but even with all allowances, the figures show that the intellectual destitution is very great. There

was, however, a steady increase in the establishment of schools, and especially of primary schools, during the past year, and the Lieutenant-Governor relies with confidence on the district officers and the several district committees co-operating heartily towards the farther improvement of popular education in the province.

27. The administration of the important Wards' estates that lie within the Patna division has been successful under Mr. Bayley's observant control. Upon the ward's attaining his majority, the management of the Hutwa Raj passed from the hands of Government during the year under review. The names of those zemindars who did good service during the famine have been already noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor. In Chumparun the Magistrate bears witness that the assistance he receives from the Maharajah of Bettiah, and of his manager Mr. Gibbon, cannot be over-estimated. The Magistrates of Arrah, Patna, and Gya also bear favourable testimony to the conduct of zemindars. Sir Richard Temple regrets to find that the Magistrates of Tirhoot and Sarun have not been able to furnish a favourable account of the zemindars of their districts.

28. The Lieutenant-Governor must again record his acknowledgments to Mr. Bayley for the excellent manner in which he has always administered the affairs of this important and heavy division.

* * * * *

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.—No 2884.

Calcutta, the 20th September 1875.

READ—

The Annual Administration Report of the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division for the year 1874-75.

THE Commissioner, Mr. Robinson, has very recently taken charge of this division, and he has therefore been unable to submit a report based upon personal experience and observation.

2. The weather during the year was seasonable, and the crops sufficient. In Palamow there was an unusually abundant harvest, and it is said the people "are actually complaining of having too much food." It may be expected that this complaint will cease when the country is more opened out by the extension of the Soane Canal and by other means for the exportation of its surplus produce. Only the finer sorts of rice are grown in Palamow, and such exportation as there is finds its way to Behar for the use of the wealthier classes.

3. There is more emigration from Chota Nagpore than there is from other divisions in Bengal. During the past year the emigrants registered were—

From Hazareebagh	...	...	...	...	822
" Lohardugga	...	...	...	...	3,075
" Singhbhoom	...	...	...	...	52
" Manbhoom	...	...	...	...	2,191
Total					6,140

The great majority of these were registered for the tea districts.

4. The Commissioner reports that no general progress has been made in the collection of statistics. At the same time, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that in this division, which is so backward as regards statistical information in other respects, arrangements have been carried out for obtaining vital statistics in selected areas with more successful results than have been attained elsewhere. As regards town areas, the deaths are recorded at a rate of 28.5 per

thousand in Hazareebagh; 37·5 per thousand in Ranchee; 22·6 per thousand in Chybassa; and 39·5 per thousand in Puroolea. The results are less accurate in the rural areas; but at Chattra in Hazareebagh the deaths are given at 37·1, and at Pulma in Lohardugga at 29·8 per thousand. The registration of births also is at least as successful as the mortuary registration, and in all the districts the number of births considerably exceeds the number of deaths. The rate of births in the Hazareebagh district is given at 35·5 per thousand; in Lohardugga at 47·5; in Singhbhoom at 36·3; and in Manbhoom at 31·8. The difficulties that have generally been felt in Bengal in the registration of births seem to have been surmounted in Chota Nagpore in a remarkable degree. It cannot be said that these vital statistics are altogether accurate: but they approximate to accuracy, and are among the most valuable returns that have yet been collected.

5. The Commissioner should report specially to Government regarding the bhandar or granary in the Government estate of Koderma, and regarding the proposals that have been made for establishing Home-farms under the Court of Wards.

6. The present relations between landlords and tenants in this division are not such as to create apprehension, and there is no reason to regret the fact, upon which more than one of the Deputy Commissioners lays stress, that the cultivators are ready to show more independence now than formerly. The existing rents of land are very low, and there is a natural tendency on the part of the landlord to raise the rent, and on the part of the tenant to keep it down. The number of rent suits is increasing, and the area under cultivation and the prices of produce are also increasing. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Commissioner in thinking that such symptoms as these are not necessarily unfavorable. "A country," writes Mr. Robinson, "cannot make much progress if every one pays only the same rent as his ancestors paid; and in my opinion it is by no means a bad thing that there should be a moderate rise in the rent of land."

7. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that, while there is a falling off in the excise revenue from country spirits, there has been an increase in the consumption of ganjah. The same result has been reported from several divisions in Bengal, and it appears that the time has come when another increase should be imposed on the duty now levied on this deleterious drug.

8. The Chota Nagpore Division is unavoidably very deficient in measures of education. New schools are being opened, but the total number of primary schools is still very small. The Lieutenant-Governor has already given his consent, under certain conditions, to the establishment of a High School at Ranchi, and it is hoped that the local aid necessary for carrying this scheme into effect will be given by the people. The Director of Public Instruction has also recommended, and the Lieutenant-Governor has agreed, that a normal school of the 1st grade should be sanctioned at Ranchi, and when this measure is carried out, the present difficulty of obtaining trained schoolmasters should no longer be felt.

9. The Commissioner has made no observations upon the conduct of zemindars, or on the services of subordinate officers. It is desirable that these subjects should be treated in the General Administration Report, and not in the Crime Report, as laid down in the Instructions of the late Lieutenant-Governor under cover of circular No. 4, dated 30th January 1873, regarding the preparation of Administration Reports.

10. The high estimation in which the services of the late Commissioner, Colonel Dalton, were held by the Government of Bengal has been already recorded. The Lieutenant-Governor is confident that the present Commissioner will carefully maintain the existing status of affairs, while cautiously and judiciously introducing such improvements as circumstances may render desirable.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHITTAGONG PORT
FUND FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MARINE.—No. 2835.

Calcutta, the 16th September 1875.

READ—

The Annual Report of the Chittagong Port Fund for the year 1874-75.

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that the report for the year does not exhibit a tendency towards the prosperity anticipated two or three years ago. Both the year under report and the preceding year have been more or less unfavorable. Combined with a decrease in the receipts, the accounts show also a decrease in the number of nearly every class of vessel usually trading with the port. The only exceptions to this statement are in the case of European vessels coming direct from Europe, which show an increase of eight ships and tonnage of 5,788, and a small increase in the tonnage of trading steamers and ballam boats. The decrease in receipts, which is however trifling, amounting only to Rs. 1,578, is accounted for partly by vessels having to depart without cargoes, owing to the high price demanded by holders of rice and paddy, and partly to the adverse weather of February and March preventing the arrival of grain from the interior until the termination of the year. The increase of eighteen trading steamers was due to brisk competition for a time between two rival companies for the native passenger traffic, whilst the increase in the tonnage of ballam boats is attributable to the use of a larger class of boat and the reduction of the port dues two years ago.

2. Both dutiable and free exports shared in the general decline: the former to the amount of Rs. 5,30,897, and the latter to that of Rs. 12,55,880. Imports of earth-oil also showed the same tendency, but the salt imports improved by 5,709 tons.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice the report of the success of the measures adopted to preserve the Kotubdea Light-house from the encroachments of the sea. The suggestions thrown out by the Commissioner in paragraph 24 will be communicated to the Public Works Department for consideration. His Honor will look forward to the receipt of a further report on this subject, as well as on that of the improvement of the Moheshkhally canal and of the river Kurnafoolee.

4. Amidst the general depression, it is satisfactory to find that there is an improvement in the balance of the Port Fund, although it amounts only to the small sum of Rs. 300.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

COURAGEOUS CONDUCT OF JOY NATH SIL.

No. 128, dated Dacca, the 30th August 1875.

Memo by—F. B. PEACOCK, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

Copy submitted to the Government of Bengal for orders. I am not aware whether Government ever gives rewards in cases like the present, but if it does, this would seem one meriting recognition.

No. 1760, dated Dacca, the 26th August 1875.

From—D. R. LYALL, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Dacca,
To—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

I HAVE the honor to report the conduct of an old man named Joy Nath Sil, with a view to a proper recognition of his acts from Government.

A girl named Hulashi and her aunt, Saboo, went to bathe in the Esamutty in the end of June last. The force of the current drew Hulashi off her footing, and in her attempts to get at her niece, the aunt, too, was drawn into the stream.

Joy Nath heard their cries, and though he is an old man (the police state his age to be 65) at once swam to the rescue. He succeeded in dragging the aunt to shore, though she

nearly drowned him in her struggles, and at once went to try and save the girl also. He failed to find her, as she had finally sunk.

Courage of this kind is so uncommon that I think it deserves notice. The river at that season is fast-running, about 20 feet deep, with very abrupt banks.

I would suggest a medal and a pecuniary reward.

No. 2645T., dated Darjeeling, the 15th September 1875.

From—R. L. MANGLES, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 128 of the 30th ultimo, with its enclosure, from the Magistrate of Dacca, and in reply to state that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to authorize you to pay the sum of Rs. 25 to Joy Nath Sil as a reward for his courageous and humane conduct in attempting to rescue two persons who were being carried away, while bathing, by the strong current of the Esamutty river, and in saving the life of one of them.

2. I am to request that, when presenting this reward, you will also furnish the recipient with a suitable certificate.

3. The Accountant-General will be requested to adjust the amount.

4. A copy of the correspondence will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

RULES REGARDING BURIALS.

No. 2—275.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Ecclesiastical),
—under date Simla, the 8th September 1875.*

READ the undermentioned correspondence relative to a proposed revision of the rules at present in force for the guidance of Chaplains of the Church of England in regard to the burial of such persons as have laid violent hands upon themselves; and of those who, having been members of the Roman Catholic Church, have been refused burial by the Priests of that Church:—

From Government of Fort St. George, No. 142, dated 12th June 1874. and
No. 203, dated 28th August 1874.

To Solicitor to Government, No. 327, dated 22nd September 1874.

From " " " 2316, " 26th " "

From the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, dated 13th January 1875. "

RESOLUTION.

THE first question was raised by the refusal of the Rev. C. H. Deane, Chaplain of Bangalore, to read the funeral service over a person who was found by a Court of Inquest to have committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.

* To Mr Knox, dated 2nd January 1874.

2. The subjoined letter* from the Rev. C. H. Deane sets forth the ground of his refusal:—

"When I answered your memorandum about the interment of the remains of the late Sergeant Spiers of the 18th Hussars, I was not aware that he had committed suicide. If, as I understand, there is no doubt that he poisoned himself, I regret to say that I shall not be able to officiate at his funeral. The Rubric before the burial service distinctly forbids it to be used for any that 'have laid violent hands upon themselves,' so that I have no option in the matter. The grave will be ready at 5 p.m., but no service can be used."

3. The view taken of the question by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Madras is stated in the subjoined letter†:—

"I am directed by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Madras to acknowledge your communication of the 17th ultimo, forwarding copy of a letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General transmitting correspondence relative to the Rev. C. H. Deane's refusal to read the funeral service over the late Sergeant Spiers, 18th Hussars, who committed suicide.

2. "In reply, I am desired to state that Mr. Deane seems to have been requested to perform the funeral without having been furnished with the customary death-report, or any intimation that it was a case of suicide.

3. "The Coroner's warrant in itself appears to be 'no more than a certificate that the body is not demanded by the law, and that therefore the relations may dispose of it as they please.'—(Wheatly on the Book of Common Prayer.) It does not, therefore, indicate the duty of a clergyman, or place him under legal obligation to give to a body Christian burial.

4. "In keeping with this view, the Government Notification in *Fort St. George Gazette*, June 11th, 1850,* page 623, when it intimates that 'the Reverend Chaplains will in future consider the warrant of the Coroner for the interment of a body on which an inquest has been

† To the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, No. 483, dated 24th March 1874.

held to be a sufficient authority for their performance of the burial service over it,' adds, 'if it would be their duty under ordinary circumstances to perform that service.'

5. "What is the duty of a Clergyman when requested to bury a person who has committed suicide is to be ascertained partly from the Rubrics of our Church, which are binding upon the Clergy and have the force of law; and partly from the limitations of recognized legal commentators.

6. "The Rubric at the opening of 'the Order for the Burial of the Dead' forbids a Clergyman 'to use that service for any that have laid violent hands upon themselves.'

7. "In Burn's *Ecclesiastical Law* it is laid down: 'of this sort (suicide) are to be understood not all who have procured death unto themselves, but who have done it voluntarily, and consequently have died in the commission of a mortal sin; and not idiots, lunatics, or persons otherwise of insane mind.'

8. "In the same book it is also stated that 'the proper judges whether persons who died of their own hands were out of their senses are doubtless the Coroner's jury.'

9. "In the case under consideration, it appears that the Rev. Mr. Deane, having regard only to the Rubric and *in foro conscientie* accounting himself responsible for the interpretation of it, refused to bury the corpse even when he knew that the Coroner's jury had returned a verdict of 'temporary insanity.'

10. "In this refusal, I am instructed to state that Mr. Deane has not, so far as the Bishop can ascertain, violated any law, but he has departed from a recognised custom in not accepting the verdict of the Coroner's jury as a justification for the using of the Church's Service over the remains of Sergeant Spiers.

11. "Mr. Cripps, in his *Practical Treatise on the Law relating to the Church and the Clergy* (Ed. 1869),* states,—'No case appears ever to have occurred in which a Clergyman who has refused to bury the corpse of one who has committed suicide in insanity has been punished by the Ecclesiastical Law.' At the same time he adds—'It must be doubtful whether a departure from a custom of such acknowledged propriety would not be visited with ecclesiastical punishment.'

12. "In the absence of any Court competent to visit, with ecclesiastical punishment, the Bishop desires me to point out that it is very painful to a laborious and conscientious clergyman, such as Mr. Deane is, to deny the last offices of the church to one who has been under his spiritual charge, and it must, the Bishop thinks, be allowed that there was much in the circumstances of the present case to support the conclusion at which Mr. Deane arrived. I am, therefore, directed to say that His Lordship is disposed to take a lenient view of Mr. Deane's action, and the more so as those who are endeavouring to check the prevalence of intemperance in the army can ill afford to lose any aid which a Clergyman in the honest discharge of his duty can lawfully render."

4. The Government of Madras referred the whole correspondence for the information and orders of the Government of India.

5. The following brief statement of the English Law will be found sufficient for the present purpose: By Common Law, Christian persons are entitled to burial with the rites of the Church. The statutes passed from time to time for the uniformity of public worship have proceeded upon, though not expressly dealing with this state of things. The 68th of the Canons of 1603 recognizes it, and enjoins the clergy to act upon it. In that Canon occurs the exception of persons excommunicated for some grievous and notorious crime, and of whose repentance no testimony could be given. The Canons of 1603 are no part of the Statute Law, and it is only in a qualified sense that they are part of the law at all. But this Canon has been taken as truly expressing the ancient Common Law of the Church. The books of Common Prayer have been embodied into the Statute Law by the various Acts of Uniformity, and the Rubrics are authoritative guides when they speak on the question when the services are or are not to be used.

6. Down to the year 1661 there was no Rubric forbidding the performance of the Burial Service over any persons, except persons excommunicated. The Rubric now in force was framed in the year 1661, and received the force of law from the Uniformity Act of 1662. It prescribes that "the office is not to be used for persons unbaptised or excommunicated, or who have laid violent hands on themselves."

7. The question now is whether the expression "have laid violent hands on themselves" includes all who have committed the overt act of suicide, or only those who have done so deliberately, being in their sound senses, and in a state in which moral responsibility attaches to them.

* Page 793.

8. In Mr. Cripps's Treatise* the following statement is made:—

"The uniform practice, however, so far as it has been able to be ascertained, is in accordance with the reasoning and opinion of Dr. Burn, and it must be doubtful whether a departure from a custom of such acknowledged propriety would not be visited with ecclesiastical punishment.

9. The opinion of Dr. Burn will be found in his work on Ecclesiastical Law, vol. I, page 265. After referring to the ancient Canon which forbade Christian burial to those who violently put themselves to death, and stating that this rule was understood to apply to those who did the act voluntarily, Dr. Burn intimates that the Rubric should not be construed as severer than the preceding Ecclesiastical Law, and therefore should not apply to persons of insane mind.

10. In the year 1809 the Court of Arches, speaking of the treatment of suicides puts it on the ground that they are supposed to die in the commission of mortal sin, and to have renounced Christianity. *Kemp vs. Wickes*, 3 Phillimore, pages 272-273.

11. The Government of India have not been referred to, and do not know of any authority for holding that the works of the Rubric apply to persons who are not responsible for their actions. It is certain that the practice has been not to apply these words in that way.

12. Under the circumstances, the Governor-General in Council comes to the following conclusions :

(a)—It is reasonable in this matter to regulate the conduct of Clergymen of the Church of England, who serve the Government of India, by the law and practice of the Church of England.

(b)—There is no authority for holding that the Rubric under consideration applies to those who have caused their own death when in a state of mental insanity. For holding the contrary, there is the authority of commentators and of judicial *dicta*. There is also the much greater authority derived from a usage which is very widespread and long-continued, if indeed it is not quite unbroken. Testing the question by reason, it is only reasonable to hold that the framers of this Rubric did not intend, as regards the burial of suicides, to alter the law and practice that they found in existence, or to visit with what must be considered as an ecclesiastical penalty, an act for which the doer is not responsible.

(c)—Sincere respect is due to the scruples felt by conscientious men in performing a service of extreme solemnity. Nevertheless, it would not be reasonable that such scruples should prevail against the ancient law and practice of the Church of England which has been handed down to the present time, and which plainly authorizes the use of the burial service over persons who have caused their own death while in a state of insanity.

13. The Governor-General in Council must therefore require from all Clergymen connected with the Government their conformity to this ruling.

14. The next point for consideration is the rule requiring Chaplains to read the funeral service over the bodies of persons who, having died in the profession of the Roman Catholic faith, have been refused burial by the Priests of that Church. It is stated by the Bishops of Calcutta and Madras that the clergy of the Church of England look upon the rule as bearing hardly upon them, and they desire to have it reconsidered.

15. This rule was laid down in the year 1855, under the belief that the case was governed by positive law, viz. the 68th of the Canons of 1603. But on reconsideration of the matter, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion (1) that the Canon in question, which is founded on the English parochial system, cannot, for the purpose now under consideration, be applied to the very different circumstances of an Indian station; and (2) that even if it were applicable, it would not prevent the Government from establishing a different rule of conduct for Indian Chaplains if found expedient.

16. The Governor-General in Council further thinks that, for the case now under review, a different rule is expedient. The Chaplain of an Indian station does not stand to the residents in the station in the relation which the parson of an English parish bears to his parishioners. It was expressly so ruled by the Court of Directors in their despatch on this subject, bearing date the 30th October 1844. Chaplains have been ordered to abstain from endeavours to influence the religious tenets of Roman Catholic soldiers, and in one case a Chaplain was compelled to resign the service for persisting in such endeavours.

17. As regards the Chaplains themselves, it does not seem consistent that they should be compelled to perform duties towards the corpse of a man whom, when living, they were forbidden to approach in any pastoral relation, and the Governor-General in Council admits that the dissatisfaction which the Chaplains have felt with the order of 1855 rests on reasonable grounds.

18. As regards other persons, it can hardly be agreeable to the feelings of either Protestants or Roman Catholics that the Chaplain should be called in to supply a service which the Priest has refused. To Protestants it must seem that in so acting their Church is lax and careless about the performance of its solemn rites. To Roman Catholics it can hardly be otherwise than offensive that a stranger, who in their eyes has no authority, should affect to give to a member of their Church what the recognized authority of that Church has thought fit to withhold. And neither community can wish it on account of any advantage to the dead man: not Protestants, because the whole notion of such an advantage is contrary to their tenets; and not Roman Catholics, because they do not attribute any spiritual character to the Chaplain.

19. For the above reasons, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to revoke the order issued in the year 1855, and he will request the Military authorities to make arrangements for the decent burial of Roman Catholic soldiers to whom the rites of their Church have been refused by the Priests.

No. 277.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and to the Foreign and Military Departments for information and any further orders that may be necessary.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 18th September 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Sept. 20,* '75	1.74	Rainfall at Raneegunge .59, Jehanabad 1.07, Culna 1.02, Boodbood 1.05, Cutwa .65. Prospects of crops are very good. Early rice is being still reaped. Public health as before.
	2 Bankooria, „ 18, „	1.09	Partial showers throughout the district. State and prospects of the crops are very good.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 18, „	1.20	Comparatively dry weather. State and prospects of the crops continue excellent.
	4 Midnapore, „ 18, „	1.60	Being well distributed, the rainfall is better than it looks, and the weather is all that could be desired for agricultural purposes. All very good. Another month of such weather, and the harvest will be the best it has been for years.
	5 Hooghly, „ 18, „	.72	Rainfall at Chinsurah .39, Bansberah 1.13, Dhunakhally 3.10, Serampore .22, Chunditolla .60, Huripal 2.09, Pandooah 1.85, and Kristonagore .77. Rain wanted. State and prospects of the crops are very good. General health fair. A few cases of small-pox and of cholera, but only in places. Fever about the same.
	Howrah, „ 18, „	.29	Favorable weather. No change to report. Everything continues to be very well.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24-Pergha, Sept. 20,† '75	1.04	Seasonable weather. The early rice has been nearly all cut; it has been a bumper crop. The cultivators declare that the prospects of the late rice are better than they have been for some years. With a continuation of favorable weather a full crop may be looked for. Fever increasing at Barripore and Sudder sub-division.
	7 Nuddea, „ 18, „	.90	Occasional slight showers; storms two or three times in the week. Early rice harvest turning out very well. At present the prospects of the late rice are good.
	8 Jessore, „ 18, „	.65	Weather fair, with slight rain. The early rice has been harvested under favorable circumstances in the northern part of the district; in Khoolna and Bagerhat reaping is still going on. All reports regarding late rice are favorable.
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	9 Moorshedabad, „ 18, „	.83	Seasonable weather. Late rice continue to be promising. Early rice in high lands is still being harvested. <i>Kalai</i> pulse and indigo being sown in the Dears lands. Much fever prevalent at Lalbaugh sub-division. Cholera in Burwa. Health otherwise good. The river is again rising, but there is no longer any fear of inundation.
	10 Dinagapore, „ 17, „	1.27	Rainfall according to Magistrate's rain-gauge 1.78. Heavy rain on the 10th, and none since. <i>Bhadai</i> harvesting is nearly over; fair crop; no account taken of what was entirely destroyed by drought. Late rice transplanting nearly completed; jute much cut; fair crop. Much fever at head-quarters and Neetpore, and probably elsewhere, though from some places reports say health is good. Outbreak of cholera in Poteeram; lately 22 deaths reported.
	11 Maldah, „ 18, „	.13	During the first part of the week a good deal of rain has fallen in the interior. In the latter part the weather has been fair, with some rain, and seasonable for the crops. The reaping of the early autumn rice has not yet been finished. The winter rice crop is doing well.
	12 Rajshahye, „ 18, „	2.88	Light rains have been general. On the night of the 13th instant there was a heavy downpour in the Sudder and Tanore stations, and in the jurisdiction of Taherpore outpost. The harvesting of the early rice is still going on in a very few places in the district. In the Manda thana the crop has been a full average crop. The cutting of the jute crop is nearly finished; the yield is about 12 annas. The late rice, both transplanted and sown broadcast, continues to promise well. In the north of the district the rapid fall of the rivers has caused some apprehension of injury to the rice crop. <i>Kalai</i> pulse has been sown. Ten cases of cholera reported during the week; four proved fatal.

* Telegram of the 20th September, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 20th September, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
PATNA DIV.	30 Mozufferpore, Sept. 18, '75	·96	Fair weather. In Mozufferpore sub-division the prospects are favorable. <i>Bhadoi</i> crops in some places are being harvested. About Seetamarhee the prospects are not good; the <i>bhadoi</i> crops are poor; and 2 and 3 annas of the dhan crops have not been planted. In Pooori and Shewher jurisdictions the prospects are very fair. The rainfall has been 1·11 inches. In Hajeehpore sub-division the prospects of crops are satisfactory. Rainfall 2·22 inches.
	31 Sarun, „ 18, „	1·42	Rainfall at Sewan 2·20 inches. Weather changeable; showers of rain and sunshine at intervals. There has been more or less rain throughout the district. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops are being harvested with good outturn. Transplanting of rice going on. In low lands the crop is doing well. In high lands more rain is still wanted. Manufacture of indigo " <i>khote</i> " (second cuttings) going on; outturn favorable. General health good.
	32 Champaran, „ 17, „	3·8	The weather has been generally very favorable throughout the past week. But more rain is wanted for a small strip of country in the south-east of the district. The prospects of the crops are generally most excellent, and if there is a heavy fall of rain before the end of the month, there will certainly be a full sixteen annas yield everywhere. The <i>bhadoi</i> is being cut, and the yield is everywhere very large.
BHAGULPORE DIV.	33 Monghyr, „ 18, „	·12	Seasonable weather. <i>Bhadoi</i> outturn fair generally. The rice everywhere is looking well.
	34 Bhagulpore, „ 20,* „	·08	Harvesting of the <i>bhadoi</i> crop is nearly over, and the abundant outturn is selling very cheap. Late rice prospects up to date are very good, except in the north-east corner. Cholera abated in town, but is prevalent in villages in the Banka sub-division. Elsewhere general health is very good.
	35 Purneah, „ 18, „	·05	Weather very hot and sultry. Rain is much needed. The early rice has been harvested, and a good crop secured; but loud complaints are being made on account of the want of rain; and the late rice crop will suffer considerably unless some falls soon.
	36 Sonthal Pergha „ 18, „	1·51	Rainfall at Rajmehal 5·4, Denghur ·57, Jamtara ·32, Godda 1·25. The change in the weather reported last week was only local. On Wednesday clouds and rain came back. All sub-divisional reports are very good. Country on the Soory border is said to look very dry, but rice is flourishing. Insects said to have attacked early rice in Jamtara. Cholera decreasing.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	37 Cuttack, „ 11, „	3·56	Occasional heavy showers, but fair weather between. Rainfall at Jajpore 4·46 inches. Early rice crop being reaped; late rice coming on well, though it has been slightly damaged by flood in a few places. Public health improving.
	38 Pooree „ „	.....	Return not received.
	39 Balasore, „ 17, „	3·80	Weather during the first half of the week was calm; during the second half, singularly squally and threatening; heavy showers of rain have fallen at short intervals. At the time of report it looked like confirmed wet weather. The straw of that portion of the early rice which now awaits the sickle will probably be spoilt. Fortunately, however, the extent of this crop is small. The prospects of the main rice crop continue excellent.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
	40 Hazareebagh, Sept. 17, '75	2·88	The first half of the week was very wet, then fine and pleasant. The early rice, <i>goondli</i> millet, and in parts <i>murwah</i> millet, being cut and carried. Average returns very fair. Prospects of late rice unchanged.
	41 Lohardugga, „ 18, „	1·66	Very boisterous weather; strong east wind and light rain. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops are still being harvested. The prospects of the late rice crop are excellent throughout the district, but more rain is said to be wanted in Palamow. Cholera much abated.
	42 Singbhoom, „ 17, „	1·26	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of the crops are very favorable. District healthy.
	43 Manbhoom, „ 18, „	·26	Favourable weather. State and prospects of crops are very promising on the whole. The District Superintendent, Deputy Magistrate, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner in charge of Gobindpore, who have been out in the district, express the greatest hopes in regard to the crops. The area of cultivation is so great this year that the outturn will not be much affected by the blight previously reported. The spring, more properly rain, harvest has been good. The crops for the cold weather—oil-seed, <i>karti buri</i> , &c.,—are being sown.

* Telegram of the 20th September, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 21st September 1875.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 29th August to 4th Sept. 1875.	Rain from 5th to 11th Sept. 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY to 31st AUGUST 1875.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.		
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1.48	3.36	45.81	11th Sept.		
		Cutwa ...	1.25	1.61	53.37	ditto		
		Culna ...	0.11	1.80	44.67	ditto		
	Burdwan ...	Rood-bood ...	4.44	3.68	40.33	ditto		
		Raneegunge ...	0.95	2.67	42.41	ditto		
		Jehanabad ...	0.55	4.61	37.94	ditto		
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...	0.58	2.56	49.28	ditto		
	Beerbhoom ...	Sooree ...	1.67	1.62	55.99	ditto		
		Hetampore ...	1.41	2.34	60.63	ditto		
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	0.06	1.66	45.57	ditto		
		Tumlook ...	0.13	4.37	50.10	ditto		
		Gurbetta ...	1.02	4.58	42.44	ditto		
	Midnapore ...	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	2.13	5.90	51.08	ditto		
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	2.17	Not rec.	51.64	4th Sept.		
	Hooghly ...	Hooghly ...	1.05	1.87	48.84	11th Sept.		
		Serampore ...	0.82	2.34	45.21	ditto		
	Howrah ...	Howrah ...	0.48	3.98	53.90	ditto		
		Moheshrekha ...	0.05	1.82	35.39	ditto	From 31st May 1875.	
PRESDUNOT.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	24-Pergunnahs ...	Sangor Island ...	1.10	5.40	60.96	ditto		
		Calcutta ...	0.91	3.77	52.16	ditto		
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	0.68	4.99	51.42	ditto		
		Alipore { Jail ...	0.62	4.96	50.93	ditto		
		Busseerhat ...	2.86	2.35	51.79	ditto		
		Baraset ...	0.33	1.28	53.92	ditto		
		Diamond Harbour ...	0.91	5.04	59.61	ditto		
		Barriopore ...	1.53	4.11	52.31	ditto		
		Satkhira ...	0.79	2.52	60.75	ditto		
		Barrackpore ...	0.25	1.98	43.27	ditto		
		Dum-Dum ...	1.69	1.95	54.22	ditto		
	Nuddoe ...	Kishnaghur ...	0.80	2.28	50.32	ditto		
		Bongong ...	0.25	2.05	58.42	ditto		
		Meherpore ...	0.53	0.98	45.78	ditto		
		Chooadangah ...	0.31	0.70	42.41	ditto		
		Kooahtea ...	1.89	2.11	53.56	ditto		
	Nuddoe ...	Ranaghat ...	0.90	1.95	50.12	ditto		
		Jessore ...	Jessore ...	1.02	2.01	59.00	ditto	
	Nurrail ...		0.52	0.65	58.71	ditto		
	Khoolna ...		1.55	2.45	58.45	ditto		
	Jhenida ...		0.64	0.84	57.16	ditto		
	Bagirhat ...		1.60	3.28	69.09	ditto		
	Moorshedabad ...	Magoorah ...	1.13	1.53	59.71	ditto		
		Berhampore ...	3.09	2.37	48.89	ditto		
		Rampore Haut ...	2.75	5.66	53.94	ditto		
		Lallbagh ...	2.68	3.80	51.25	ditto		
		Jungpore ...	0.77	4.45	39.19	ditto		
	Moorshedabad ...	Azimungunge ...	3.59	3.39	45.99	ditto		
		Lallgolla ...	1.41	4.15	40.74	ditto		
		Kandee ...	1.06	6.45	51.60	ditto	From 14th March 1875.	
		Dinagapore ...	Dinagapore ...	1.29	2.60	41.80	ditto	
			Maldah ...	Maldah ...	1.86	2.25	49.72	ditto
	Maldah ...	Chanchal ...		0.57	4.74	58.84	ditto	
	Rajshahye ...	Bauleah ...	0.65	1.97	41.25	ditto		
		Nattore ...	1.58	Not rec.	45.02	4th Sept.		
	Rangpore ...	Rangpore ...	1.73	1.16	58.86	11th Sept.		
Bhowanigunge ...		0.11	1.56	48.40	ditto			
Kurigram ...		1.38	1.70	16.35	ditto	From 25th July 1875.		
Bogra ...	Bagdogra ...	6.22	1.55	24.90	ditto	Ditto ditto.		
	Bogra ...	2.08	1.73	51.46	ditto			
Pubna ...	Pubna ...	1.95	2.38	46.24	ditto			
	Serajgunj ...	0.60	1.27	51.50	ditto			
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	76.33	31st July			
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	1.38	6.72	110.45	11th Sept.			
COOCH BEHAR.	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...	1.07	0.93	97.29	ditto		
		Boda ...	6.83	Nil	71.43	ditto		
		Baxa { Commissioner's Office ...	2.81	3.79	124.70	ditto		
	Julpigoree ...	Baxa { Civil Surgeon's Office ...	3.67	4.30	137.54	ditto		
		Titilya ...	4.02	1.15	85.47	ditto		
Cooch Behar Tributary States ...	Cooch Behar ...	6.08	1.28	87.22	ditto			

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 20th August to 4th Sept. 1875.	Rain from 5th to 11th September 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST AUGUST 1875.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
BENGAL.—(Continued.)									
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1875.				
	Dacca ...	Dacca... { Telegraph Office ...	1'04	3'37	63'12	11th Sept.	Not recorded from 22nd to 28th Aug. 1875.		
		Dacca... { Hospital ...	3'18	1'38	57'47	ditto			
		Moonsheegunge ...	1'27	2'97	50'22	ditto			
	Fareedpore ...	Manickgunge ...	0'35	3'22	52'59	ditto	Ditto ditto.		
		Fareedpore ...	1'25	4'30	64'02	ditto			
		Goalundo ...	1'79	2'36	60'13	ditto			
	Backergunge ...	Madaripore ...	1'18	2'44	59'07	ditto			
		Burrisal ...	2'40	Not rec.	59'83	4th Sept.			
		Perozepore ...	1'70	ditto	60'21	ditto			
		Patoakhally ...	2'31	ditto	105'52	ditto			
	Mymensingh ...	Dowlutkhan ...	3'70	ditto	96'35	ditto			
		Mymensingh ...	2'40	1'54	70'31	11th Sept.			
		Jamulpore ...	0'57	1'50	64'06	ditto			
		Atia ...	0'06	1'05	65'65	ditto			
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	Kishoregunge ...	3'64	1'36	80'40	ditto			
		Chittagong { Telegraph Office	2'40	0'60	120'30	ditto			
		Chittagong { Jail ...	1'68	0'81	121'63	ditto			
	Nonkhally... ..	Cox's Bazar ...	1'68	11'24	136'81	ditto			
	Nonkhally ...	Nonkhally ...	1'50	5'58	115'00	ditto			
	Tipperah, ...	Comillah ...	2'19	1'85	87'32	ditto			
		Brahmunberiah ...	1'62	0'49	74'49	ditto			
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	4'79	0'80	96'71	ditto				
Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah ...	2'66	0'73	96'21	ditto				
BEHAR.									
PATNA.	Patna ...	Chittagong { Jail ...	1'68	0'81	121'63	ditto			
		Chittagong { Jail ...	1'68	0'81	121'63	ditto			
		Cox's Bazar ...	1'68	11'24	136'81	ditto			
		Nonkhally ...	Nonkhally ...	1'50	5'58	115'00		ditto	
	Gya ...	Tipperah, ...	Comillah ...	2'19	1'85	87'32	ditto		
		Tipperah, ...	Brahmunberiah ...	1'62	0'49	74'49	ditto		
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	4'79	0'80	96'71	ditto		
		Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah ...	2'66	0'73	96'21	ditto		
	SHAHABAD ...	Patna ...	Patna ...	0'85	1'52	42'11	ditto	Not recorded from 1st to 4th August 1875.	
		Behar ...	Behar ...	0'93	1'18	37'39	ditto		
		Barh ...	Barh ...	Nil	1'87	38'71	ditto		
		Dinapore ... { Jail	Dinapore ... { Jail	0'60	0'70	36'78	ditto		
		Dinapore ... { Cantonment	Dinapore ... { Cantonment	0'50	0'95	40'44	ditto		
		Gya ...	Gya ...	Gya ...	0'82	1'35	32'51		ditto
			Nowadah ...	Nowadah ...	1'00	1'51	37'47		ditto
			Arungabad ...	Arungabad ...	2'59	1'70	40'07		ditto
			Jehanabad ...	Jehanabad ...	0'28	0'80	30'28		ditto
		SHAHABAD ...	Arrah ...	Arrah ...	0'18	1'01	37'39		ditto
			Sasseram ...	Sasseram ...	0'50	1'79	50'20		ditto
			Buxar ...	Buxar ...	0'84	1'63	39'60		ditto
Blubooah ...	Blubooah ...		1'41	3'03	46'35	ditto			
MOZAFFERPORE ...	Mozafferpore ...	Mozafferpore ...	2'75	1'48	29'73	ditto			
	Hajepore ...	Hajepore ...	4'73	1'85	52'75	ditto			
	Seetamurhee ...	Seetamurhee ...	0'20	1'11	24'71	ditto			
DURBHUNGA ...	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga ...	1'93	1'91	40'54	ditto			
	Mudhoobunnee ...	Mudhoobunnee ...	Nil	1'48	33'03	ditto			
	Tajpore ...	Tajpore ...	1'68	2'65	40'87	ditto			
SARUN ...	Chupra ...	Chupra ...	1'36	Not rec.	28'34	4th Sept.			
	Sewan ...	Sewan ...	3'55	ditto	38'00	ditto			
CHUMPARUN ...	Motiharee ...	Motiharee ...	1'51	1'87	41'60	11th Sept.			
	Bettiah ...	Bettiah ...	1'29	2'03	48'06	ditto			
MONGHYR ...	Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	1'80	2'85	45'43	ditto			
	Begoo Serai ...	Begoo Serai ...	0'99	1'26	40'22	ditto			
	Janoee ...	Janoee ...	0'20	1'77	42'08	ditto			
BHAGULPORE.	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	0'88	2'48	34'86	ditto			
		Soojool ...	1'93	2'49	42'90	ditto			
		Muddehpooora ...	2'65	3'05	40'06	ditto			
		Banka ...	0'58	1'53	33'66	ditto			
		Sonbursa ...	2'78	4'89	41'57	ditto			
Purneah ...	Purneah ...	Purneah ...	1'98	1'99	41'25	ditto			
	Kisengunge ...	Kisengunge ...	1'38	0'90	50'87	ditto			
	Arrareah ...	Arrareah ...	1'18	1'29	46'07	ditto			
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka ...	Nya Doomka ...	3'04	3'14	51'72	ditto			
	Rajachal ...	Rajachal ...	1'70	Not rec.	36'16	4th Sept.			
	Deoghur ...	Deoghur ...	1'36	1'64	39'43	11th Sept.			
	Jamtara ...	Jamtara ...	2'40	1'35	43'22	ditto			
	Godda ...	Godda ...	0'62	2'18	31'37	ditto			

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 29th August to 4th Sept. 1875.	Rain from 5th to 11th September 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st AUGUST 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	1'60	10'00	66'10	11th Sept.	From 16th May 1875.
		Cuttack ... { Hospital ...	1'91	3'18	67'09	ditto	
		Cuttack ... { Jajpore ...	2'30	2'75	51'10	ditto	
		Cuttack ... { Kendraparah ...	3'30	2'00	48'60	ditto	
		Cuttack ... { Jugutampore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	11'75	1st July	
		Cuttack ... { False Point ...	2'90	5'20	75'25	11th Sept.	
	Pooree ...	Pooree ... {	0'99	1'74	40'30	ditto	
		Khoordah ... {	1'72	1'72	64'08	ditto	
	Balasore ...	Balasore ... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	3'45	2'37	42'87	ditto	
		Balasore ... { Collector's Office	3'69	2'02	49'72	ditto	
		Bhuddruck ... {	2'63	0'48	38'45	ditto	
		Jellasore ... {	0'30	2'20	49'55	ditto	
		Sorah ... {	2'91	4'68	49'57	ditto	
		Chandbally ... {	1'62	2'01	48'21	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehale	Sumbalpore ...	0'20	8'61	57'57	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						Not recorded from 15th to 21st August 1875.
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... { Jail ...	1'34	2'05	40'46	ditto	
		Hazareebagh ... { Dispensary ...	0'50	2'87	47'27	ditto	
		Pachumba ... {	2'13	3'90	43'09	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee ... {	1'13	3'00	53'31	ditto	
		Palamow ... {	3'12	4'05	41'56	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa ...	0'83	4'05	56'13	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia ... {	0'85	3'24	48'85	ditto	
		Govindpore ... {	2'50	3'40	47'67	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet ...	Sylhet ... {	6'39	4'19	169'45	ditto	Not recorded from 15th to 21st August 1875.
		Seebasugor ... {	1'26	Not rec.	89'01	4th Sept.	
	Seebasugor ...	Golaghât ... {	0'86	ditto	87'84	...	
		Jorehaut ... {	2'25	ditto	75'44	...	
		Nazeerah ... {	1'52	ditto	84'83	...	
		Deopanie ... {	1'19	ditto	74'27	...	
		Hattiepootie ... {	0'73	ditto	79'12	...	
		Mazengah ... {	0'42	ditto	73'09	...	
		Suntok ... {	0'99	ditto	92'31	...	
		Cheridee ... {	4'11	ditto	91'62	...	
	Benares Akyab	Benares ... {	Not rec.	ditto	36'43	...	
		Akyab ... {	4'30	12'80	169'22	...	

CALCUTTA,
The 18th September 1875.

W. G. WILLSON.
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 12th to 18th September 1875.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Sept. 12th	10	29.780	29.778	88.5	82.0	74	S S W	...	...	K	
	16	18	29.658	29.676	80.2	83.0	87	S S E	...	...	...
	13th	10	29.765	29.783	86.0	81.0	79	S E	...	...	C, CK	
	16	18	29.633	29.651	89.0	81.7	72	E S E	...	...	K, CS	
	14th	10	29.763	29.781	85.4	81.4	83	E by N	...	...	K, C	
	16	18	29.633	29.651	89.0	79.4	64	E by S	...	0.04	K, S	scuds.
	15th	10	29.745	29.763	86.6	80.2	74	E N E	...	...	K	
	16	18	29.655	29.673	87.0	77.0	61	S E	...	...	...
	16th	10	29.781	29.799	85.5	80.5	79	S S E	...	0.09	CS, K	
	16	18	29.670	29.688	86.5	79.0	70	S E	...	...	K, C	
	17th	10	29.816	29.834	78.0	76.5	93	E S E	...	...	...
	16	18	29.744	29.762	78.7	77.4	94	E S E	...	0.21	...	o, d
	18th	10	29.870	29.888	84.6	80.5	83	S S E	...	...	...	o, r
	16	18	29.810	29.828	79.0	77.4	93	S S E	...	0.56	...	o, t, d
	12th	10	29.766	29.772	85	82	87	W	1.8	...	N	b, v
	16	18	29.669	29.675	83	79	83	N E	3.8	0.30	N	o, p, v, t, g
	13th	10	29.758	29.764	85	80	79	E	4.9	...	N	b, v
	16	18	29.641	29.647	86	82	83	E	11.3	0.10	N	b, v
SAGOR ISLAND.	14th	10	29.760	29.766	84	81	87	E	5.8	...	N	b, p
	16	18	29.637	29.643	86	80	75	E	14.1	...	N	t, v, g.
	15th	10	29.733	29.739	84	79	70	E	11.1	...	N	b, v, scuds.
	16	18	29.640	29.646	80	77	86	E	15.1	0.20	N	b, p, v, g, scuds.
	16th	10	29.759	29.765	79	78	95	E N E	14.4	1.10	N	o, g, r, scuds.
	16	18	29.654	29.660	81	79	91	E	15.3	...	N	b, p, v, scuds.
	17th	10	29.814	29.820	76	75	95	E S E	11.4	2.80	N	o, g, r, scuds.
	16	18	29.731	29.737	79	78	95	E	10.8	1.00	N	o, g, d, scuds.
	18th	10	29.859	29.866	85	81	83	S E	12.9	...	N	b
	16	18	29.798	29.804	81	78	86	S S E	13.3	0.10	N	o, p, v, g, scuds.
	12th	10	29.690	29.782	86	81	79	E N E	1.0	...	CK	
	16	18	29.601	29.693	84	81	87	W S W	7.2	...	CK, CS	
	13th	10	29.713	29.805	84	79	79	N E	3.7	...	CK, KS	
	16	18	29.575	29.607	87	81	76	W	3.1	...	CK, CS	
	14th	10	29.725	29.817	85	80	79	N E	2.9	1.90	C	
	16	18	29.575	29.667	87	80	72	W	5.8	...	KS	
	15th	10	29.805	29.787	83	79	83	N E	0.2	1.10	C, CS	
	16	18	29.586	29.677	91	82	66	W	2.4	...	K, KS, CS	
	16th	10	29.743	29.835	85	79	75	S W	2.9	...	KS	
	16	18	29.638	29.730	86	85	95	W	5.8	...	CS, KS	
	17th	10	29.782	29.874	85	79	75	S S E	2.4	...	CK	
	16	18	29.690	29.782	84	80	83	W S W	6.1	...	K, KS	g
	18th	10	29.842	29.924	85	78	71	E S E	2.8	...	C	
	16	18	29.735	29.817	87	80	72	S E	6.5	...	...	v
CHITTAGONG.	11th	10	29.866	29.896	90	75	47	W	10	0.07	...	c,
	16	18	29.732	29.762	88	77	58	E by S	9	...	...	b, c
	12th	10	29.865	29.895	91	76	47	W	8	0.01	...	c
	16	18	29.716	29.746	83	77	75	S S E	11	0.01	...	c
	13th	10	29.872	29.902	80	76	82	W S W	3	0.65	...	o
	16	18	29.719	29.749	86	78	68	W by S	4	0.03	...	cloudy.
	14th	10	29.881	29.861	86	78	81	W	11	1.01	...	cloudy.
	16	18	29.696	29.726	90	76	50	W by N	6	...	...	cloudy.
	15th	10	29.812	29.812	85	73	54	W by N	14	...	...	c
	16	18	29.676	29.706	91	76	47	N W by W	4	...	...	cloudy.
	16th	10	29.804	29.834	87	73	48	W	18	0.02	...	cloudy.
	16	18	29.646	29.676	92	76	45	W by W	7	...	...	cloudy.
	17th	10	29.757	29.787	87	73	48	W	16	...	...	cloudy.
	16	18	29.615	29.645	91	75	44	W N W	9	...	...	cloudy.
	12th	10	29.688	29.770	85	80	79	W	0.4	0.10	CK, CK, C	
	16	18	29.601	29.683	88	78	62	S W	2.4	0.10	CK, N, C	
	13th	10	29.678	29.760	85	79	75	N N W	0.4	...	CK, C	
	16	18	29.562	29.645	82	79	87	N E	3.7	...	K, N, C	
	14th	10	29.661	29.743	84	80	83	E N E	14	0.20	KS, N	p
	16	18	29.530	29.612	85	79	75	S S E	5.4	0.20	KS, N	p
	15th	10	29.627	29.710	81	78	86	N E	2.5	0.10	KS, N	p
	16	18	29.518	29.601	81	77	82	N E	8.8	...	N	p, g
	16th	10	29.587	29.670	81	77	82	N E	6.8	0.70	N	p, q
	16	18	29.493	29.576	79	77	90	N E	9.2	0.60	N	p, q
	17th	10	29.617	29.700	77	75	90	N E	6.1	2.80	N	r
	16	18	29.543	29.626	77	75	90	E	5.8	1.50	N	r
	18th	10	29.704	29.786	84	80	83	S S E	4.5	1.50	N	d
	16	18	29.624	29.706	83	79	83	S	5.5	0.10	N	p
CUTTACK.	12th	10	29.688	29.770	85	80	79	W	0.4	0.10	CK, CK, C	
	16	18	29.601	29.683	88	78	62	S W	2.4	0.10	CK, N, C	
	13th	10	29.678	29.760	85	79	75	N N W	0.4	...	CK, C	
	16	18	29.562	29.645	82	79	87	N E	3.7	...	K, N, C	
	14th	10	29.661	29.743	84	80	83	E N E	14	0.20	KS, N	p
	16	18	29.530	29.612	85	79	75	S S E	5.4	0.20	KS, N	p
	15th	10	29.627	29.710	81	78	86	N E	2.5	0.10	KS, N	p
	16	18	29.518	29.601	81	77	82	N E	8.8	...	N	p, g
	16th	10	29.587	29.670	81	77	82	N E	6.8	0.70	N	p, q
	16	18	29.493	29.576	79	77	90	N E	9.2	0.60	N	p, q
	17th	10	29.617	29.700	77	75	90	N E	6.1	2.80	N	r
	16	18	29.543	29.626	77	75	90	E	5.8	1.50	N	r
	18th	10	29.704	29.786	84	80	83	S S E	4.5	1.50	N	d
	16	18	29.624	29.706	83	79	83	S	5.5	0.10	N	p
	12th	10	29.798	29.810	85	81	83	S E	2.2	0.10	...	b
	16	18	29.672	29.693	83	80	87	S S W	5.3	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.796	29.817	85	81	83	E	3.1	...	...	b
	16	18	29.659	29.680	85	80	79	S	5.1	...	...	b
	14th	10	29.781	29.802	86	81	79	S E	2.8	0.10	...	b
	16	18	29.645	29.667	82	80	91	S S W	4.1	...	...	b
	15th	10	29.768	29.789	87	80	72	S E	3.9	...	...	b
	16	18	29.670	29.692	81	78	80	S E	0.5	...	...	b
	16th	10	29.828	29.849	87	79	68	S E	6.5	0.20	...	b
	16	18	29.719	29.741	82	80	91	S	7.5	...	...	b
	17th	10	29.858	29.879	87	80	72	S E	4.5	...	...	b
	16	18	29.768	29.789	86	80	75	S	6.0	...	...	b
	18th	10	29.906	29.927	84	80	83	E N E	3.1	...	...	b
	16	18	29.796	29.817	85	78	71	W	5.0	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th September 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 8th to 14th September 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb.	Miles.	In.		
Sept.	8th	29.550	88.9	79.5	143.7	82.5	79.6	77.6	0.86	E S E & S by E	1.3	208.6	0.00	☾	Cirri and cumuli. Sheet lightning on north-west at 11 P.M. Light rain at 7½, 11½ A.M., 12, 2½ and 8½ P.M.
	9th	.505	83.7	77.8	121.3	80.4	78.5	77.2	.90	S	...	168.0	0.31	...	Overcast and cirri. Rain after intervals from midnight to 11½ A.M.
	10th	.630	86.0	79.0	120.0	81.5	79.5	78.1	.90	S & S S E	0.8	168.0	0.02	...	Chiefly stratos. Sheet lightning on west at 10 P.M. Light rain at 3½, 11 A.M., and 3 P.M.
	11th	.716	90.8	79.2	149.0	84.3	80.7	78.2	.83	S S E, E S E & S by W	...	114.0	.....	...	Stratos. cumuli, and cirri.
	12th	.721	91.7	81.8	147.8	85.0	81.7	79.4	.84	S by W & S	...	62.7	.....	...	Clear, cumuli, and cirri. Thunder at 2 P.M. Drizzled between 6 and 7 P.M.
	13th	.715	89.0	80.8	146.0	84.6	80.9	78.3	.82	S S E & E S E	...	76.3	...	...	Stratos. cirri, and cumuli. Drizzled at 7½ P.M.
	14th	.713	90.6	80.5	140.2	84.0	80.5	78.0	.83	E & S E	1.0	109.5	0.04	...	Cirri and cumuli. Thunder at 2½, 3, and 4 P.M. Lightning at 1½ P.M. Light rain at 3½ and 5 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower raingauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days			...	13.9
The maximum temperature during the past seven days			...	91.7
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year			...	88.7
The mean humidity during the past seven days			...	0.85
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year			...	0.91
			Inches.	
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th			...	0.46
			... { by lower raingauge	...
			... { by anemometer gauge	...
Ditto	ditto	ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	3.30
Ditto	ditto	between the 1st January and the 14th September	...	53.01
Ditto	ditto	ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	55.99

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 15th September 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 506.—The 20th September 1875.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathee, and Brahmapootra during the month of August 1875.

Date.	RIVER GANGES.										BRAHMAPOOTRA.			
	Benares.	Buxar.	Dinapore.	Monohyr.	Sahebgunge.	Rampore Bauleah.	Goalundo	Berhampore.	Kishnaghar.	Gowhatty.				
Miles.														
Distance.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st	98.10"	196.15	24.11"	124.08	125.68	20.7"	62.58	22.7"	15.9"	27.54	95.84"	174.06		
2nd	98.8"	196.58	25.8"	124.91	125.60	21.3"	63.25	23.4"	19.9"	28.54	96.71"	175.38		
3rd	99.6"	197.01	27.5"	125.74	126.35	22.0"	64.00	24.9"	20.9"	29.45	97.05"	176.70		
4th	100.4"	197.44	29.2"	126.57	127.00	22.7"	64.75	26.4"	21.8"	30.35	97.96"	178.02		
5th	101.2"	197.87	30.9"	127.40	127.63	23.4"	65.50	27.9"	22.7"	31.25	98.87"	179.34		
6th	102.0"	198.30	32.6"	128.23	128.25	24.1"	66.25	29.4"	23.6"	32.15	99.78"	180.66		
7th	102.8"	198.73	34.3"	129.06	129.08	24.8"	67.00	30.9"	24.5"	33.05	100.69"	181.98		
8th	103.6"	199.16	36.0"	129.89	129.91	25.5"	67.75	32.4"	25.4"	33.95	101.60"	183.30		
9th	104.4"	199.59	37.7"	130.72	130.74	26.2"	68.50	33.9"	26.3"	34.85	102.51"	184.62		
10th	105.2"	200.02	39.4"	131.55	131.57	26.9"	69.25	35.4"	27.2"	35.75	103.42"	185.94		
11th	106.0"	200.45	41.1"	132.38	132.40	27.6"	70.00	36.9"	28.1"	36.65	104.33"	187.26		
12th	106.8"	200.88	42.8"	133.21	133.23	28.3"	70.75	38.4"	29.0"	37.55	105.24"	188.58		
13th	107.6"	201.31	44.5"	134.04	134.06	29.0"	71.50	39.9"	29.9"	38.45	106.15"	189.90		
14th	108.4"	201.74	46.2"	134.87	134.89	29.7"	72.25	41.4"	30.8"	39.35	107.06"	191.22		
15th	109.2"	202.17	47.9"	135.70	135.72	30.4"	73.00	42.9"	31.7"	40.25	107.97"	192.54		
16th	110.0"	202.60	49.6"	136.53	136.55	31.1"	73.75	44.4"	32.6"	41.15	108.88"	193.86		
17th	110.8"	203.03	51.3"	137.36	137.38	31.8"	74.50	45.9"	33.5"	42.05	109.79"	195.18		
18th	111.6"	203.46	53.0"	138.19	138.21	32.5"	75.25	47.4"	34.4"	42.95	110.70"	196.50		
19th	112.4"	203.89	54.7"	139.02	139.04	33.2"	76.00	48.9"	35.3"	43.85	111.61"	197.82		
20th	113.2"	204.32	56.4"	139.85	139.87	33.9"	76.75	50.4"	36.2"	44.75	112.52"	199.14		
21st	114.0"	204.75	58.1"	140.68	140.70	34.6"	77.50	51.9"	37.1"	45.65	113.43"	200.46		
22nd	114.8"	205.18	59.8"	141.51	141.53	35.3"	78.25	53.4"	38.0"	46.55	114.34"	201.78		
23rd	115.6"	205.61	61.5"	142.34	142.36	36.0"	79.00	54.9"	38.9"	47.45	115.25"	203.10		
24th	116.4"	206.04	63.2"	143.17	143.19	36.7"	79.75	56.4"	39.8"	48.35	116.16"	204.42		
25th	117.2"	206.47	64.9"	144.00	144.02	37.4"	80.50	57.9"	40.7"	49.25	117.07"	205.74		
26th	118.0"	206.90	66.6"	144.83	144.85	38.1"	81.25	59.4"	41.6"	50.15	117.98"	207.06		
27th	118.8"	207.33	68.3"	145.66	145.68	38.8"	82.00	60.9"	42.5"	51.05	118.89"	208.38		
28th	119.6"	207.76	70.0"	146.49	146.51	39.5"	82.75	62.4"	43.4"	51.95	119.80"	209.70		
29th	120.4"	208.19	71.7"	147.32	147.34	40.2"	83.50	63.9"	44.3"	52.85	120.71"	211.02		
30th	121.2"	208.62	73.4"	148.15	148.17	40.9"	84.25	65.4"	45.2"	53.75	121.62"	212.34		
31st	122.0"	209.05	75.1"	148.98	149.00	41.6"	85.00	66.9"	46.1"	54.65	122.53"	213.66		

G. F. E. S. NEILL, Captain, M.S.C.,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 4th September 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	25,690½	15,263 0 3	1,399 2 2	1,62,521 39	51,432 13 2	4,714 13 7	6,113 .
Or per mile of railway	162	96 7 2	8 16 10	1,026 30	325 0 2	29 15 10	38 11
For previous 9 weeks of half-year...	260,609½	1,51,991 4 6	13,932 10 6	8,90,104 22	2,30,900 14 0	21,165 18 3	35,098 8 9
Total for 10 weeks ...	286,300	1,67,254 4 9	15,331 12 8	10,52,626 21	2,82,333 11 2	25,880 11 10	41,212 4 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,611	14,398 13 1	1,319 17 10	2,26,163 34	76,876 4 10	7,046 19 11	8,366 17 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	140	90 15 10	8 6 10	1,429 0	485 12 7	44 10 7	52 17 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	275,786½	1,56,814 3 8	14,374 12 10	15,21,025 32	4,21,751 13 8	38,660 11 10	53,035 4 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th September 1875, on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TOTAL TRAIN MILES.
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.					
		Rs.	A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs.	A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	106,382	1,30,862	13 1	11,995 15 2	5,43,664 10	2,60,632 3 9	23,890 7 5	35,886 2 7	* { 42,508½ Coaching. 43,511 Merchandise.	
Or per mile of railway	.....	102	4 1	9 7 6	.....	203 10 5	18 13 4	28 0 10		
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	966,892½	11,30,815	7 9	103,658 1 8	57,40,916 0	23,86,423 10 9	218,755 19 3	3,22,414 0 11		8,42,164
Total for 10 weeks...	1,073,274½	12,61,678	4 10	115,653 16 10	62,84,580 10	26,47,050 14 6	242,646 6 8	3,58,300 3 6		9,28,183½
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	90,423	1,13,854	12 0	10,436 13 8	6,72,965 0	2,59,369 8 8	23,775 10 10	34,212 4 6	{ 42,102 Coaching. 52,928 Merchandise. 3,512 Return empty.	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	88	15 6	8 3 1	.....	202 10 9	18 11 7	26 14 8		
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,087,029	12,93,579	1 1	119,578 1 7	80,10,484 10	37,91,370 10 4	347,542 6 2	4,66,120 7 9		12,62,229

* Added miles 674 to Coaching, and deducted 6,351 from Merchandise, short and excess, included in week ended 11th August 1875.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th September 1875, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week ...	3,676½	7,209 4 0	600 16 11	32,609 20	10,348 11 0	948 12 8	1,609 9 7	* { 4,034½ Coaching. 2,216½ Merchandise.
Or per mile of railway	.....	32 3 6	2 10 11	.....	46 4 0	4 4 9	7 3 10	
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	36,213½	85,799 8 6	7,864 2 8	3,00,912 30	81,924 12 0	7,500 15 4	15,373 18 0	60,465½
Total for 10 weeks ...	39,890	92,909 12 6	8,524 19 7	3,33,522 10	92,273 7 0	8,458 8 0	16,983 7 7	66,716½
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,653	8,134 7 3	745 13 2	32,778 30	10,491 6 0	901 14 2	1,707 7 4	{ 4,068 Coaching. 2,403 Merchandise.
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	36 5 8	3 6 8	.....	46 14 3	4 5 11	7 12 7	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	41,847	88,519 12 9	8,114 6 3	5,62,850 10	1,60,721 0 3	14,732 15 2	22,847 1 5	94,212

* Deducted miles 216½ from Coaching, and added to Merchandise 216½, excess and short, included in week ended 14th August 1875.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th September 1875, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	8,281	1,013 0 0	101 6 0	15,893 0	464 0 0	46 8 0	147 14 0
Or per mile of railway ...	296	36 0 0	3 12 0	568 0	17 0 0	1 14 0	5 6 0
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...	70,306	9,109 0 0	910 18 0	1,27,636 0	4,112 0 0	411 4 0	1,322 2 0
Total for 11 weeks ...	78,587	10,122 0 0	1,012 4 0	143,529 0	4,576 0 0	457 12 0	1,469 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	7,817	915 7 3	91 10 11	7,662 20	250 14 3	25 1 9	116 12 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	279	32 11 1	3 5 5	273 28	8 15 4	0 17 11	4 3 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	68,640	9,299 13 10	929 19 9	1,28,429 25	3,998 12 3	393 17 6	1,323 17 3

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th September 1875, on 27½ miles open.

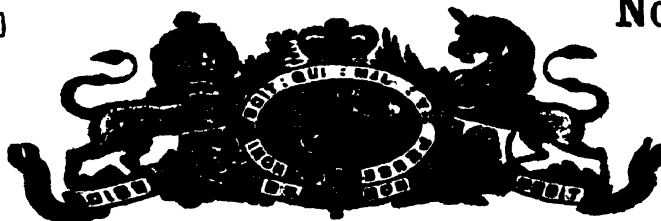
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,180	728 0 0	72 16 0	5,397 0	547 0 0	54 14 0	127 10 0
Or per mile of railway ...	43	26 8 0	2 13 0	198 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	4 13 0
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	12,094	8,147 0 0	814 14 0	47,337 0	3,831 0 0	383 2 0	1,197 16 0
Total for 11 weeks ...	13,274	8,875 0 0	887 10 0	52,634 0	4,378 0 0	437 16 0	1,325 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	958	664 3 10	66 8 6	14,520 20	835 11 6	83 11 5	149 10 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	35	24 6 0	2 8 9	532 34	30 10 8	3 1 4	5 10 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	11,776	8,716 1 5	871 12 2	125,373 0	7,170 11 0	717 1 4	1,588 13 6

* Added miles 835½ for Coaching, and 3,231½ for Merchandise, less included in week ended 7th August 1875.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th September 1875, on 158½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	26,404½	15,773 5 3	1,445 17 9	1,33,998 28	52,421 12 4	4,805 6 7	6,251 4 4
Or per mile of railway ...	167	99 10 9	9 2 9	846 36	331 4 2	30 7 4	30 10 1
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...	286,300	1,67,254 4 9	15,331 12 8	10,52,626 21	2,82,333 11 2	25,880 11 10	41,212 4 6
Total for 11 weeks ...	312,704½	1,83,027 10 0	16,777 10 5	11,86,625 9	3,34,755 7 6	30,685 18 5	47,463 8 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	24,030½	14,160 7 3	1,298 0 10	1,84,893 30	61,919 2 1	5,675 18 5	6,973 19 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	152	90 7 8	8 4 1	1,168 15	391 4 5	35 17 4	44 1 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	299,823	1,70,974 10 11	15,673 13 8	17,05,919 31	4,84,670 15 9	44,336 10 3	60,009 3 11



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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ESTABLISHING A ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN AT CALCUTTA.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 24th September 1875.

It is not necessary to set forth, in any detail, the reasons which render it desirable to establish a Zoological Garden at Calcutta, the capital city of Bengal. There are great advantages for maintaining such an institution in Bengal, as very many varieties of animals are procurable readily and inexpensively. The natives of Bengal have a taste and aptitude for natural history, the teaching of which science is manifestly facilitated by the display of living specimens. A permanent exhibition of this sort will have therefore a good educational effect.

A particular difficulty, however, has always been felt in respect to the selection of a site for which a considerable area of ground is required, in a situation, on the one hand, not so near to the populous part of the city as to cause inconvenience, on the other hand, sufficiently near to afford due facility for popular resort.

In order to select the best available site, I appointed a Committee consisting of—

Lord Ulick Browne, Commissioner, Presidency Division, President,
The Hon'ble Stuart Hogg, Chairman of the Justices of the Peace,
Calcutta,
W. S. Wells, Esq., Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs,
T. Grant, Esq., Magistrate of Howrah,
Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Honorary Secretary, British Indian
Association,
Moonshee Ameer Ali,
Dr. A. J. Payne, M.D.,

and their attention was drawn to the several situations from which apparently a selection might be made. After considering all the alternative sites, they chose the site which lies on the left bank of Tolly's Nullah, close to the Zeerut Bridge. In this choice I fully concur, after having carefully examined the spot in reference to the special purpose of a Zoological Garden. From this point of view, indeed, the ground seems to me to possess a remarkable combination of advantages, as regards accessibility, water-supply, shade from trees, and other necessities.

Further, it happens that this ground is at present occupied by a large village which is in a very insanitary condition, and in which sanitation after long trial is pronounced to be extremely difficult. On sanitary and municipal grounds it had been decided to clear this locality on an early opportunity, and to use the land for some public purpose. Afterwards, the project of a Zoological Garden presented itself, as a most fitting object. Irrespectively of this project, however, the clearance of this ground had long been desired as constituting a considerable public improvement.

Thereupon, orders were given to take up the land for public purposes, with the award of compensation under the law. This has been arranged by the civil authorities of the 24-Pergunnahs, and the land is about to be made over to the Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department, to be prepared for the reception of a Zoological collection. The property in the land will remain with the Government, and is a valuable acquisition, which, if the neighbourhood shall continue to flourish, may prove in the future to be worth more than the amount of compensation now to be awarded.

Complete and general plans and estimates will be deliberately prepared for the whole garden, on the understanding that the work must be undertaken in the simplest and most economical manner, and must be designed, so that it can be gradually executed, piece by piece, according as funds shall be available.

It is probable that, in the first instance, we shall be able to lay out only a part of the grounds, and to erect only a few cheap and temporary structures for the reception of the animals. I will sanction an amount of Rs. 5,000 (five thousand) for this immediate purpose. For this a special estimate should be taken in hand under the direction of the Chief Engineer.

The present time is specially suitable for opening the garden, inasmuch as we shall have a handsome collection to begin with by reason of the munificence of Mr. Schwendler, who has been so good as to place his numerous and interesting specimens at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, thereby conferring a benefit on the public which will, I am sure, deserve and receive general appreciation. We hope also to obtain specimens from other quarters, and to add to the collection from time to time.

If, as I hope, we shall succeed in opening the garden by an early date, there is hope that some support may be received from the public in the shape of subscriptions or donations. Admission fees will hereafter be charged, and if the visitors, European and Native, shall be as numerous as we hope, the moneys thus received will help in defraying the cost of maintaining the institution.

In the first instance, and for the time being, I desire that the management be placed in the hands of the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs under the supervision of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division. Afterwards, as the affair develops itself, it may be desirable to appoint a Committee of Management.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

**RESOLUTION ON THE SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS IN THE
SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.**

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 25th September 1875.

READ—

A letter from the Officiating Commissioner of Bhagulpore, No. 1510R., dated the 7th August 1875, reporting on the progress of the settlement operations in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

THE settlement of the Sonthal Pergunnahs under Regulation I of 1872 was commenced in December 1872, but during that season only one assistant was employed under the Deputy Commissioner, and very little progress was made. In the field season of 1873-74 operations were conducted on a larger scale, but the work was much impeded by the occurrence of the famine. The present report, though mainly devoted to an account of the proceedings of the season 1874-75, includes tabular statements which show the whole number of pergunnahs and talooks settled from the beginning of the operations.

2. The work has proved to be in many respects more intricate and difficult than was originally anticipated. The instructions of Government, issued in December 1872, directed that measurements should not generally be made; that rents should be fixed with reference to the number of ploughs; and that settlements should be made in lump sums with the manjhees on behalf of the ryots, without determining the share of responsibility attaching to each individual cultivator. It was hoped that there would in general be very little necessity for interference with existing rents, and that little more would be required than a record of village rights, and a protection against enhancements by a grant of leases for ten years.

3. These instructions, however, were applicable only to villages held on the Sonthal community system, under a manjhee or village headman. In practice, it was found that there were many villages in which this system had never existed at all, or had been disused for so many years that its restoration was now impossible. These villages were held under the ordinary land tenures of Bengal, and in these it was necessary to carry out detailed measurements, and to ascertain the amount of rent for which each ryot should be liable to the landlord.

4. Even in the purely Sonthal villages in which the community system was still in force, the progress of the work was retarded by obstacles which had not been fully foreseen at the commencement. In some cases the ryots refused settlement, except on terms which were manifestly inequitable to the zemindar; in others, the landlords complained that the rates had been unduly reduced. In many villages the old headmen had been dispossessed in favor of farmers, and it was difficult to determine with what parties the settlement should be made. Interested and intriguing persons took advantage of the ignorance and the excited state of the people to foment dissension, and to encourage the ryots to withhold payment even of legitimate dues. These causes combined to hinder the progress of the operations, and indeed threatened to make their eventual success a matter of uncertainty.

5. This condition of affairs was reported by the Commissioner towards the end of 1874, and the Lieutenant-Governor, in a Minute dated the 6th January 1875, recorded his observations and instructions on the points upon which difficulties had been felt by the local officers. Sir Richard Temple recognized the principle that the main object of the settlement was the peace of the country and the contentment of the people; that a moderate rental, which would regularly be paid, was a better arrangement for the zemindars than a nominal high demand which it was impossible to realize; that it was desirable that the settlement should be made for the longest period to which the consent of both parties could be obtained; and that disputes respecting the arrears of past years should be decided by the settlement officers rather than by the ordinary courts. The Commissioner was instructed to use his utmost efforts to complete the settlement as speedily as possible, and to report what additional establishment would be necessary in order to attain this object.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe from the present report that "the outturn of work in 1874-75 has been very much better than in the previous year," and that "several matters involving difficulty have been settled, and affairs have thus been placed on a much more satisfactory footing than heretofore." The number of villages settled during the year was 1,750, at a gross rental of Rs. 2,04,684-7-6, which was an increase of Rs. 30,576-7 over the former zemindaree jumma. But it is explained in the report that the rental entered in the zemindar's account was often only a part of the sum actually extracted from the ryot. An example is given of the holding of a ryot, the rent of whose land was Rs. 9-15-7½, but who was made to pay an additional sum of Rs. 7-1-7½ in the shape of various cesses. In the Luchmeepore zemindaree, in pergunnah Passye, the zemindar's rents were Rs. 26,460-3: but the sum which he actually collected amounted to Rs. 30,132-5-3: and even this did not represent the actual payments made by the ryots; for the middlemen, to whom the villages were farmed, and who had to pay large *salamis* for the renewal of their leases, realized from the tenants a total amount of Rs. 42,322-14, or more than 50 per cent. over and above the actual rental of the land. The pergunnah has now been settled by Mr. Wood at a jumma of Rs. 39,741-12-9, which gives the zemindar a considerable increase upon his former receipts, while it reduces the sum payable by the ryots. Similarly, in tuppeh Burkope the zemindar's rental was Rs. 56,037-4-9, but the collections made by the lessees aggregated Rs. 76,957. The tuppeh has now been settled by Mr. Wood at Rs. 57,397-15-3,—an arrangement which improves the zemindar's rent-roll, while it is a great relief to the tenantry.

7. It is presumed that the settlement officers have been careful to explain to the ryots that the rents fixed at the present settlement represent the whole sum which they can, under any circumstances, be called upon to pay to their landlord. But it will be necessary, at least for some years to come, that the local authorities should exercise special vigilance to prevent the revival of unauthorised exactions. Unless care be taken in this respect, the good effects of the settlement will be only temporary.

8. The report does not deal, so fully as might have been expected, with the question of the progress made in realizing the heavy arrears of rent claimed by the zemindars on account of former years. The Commissioner's letter of the 29th December 1874 showed that a sum of about five lakhs of rupees was claimed as arrears on six estates therein specified, but that a part of this amount was disputed by the ryots. It is of great importance that these accounts should be cleared, so as to prevent the possibility of payments, made under the new settlement, being credited in reduction of the old disputed arrear. It is satisfactory, however, to observe that all the information given in the report regarding the realization of these demands shows that good results are being attained. The largest arrears were in Sultanabad and Hendwa, and it is stated that in Sultanabad the greater part of the amount for which suits were brought was recovered, and it is hoped that the same effect will follow in Hendwa, the suits in which are now in course of being heard.

9. In accordance with the instructions conveyed in the Minute of the 6th January, the Commissioner submitted, in the month of March, a detailed report and statement of the establishment and expenditure required for completing the whole of the settlement operations by the end of the working season of 1875-76. It was estimated that about 4,000 villages would remain to be settled at the beginning of the field season of 1875-76, and to ensure the completion of these within a single season, the Commissioner proposed to increase the strength of the settlement party by the appointment of a Deputy Settlement Officer and five additional assistants; the total cost for eight months, from 15th October 1875 to 15th June 1876, being Rs. 91,458-10-8. This involved an increase of Rs. 22,132 over the annual expenditure incurred in 1874-75: but in view of the great importance of bringing the proceedings to an early conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor accepted the proposals, and they subsequently received the sanction of the Government of India.

10. The additional officers sanctioned under these orders have lately been appointed, with effect from the 15th October next, the date from which the Commissioner considers that their services will be required. It will now rest with the Commissioner to utilize the establishments thus liberally placed at his disposal in such a manner as to complete the entire operations by the

close of the ensuing field season. The Lieutenant-Governor gathers from the present report, that in addition to the villages intended to be taken in hand next season, there remained on the 30th April last a balance of 2,371 villages belonging to last season's work, the actual settlement of which had not been concluded on that date. But it is stated that the Settlement Officer is sanguine that he will be able to complete these before November next. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to have a report at the end of October showing how far this anticipation has actually been realized.

11. The thanks of Government are due to the Settlement Officer, Mr. B. Wood, for the energy, patience, and tact which he has displayed in dealing with the many difficult questions which have presented themselves in the course of the settlement operations. "In no case," says the Commissioner, "will any settlement, approved of by Mr. Wood, be found to exhibit conditions oppressive to the ryots." At the same time, Mr. Wood has been careful to hold the balance equally between the parties, and he has not hesitated to enhance assessments when justice required that he should do so. The

Messrs. Hand, Roberts, Rattray, Lieutenant-Governor is also glad to observe that the services of the subordinate officers named in the margin have been favorably noticed by the Commissioner. To the Commissioner, Mr. Barlow, the Lieutenant-Governor is much indebted for the valuable advice he has given regarding the conduct of the operations, for the careful personal supervision he has exercised throughout the year, and for the useful instructions he has issued to the settlement officers on various matters of procedure. The Lieutenant-Governor has every confidence that, under the able management of Mr. Barlow, this important work will be conducted to a successful conclusion.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PROMPTNESS AND JUDGMENT DISPLAYED BY A ZEMINDAR IN BRINGING A MURDERER TO JUSTICE.

No. 1161, dated Calcutta, the 23rd August 1875.

From—W. M. SOUTTAR, Esq., Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Judges of the division bench, to forward, for the favorable consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying copies of the orders of the High Court in the cases marginally noted, with extracts from the judgment of the Court of Session of Rajshahye regarding

Huri Churn Deb and Merjan Roshna charged with murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

the good conduct of a zemindar, Baboo Rajchunder Chuckerbutty, who, by his promptitude and judgment, contributed greatly to the speedy detection of the crime (murder) of which the prisoners have been convicted.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

The 18th August 1875.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

Present :

The Hon'ble LOUIS S. JACKSON, } *Two of the Judges of the Court.*
The Hon'ble W. F. McDONELL, }

Merjan Roshna *Appellant.*

WE have considered this appeal in connexion with the reference and appeal in the case of Huri Churn Deb, who was sentenced capitally in the same case.

The evidence against the prisoner is chiefly that of the witness Ram Mohun, who fully inculpatates him, and it is strongly corroborated by the undoubted fact that the prisoner was one of the party who gambled at Huri Churn's and lost money to the deceased; that the murder must have been committed by more than one person; and that although the prisoner was found in the morning sleeping at the house of Hachim, a short distance off, his *clothes in the lower part were wet*, a circumstance of which he gives no explanation, but which is well explained by his having gone into the river with the body.

He has no defence; and although the assessors do not find him guilty, we concur with the Judge in thinking the evidence quite sufficient for conviction; and we think the prisoner would properly have been sentenced to death, but in this respect we think it unnecessary to interfere. The appeal is consequently rejected.

It appears to us desirable that the good conduct of the zemindar, Baboo Rajchunder Chuckerbutty, in this case, should be favorably noticed and perhaps rewarded. It is rare to find a small proprietor who shows such intelligence and public spirit in matters of this kind; and it appears plain that this gentleman, by his prompt and judicious conduct on this occasion, has contributed greatly to the speedy detection and punishment of this atrocious crime.

We desire that copies of these minutes, with the necessary extracts from the judgment of the Court of Session (it is far too long for transmission *in extenso*), be forwarded for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor.

LOUIS S. JACKSON.

W. F. McDONELL.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

The 18th August 1875.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

Present :

The Hon'ble LOUIS S. JACKSON, } *Two of the Judges of the Court.*
The Hon'ble W. F. McDONELL, }

Huri Churn Deb, son of Ramanund Deb ... Prisoner.

We consider the crime of murder most clearly brought home to the prisoner Huri Churn Deb, and we are satisfied that the conviction and the sentence are right and just.

It is true that in distinct contravention of Sections 25-27 of the Evidence Act, the confession of the prisoner made to a police officer has been allowed to be proved; and not merely such part of it as related distinctly to a fact thereby discovered, but independently of the matter so irregularly admitted, there was ample evidence, both direct and circumstantial, to establish the guilt of Huri Churn.

The fact that deceased, who was a stranger, had played long and won heavily at Huri Churn's house, and was never seen alive afterwards in any other place; that next morning there were unmistakeable marks of bloodshed in and about Huri Churn's house, in part carefully effaced, and on his own clothing; that on being questioned he gave contradictory and prevaricating accounts as to what had become of the deceased; that the blood marks and indications of dragging a heavy body were traced from Huri Churn's house to the river; that Huri Churn pointed out the spot in the river bed where the body was found, sunk by a weight attached to its middle; and also gave up from his house the blood-stained dao and knife, with which he admitted the deceased's throat had been cut: all these facts would have amounted to cogent, almost irresistible, proof against him, even without the direct testimony of his own servant, the boy Ram Mohun, who, although subjected to a most searching and exhausting cross-examination, has not been shaken or discredited. This witness distinctly proves the murder of Ram Coomar Singh by Huri Churn and Merjan, who has separately appealed; and his assertion, that Ram Coomar's throat was cut by Huri Churn, receives the most emphatic and remarkable corroboration from the medical testimony, which shows that the cut must have been made by a left-handed person as Huri Churn is shown to be.

The murder being therefore most amply proved, prisoner being the principal offender, and the case one of unusual atrocity, we have no hesitation in confirming the sentence of death passed on Huri Churn Deb.

LOUIS S. JACKSON.

W. F. McDONELL.

Extract from the Judgment of the Court of Session of Rajshahye.

It appears from the evidence that these men had been playing for a week before this, and that Ram Coomar had been a decided winner. It is clearly proved by the zemindar of the village, Rajchunder Chuckerbutty (witness No. 4), the chowkidar, Imam Sheikh (witness No. 2), and the villagers Hachim, Guru Pershad, and Brijogopal (witnesses Nos. 5, 6, and 8), that this was the party on Sunday night, and that they played till about midnight.

All this is very clearly described by the witness Rajchunder and the other witnesses above mentioned. Huri Churn was found sitting at a khirki darwaza (side door) in the west wall, and was questioned by Rajchunder as to what had become of his companions, and what was the meaning of the blood marks to be seen on the "bera" of his hut, and, still more suspicious, on the very chadar that he (Huri Churn) had on. To this Huri Churn said that a leopard had carried off a dog, and that Ram Coomar was asleep in the ghar, and that Merjan had gone home.

Not satisfied with this, Rajchunder looked for Ram Coomar and found that he was not in the hut; and he found more marks of blood and signs of scraping and laping the floor, and altogether a state of things so suspicious that he sent the chowkidar to the thana, taking

precautions to prevent the absconding of Huri Churn, and the removal of any of the suspicious appearances that had been found. The sub-inspector reached the village about 8 o'clock in the afternoon, and examined the accused, Huri Churn, at once, when he confessed that he and Merjan had killed Ram Coomar and had thrown his body into the Fuljor.

In the other hut the sub-inspector found the signs of bloodshed which Rajchunder and the villagers had noticed as already described, and a wet pillow, and a couple of dhotees the same.

Of the robbery, there can be equally little doubt as regards this prisoner; it was the motive and the object of the murder. That offence also he now palms off upon Merjan and Hachim, and even tries to implicate the zemindar, Rajchunder Chuckerbutty, of whom it is only right to say that his conduct seems to have been most commendable throughout, and that his demeanour in the witness box was thoroughly satisfactory.

Merjan himself says that he went to Hachim's about midnight, and stayed there all night. In the morning he says he went to Huri Churn's and saw him and Ram Mohun laping the floor, and saw blood stains about which Huri Churn said were caused by a leopard having carried off a dog; and then he describes the coming of Rajchunder Chuckerbutty and his questioning Huri Churn; and even says that he himself went down to the riverside and saw the blood there, after which Rajchunder asked him where he had slept on the previous night and then let him go.

(True Extract.)

W. M. SOUTTAR, Registrar.

No. 2664T, dated Darjeeling, the 16th September 1875.

From—R. L. MANGLES, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial Dept.,
To—The Registrar of the High Court.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1161, of the 23rd ultimo, with its enclosure, in which the Honorable Judges of the High Court bring to the notice of Government the good conduct of the zemindar, Baboo Rajchunder Chuckerbutty, who, by his promptitude and judgment, contributed greatly to the speedy detection of the crime of murder, of which the prisoners Huri Churn Deb and Merjan Roshna have been convicted.

2. In reply, I am to state, for the information of the Honorable Judges of the High Court, that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the presentation of a silver watch, with a suitable inscription, to Baboo Rajchunder Chuckerbutty in recognition of his public-spirited conduct, and of the valuable services rendered by him.

3. A suitable letter has also been addressed to the Baboo, containing an expression of the thanks and acknowledgments of Government for the judicious and zealous manner in which he appears to have afforded information and assistance to the authorities in furtherance of the cause of justice.

4. A copy of the correspondence will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 2666T, dated Darjeeling, the 16th September 1875.

From—R. L. MANGLES, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Cooch Behar and Rajshahye Division.

I AM directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 1161, of the 23rd ultimo, from the Registrar of the High Court, with its enclosures, in which the Court bring to the notice of Government the good conduct of the zemindar, Baboo Rajchunder Chuckerbutty, who, by his promptitude and judgment, contributed greatly to the speedy detection of the crime of murder, of which the prisoners Huri Churn Deb and Merjan Roshna have been convicted.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the presentation of a silver watch, with a suitable inscription, to Baboo Rajchunder Chuckerbutty in recognition of his public-spirited conduct and the valuable services rendered by him. The watch will be forwarded to you hereafter for presentation to the Baboo.

3. I am also to request that you will be good enough to deliver the enclosed letter containing an expression of the thanks and acknowledgments of Government to Baboo Rajchunder Chuckerbutty.

No. 2665, dated Darjeeling, the 16th September 1875.

From—R. L. MANGLES, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial Dept.,
To—BABOO RAJCHUNDER CHUCKERBUTTY, Zemindar.

THE Honorable Judges of the High Court have brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor that you displayed great promptness and judgment in connection with the case of murder committed by Huri Churn Deb and Merjan Roshna, and that the assistance rendered by you to the police contributed greatly to the speedy detection of the crime, and to the conviction and punishment of the offenders.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has learnt with much pleasure of the judicious and zealous manner in which you have afforded information and assistance to the authorities in furtherance of the cause of justice, and I am to convey to you an expression of His Honor's thanks and acknowledgments for the valuable services rendered by you.

3. I am to add that, as a recognition of your public-spirited conduct, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to order a silver watch, with a suitable inscription, to be presented to you by the Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

**SUMMARY OF A CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO A CASE OF
MONEY ORDER FORGERY WHICH OCCURRED AT
RAJSHAHYE IN MARCH 1875.**

ON the 9th March last it was discovered that the money order form book was missing from the Rajshahye Collectorate. A search was made, but the book was not to be found, and the loss was reported to the Controller General on the following day. Before, however, information could reach Calcutta, or before the several treasury officers could be warned of the loss, so as to guard against the misuse of the missing forms, thirty-six money orders of Rs. 150 each, aggregating Rs. 5,400, purporting to be drawn by the Rajshahye treasury, were cashed at the Burdwan treasury by a man who gave his name as Ramchunder Bloomick. On subsequently receiving information of the loss of the book, the authorities at Burdwan discovered that these money orders had been forged, and police enquiries were set on foot in that district and in Rajshahye, and a reward of Rs. 500 was offered by the Magistrate of Rajshahye for such information as would lead to the apprehension of the culprits. In Burdwan some clue was obtained by the description which was given of the person who cashed the orders. Further enquiries showed that a person answering the description was stopped at the Nulhatty Railway Station by head constable Herasut Ulla, of the Government Railway Police, with a box containing specie, with which he was allowed to pass on his explaining that the money was being carried for the payment of law expenses.

2. The most important clue, and that which led to the detection and punishment of the culprits, was supplied by Inspector Prosonno Chunder Chuckerbutty, of the Rajshahye Police, who, tracing some resemblance between the handwriting of Nito Gopal, his brother-in-law, and that of the forged letter of advice received at the Burdwan Treasury, and on which the money orders were paid, suspected Nito Gopal as the probable forger of that letter. The Inspector, accompanied by Herasut Ulla, went to Kishnagur, where Nito Gopal had lately gone, and where, on finding him, Nito Gopal was at once recognized by Herasut Ulla as the person whom he saw conveying the box of specie at Nulhatty. Nitto Gopal confessed his guilt, delivered over Rs. 1,853 which he had with him, and named as his accomplices Khetter Nath Roy and Monmohun Roy, clerks in the Rajshahye Collectorate. The investigation at this stage was taken up by Mr. Cockburn, the District Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, and the result was that the whole of the money fraudulently obtained was recovered, with the exception of Rs. 726-9-3, and Nito Gopal and Monmohun were committed

to the sessions. Both of them were found guilty and were sentenced, the former to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400, and the latter to nine years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400.

3. Great credit is due to all the police officers concerned, and specially to Inspector Prosonno Chunder Chuckerbutty, who, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, is entitled to a large share of the reward offered. It was owing to information given by him that a clue was furnished which led to the discovery of all concerned in the fraud; and bearing in mind that he had a very invidious and trying task to perform in arresting and procuring evidence against his own brother-in-law, the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the grant to him of a reward of Rs. 200. His Honor has also sanctioned the payment of the following rewards recommended by the Inspector-General of Police, viz,—

To Inspector Sreram Chunder Ghose, of Burdwan, Rs. 100.

To Head Constable Herasut Ulla, Rs. 40.

To Constables Kunga Roy, Tinkowrie Sheikh, and Behary Tewary, a bonus of one month's pay each.

The above summary is published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.																			
Western Districts																			
1	Burdwan	17 8	17 0	12 8	18 8	18 0	15 0	16 8	15 8	11 4	17 8	17 0	11 12	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	17 12	17 12	13 8	22 8	22 8	20 0	16 0	15 8	10 12	17 8	17 8	12 12	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	21 0	21 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	15 0	16 8	17 0	9 8	20 0	21 0	11 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	15 0	15 0	12 8	25 0 to 32 0	26 0 to 32 0	16 0 to 19 0	9 0	9 0	9 0 and 9 8	17 8 to 18 0	16 0	12 0 to 12 8	...	...	...
	Howrah	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 4	10 8	15 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...
Central Districts																			
	Calcutta	16 0	15 4	13 0	33 0	33 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	7 4	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	16 0 to 19 12	16 0 to 18 12	10 8 to 11 10	22 8 to 26 8	22 8 to 35 8	16 0 to 20 0	8 0	...	8 4	13 12	13 12	11 0	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	18 5	16 13	12 9	32 0	32 0	20 0	13 5	13 5	10 0	16 13	16 0	10 11	...	...	...
8	Jessore	18 0	18 4	14 8	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	10 10	20 0	18 0	12 4	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	20 0	20 0	14 0	38 0 to 40 0	38 0 to 40 0	16 0 to 19 0	13 0	12 0 to 13 0	9 0	20 0	16 0	12 0	31 0	38 0	14 0			
10	Dinapore	18 8	18 8	12 0	18 8	18 8	11 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...
11	Maldab	23 0	22 8	15 0	50 0	45 0	17 0	22 0	20 8	11 8	23 0	21 0	15 0 to 16 0	30 0	30 0	14 0			
12	Rajshahye	18 0	18 0 to 18 12	13 8	33 12	37 8	18 0	15 0 to 16 0	8 0	13 8 to 18 12	19 4 to 24 0	20 0 to 21 0	16 0	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	18 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	6 6	20 0	22 8	15 0	...	...	...
14	Bogra	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	9 8	...	10 8	9 12	6 0	24 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...
15	Pubna	20 0	20 0	14 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	22 8	20 12	13 12	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	13 0	12 0	7 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	12 3	13 3	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	8 0	25 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...
Eastern Districts																			
18	Dacca	15 8	16 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...
19	Furzedpore	20 0	20 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	12 0	17 0	17 8	14 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	13 8	13 8	10 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 21 seers, barley 32 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 19 seers, common rice 15 to 22-8 seers, and gram 22 to 26 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 19 seers, barley 18 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, maize 19 to 32 seers, and gram 15 to 19 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 24-12 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 16 to 21 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 20 to 24-4 seers per rupee.

D Aous rice at 20 seers per rupee.

E In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, best rice 9 to 14-8 seers, common rice 15 to 19 seers, and gram 16 to 24-8 seers per rupee.

F In the interior only.

G In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 6-8 to 9 seers, common rice 13 to 17-8 seers, and gram 20 to 24-12 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 20 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 23 seers, and gram 11 to 23 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 22 seers, best rice 13 to 21 seers, common rice 19 to 24-8 seers, and gram 23 to 26 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 15th September 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

GREAT MILLETS— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.			MAISE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FINE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	21 12	22 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	100 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Burdwan.
...	36 0	32 0	24 0	19 8	19 8	14 8	320 0	320 0	440 0	8 10	8 10	8 0	Bankoora.
...	21 0	21 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 4	8 6	8 4	Beerbhoom.
...	16 0	16 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore.
...	20 0 to 23 0	20 0 to 23 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Houghly.
...	21 0	21 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah.
BENGAL.																		
Western Districts.																		
22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	18 12	18 12	13 5	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	26 5	26 5	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 2½	8 14	8 10½	Nuddea.
...	21 0	22 0	14 8	140 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	28 0	28 0 to 30 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad.
...	21 0	21 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Dinapore.
...	35 0	32 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	150 0	150 0	120 0	8 4	8 0	7 8	Maldah.
...	30 0	32 0	...	15 0 to 25 5	26 4	16 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 2½	8 2½	7 11½	Rajshahye.
...	F 48 0	55 0	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore.
...	15 12	15 12	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	7 4	7 8	Borra.
...	22 8	22 8	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Pubna.
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	24 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	13 3	13 3	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 6	6 6	6 0	Juipigoree.
Eastern Districts.																		
...	20 0	20 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 0	Dacca.
...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Fureedpore.
...	19 0	18 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.
...	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mymensinga.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 22 seers, and gram 25 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24-10 to 27 seers, best rice 13-5 to 18 seers, common rice 20 to 25-8 seers, and gram 8 to 18 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 5 to 14 seers, best rice 4 to 14 seers, common rice 10 to 23 seers, lesser millet 16 seers, maize 20 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 16 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, and gram 8 to 13-3 seers per rupee.

N In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 18 to 19-8 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.

O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 14-8 to 18 seers, paddy 30 to 32 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17-5 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 16 seers, common rice 17-12 to 22 seers, and gram 14-7 to 17-12 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULWUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.

Eastern Districts—(Contd.)

		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
23	Tipperah	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...
23	Chittagong	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...
24	Nonkholly ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	9 0	16 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	14 8	14 8	10 10	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	10 0	16 0	15 0	13 9	...	...	...

BEHAR.

26	Patna	S	25 0	24 0	17 0	35 0	34 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	22 0	24 0	14 0	...	...	...
27	Gya	T	25 8	25 0	13 8	36 8	37 0	17 0	11 8	11 8	8 8	23 0	22 8	12 8	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	{ 19 0 to 20 0	}	20 8	14 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	16 8	{ 15 8 to 17 0	}	12 0	{ 18 0 to 19 0	}	18 0	14 0
29	Durbhunga	U	19 4	19 4	13 0	20 4	28 9	14 0	16 8	16 0	10 12	17 9	17 8	12 0	...	...	...
30	Mozufferpore	U	19 0	20 0	13 8	36 4	30 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...
31	Sarun	V	21 0	21 0	16 0	36 0	33 0	21 0	9 8	9 0	7 4	21 0	21 0	13 8	...	...	...
32	Champurun	V	22 0	23 0	11 8	34 0	33 8	18 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	W	18 9	18 9	15 7	33 6	33 6	22 5	14 7	14 7	8 4	17 3	16 8	11 5	...	...	...
34	Bhagalpore	W	18 15	17 0	15 15	40 6	24 0	22 11	17 11	16 7	11 6	20 3	18 15	17 11	...	...	...
35	Furneah	X	25 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 7	12 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...
36	Southal Pergunnahs.	X	18 0	18 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	40 0	E { 32 8 to 52 0	}	17 0	

ORISSA.

37	Cuttack	18	0	19	0	17	1	...	...	...	14	7	15	12	18	6	19	11	19	11	22	15	...	...	...
38	Pooree	15	12	15	0	13	2	...	...	...	15	12	15	12	17	1	24	15	23	10	23	10	...	...	...
39	Balasore	17	0	17	0	11	8	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	16	0	26	0	25	0	22	0	...	...	...

CHOTA NAGPORE.

South-Western Frontier Agency.

40	Hazareebagh	20	0	19	0	11	0	30	0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 25 \text{ } 0 \\ 30 \text{ } 0 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 14 \text{ } 0 \\ 16 \text{ } 0 \end{array} \right\}$	12	0	12	0	9	0	19	0	18	12	15	0							
41	Lohardugga	19	0	20	0	13	0	...	28	0	21	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	22	0	22	0	21	0						
42	Singbhoom	18	0	18	0	11	0	14	0	14	0	12	0	24	0	24	0	21	0								
43	Manbhoom	16	Y	16	8	11	0	16	E	0	16	0	16	0	14	0	14	0	9	0	20	0	20	0	14	0	16	E	0	16	0	17	0

Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 19 seers, and common rice 17 to 22 seers, per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 22-8 to 30 seers, barley 35 to 44 seers, best rice 19-8 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, lesser millet 45 to 60 seers, maize 32-8 to 40 seers, and gram 26 to 36-4 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 24 to 24-8 seers, barley 34 to 40 seers, best rice 13 seers, common rice 20 to 21 seers, and gram 29 to 30 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 23 seers, barley 16 to 37-8 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 15 to 21 seers lesser millet 21 to 32 seers, maize 21 to 30 seers, and gram 20 to 30 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

The 27th September 1875.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 15th September 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FERN-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	

Eastern Districts—(Contd.)

S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 0	0	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 8	7 4	0	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	7 0	7 8	0	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	6 6	0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	0	Hill Tipperah.

BEHAR.

30 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	0	Patna.
...	...	...	42 8	...	20 0	35 8	...	20 0	26 8	26 8	15 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	7 0	0	Gya.
...	...	...	F 40 0	...	{ 20 0 to 24 0	28 0	25 8	19 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	26 12	26 6	25 0	32 0	28 0	24 8	...	26 6	18 0	120 0	170 0	120 0	7 2	7 2	7 8	0	Durbhunga.
...	...	...	35 0	...	21 4	30 0	...	21 4	25 0	25 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 4	7 8	7 0	0	Muzafferpore.
...	...	...	36 0	31 0	22 0	32 0	28 0	20 0	31 0	30 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	7 8	0	Sarun.
...	...	...	32 0	34 0	28 0	31 0	27 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	7 0	0	Champaran.
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 3	28 3	23 1	28 3	26 7	21 0	147 0	147 0	126 0	8 4	7 8	7 8	0	Monghyr.
...	...	...	{ 40 0 to 50 0	28 0 to 30 0	{ 20 0 to 25 0	31 9	39 9	22 11	27 12	26 8	20 3	151 8	151 8	164 2	8 8	8 8	7 9	0	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	0	Purneah.
...	...	...	F 40 0	40 0	...	40 0	40 0	80 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.

ORISSA.

...	...	...	19 11	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	16 6	16 11	23 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	11 0	10 10	0	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	0	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	140 0	140 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	0	Balasore.

CHOTA NAGPORE.

South-Western Frontier Agency.

...	...	...	42 0	36 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	0	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	37 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	0	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 30 0 to 50 0	50 0	{ 32 0 to 60 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	280 0	280 0	220 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	0	Manbhoom.

V In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 25 to 34 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 25 seers, lesser millet 15 to 36 seers, maize 24 to 40 seers, and gram 21 to 25 seers per rupee.

W In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 24 to 25 seers, barley 26 to 33 seers, best rice 18 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, maize 50 seers, and gram 18 to 24 seers per rupee.

X In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 24 seers, barley 40 to 60 seers, best rice 17 to 26 seers, common rice 18 to 28 seers, maize 40 to 50 seers, and gram 16 to 30 seers per rupee.

Y In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 25th September 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, Sept. 27,* '75	1.92	Rainfall at Culna 0.18, Cutwa 0.80, Bood-Hood 1.42, Raneegunge 1.55, Jehanabad 1.55. Prospects of crops continue favorable; <i>aus</i> , or early rice, nearly reaped. Sugarcane is doing well. Public health generally good.
	2 Bankoora, „ 25, „	1.03	Partial showers throughout the district. The <i>aus</i> , or early rice crop, is being reaped; the yield is unusually good. The late rice gives a splendid promise; other crops are flourishing. General health good.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 25, „	2.87	Showery weather. State and prospects of the crops are excellent.
	4 Midnapore, „ 25, „	1.47	Showery and seasonable weather. The prospects of all crops continue to be very good, and a 12-anna crop is considered to be already secured even if drought supervened from this date. With neither too much nor too little rain during October a 16-anna crop will be gathered. Mulberry has, however, been a failure this year.
	5 Rooghly, „ 25, „	1.53	Rainfall at Mohanud 2.32, Chinsurah .89, Huripal 1.92, Serampore 1.20, Dhoneakhally 1.15, Chunditola .76, Balagar 1.89, Bansberiah .77, Kristonagur .70, and Pandooah .10. Weather fine, with occasional smart thunder showers. State and prospects of the crops are very good indeed, except that rain is wanted. Small-pox continues in two isolated places. Sporadic cholera reported in two places. Fever rather prevalent; but character of general health is good.
PRESIDENCY DIV.	Howrah, „ 25, „	2.35	Severe thunder-storms during the week. State and prospects of the crops could hardly be better.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergha., Sept. 27,† '75	1.45	Seasonable weather. The prospects of the <i>aman</i> , or late rice, continue excellent. Fever increasing at Barripore and Bussirhat.
	7 Nuddea, „ 25, „	1.41	Occasional rain. The prospects of the late rice and other crops are good. The rivers are going down fast.
	8 Jessore, „ 25, „	.53	Weather hot; scarcely any rain. State and prospects of all the crops are promising.
RAJSHAHY DIV.	9 Moorshedabad, „ 25, „	1.41	Seasonable weather. Rain was wanting at Ramporehaut sub-division until 24th, when there was a slight shower of rain there. Late rice continue to promise well. <i>Bhadoi</i> is still being harvested; estimated outturn 12 annas. Fever prevalent in some places. Cholera has re-appeared in thana Burwa.
	10 Dinagepore, „ 24, „	1.43	Rainfall according to Magistrate's raingauge 1.74 inches. No rain from 10th till night of 19th instant; then heavy rain for 36 hours. Since that cool and cloudy, with showers. Weather favorable for the late rice. Neither <i>bhadoi</i> harvest nor late rice transplantations yet complete. Jute mainly cut. Much fever at head-quarters. Small-pox at Roygunj; 15 cases and 6 deaths.
	11 Maldah, „ 25, „	2.08	Weather generally seasonable; heavy rain on the 21st instant; previous days were hot and dry. Since the injury done to crops by the floods, the autumn rice crop is doing satisfactorily. It has not yet been reaped. The winter rice crops promise well. Twenty-one attacks and 7 deaths from cholera were reported during the week. In one village 14 attacks of small-pox were reported.
	12 Rajshahye, „ 25, „	2.55	There have been light rains in most parts of the district during the week. The harvesting of the early rice crop has been completed; the outturn in almost all the stations is estimated at ten annas, and at Mandah sixteen annas. At Tannore the outturn is not good. The prospects of the late rice are good throughout the district. Thirty-one cases of cholera reported, chiefly in Belmaria thana, during the week; twelve proved fatal. There have been a few cases of small-pox about Nattore.
	13 Rangpore, „ 24, „	.28	Weather hot, with slight showers on the 22nd and 23rd. There has been rain in the east and southern divisions of the district, and the condition of crops there, is so far favourable; but in the north the condition of the crops is becoming bad for want of rain, and much of the high-land rice is drying up.
	14 Bogra, „ 25, „	2.39	Weather hot, varied by two intensely rainy days. State and prospects of the crops are very good.
	15 Pubna, „ 25, „	1.53	Weather clear and fair at the commencement of the week, and rain at the end. State and prospects of the crops are good. Fever prevails in the town of Pubna.

* Telegram of the 27th September, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 27th September, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
COOCH BEHAR DIV.	16 Darjeeling, Sept. 24, '75	2.56	A good many heavy showers of rain after the previous week of fine weather; this is probably the breaking up of the rains. All the crops throughout the district are progressing favourably.
	17 Julpigoree, „ 25, „	4.41	There have been two good falls of rain besides showers this week, and the anxiety caused by the long breaks of the previous fortnight has been relieved. The prospects are now good. These remarks do not apply to the populous southern portion of the district where, for want of rain, a less area than usual has been planted with the main rice crop. Sporadic cases of cholera continue to occur.
	Cooch Behar, „ 23, „	1.93	Weather hot and fair. There was not much rain during the week. It is feared that on account of the want of sufficient rain the outturn of the late rice and the jute harvests will fall below the average.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIV.	18 Dacca, Sept. 27,* '75	.45	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of the crops are good.
	19 Fureedpore, „ 25, „	.03	Weather continues hot and sultry. The sky was occasionally cloudy, but little rain. If there be no subsequent rise of water, some heavy rain in the commencement of October will be required for the late rice crop. Public health continues good.
	20 Backergunge, „ 23, „	.28	State and prospects of the crops are good.
	21 Mymensingh, „ 24, „	1.35	Weather unsettled. Appearance of early breaking up of the monsoon. State and prospects of the crops are favorable.
	22 Tipperah, „ 24, „	.60	Weather hot and steamy; a few slight showers of rain here and there. General prospects of the late rice crops are excellent. The water has subsided in the greater portion of the flooded tracts, and the ryots are ploughing and transplanting in every available bit of land.
CHITTAGONG DIV.	23 Chittagong, „ 23, „	1.71	Weather very hot; much thunder. Prospects of the crops are good.
	24 Noakholly „ „ „	.....	Return not received.
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 21, „	1.16	Weather close; passing thunder showers at intervals. Joom paddy is being reaped. The cotton plants are in flower.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 22, „	0.12	No rain during the week, excepting a smart shower on the morning of the 21st instant. The prospects of the winter crops in the plains and hills are good. Fever still at Koilashur.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIV.	26 Patna, „ 27,* „	.23	Weather hot and oppressive. Prospects of the rice crops are favorable, but more rain is wanted. Health good.
	27 Gya, „ 25, „	4.32	Weather moderately cool. Heavy rain on 21st and 24th instant, but not all over the district. Maximum reading of thermometer 92°0. In Jehanabad sub-division there has not been sufficient rain, but what fell has somewhat improved the prospects of the rice crop. Elsewhere prospects are good still. Public health good.
	28 Shahabad, „ 25, „	1.61	Weather hot, with occasional showers. Bhadoi crops are being gathered. Rice crop promises well, but more rain is required. The rain which fell last week has done good. Lands for <i>rubbee</i> crops are being ploughed.
	29 Durbhunga, „ 25, „	3.10	Seasonable weather. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops are being rapidly harvested, and the new grain is coming into the market. At Modhubanee 1.09 inches of rain has fallen, but more is still required for the higher lands. The Ganges has again risen, and the floods have done considerable mischief in the south of the district.
	30 Mozufferpore, „ 25, „	.82	Weather hot. It was raining heavily at the time of report. In Mozufferpore sub-division the prospects of the rice crops are satisfactory, and the <i>bhadoi</i> crops are still being harvested. In Sitamarhee sub-division prospects are bad; in parts of Sitamarhee thana jurisdiction a great deal of rice land is not transplanted. <i>Bhadoi</i> crop has been a fair one, but <i>mokai</i> is selling very dear. <i>Salhi</i> is being cut. North and east parts of the sub-division have had better rainfall, and the rice crop there promises well. No rain fell during the week. In Hajeeopore sub-division there has been a commencement of <i>makai</i> cutting. The crop gives promise of fair yield. Prospects satisfactory. No rain fell during the week.

* Telegrams of the 27th September, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
PATNA DIVISION.—(Contd.)	81 Sarun, Sept. 25, '75	·66	Rainfall at Sewan 1·63. Weather fair and seasonable, both east and west wind. A good shower of rain at the time of report. Light rains have been general. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops are being harvested with good outturn. Transplanting of rice has been completed; the crop is coming on well. More rain is still wanted. Cholera is reported at Barham, in pergunnah Baree, in the Sewan sub-division.
	82 Chumparun, „ 24, „	·78	The weather has been generally favourable, but more rain is wanted, and appears likely to fall. The prospects of the crops are excellent. The yield of <i>bhadoi</i> crop has been unprecedentedly large.
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.	83 Monghyr, „ 25, „	0·66	Seasonable weather. The prospects of the crops generally continue good. There appears at present every prospect of a good rice crop.
	84 Bhagulpore, „ 27,* „	·66	Heavy rain—over 4 inches—in south of district; ·30 in Mudehpooa; in Soopool nil. Banka reports <i>aghani</i> , or late rice, on low lands does not require any farther water, that on high land will pass all danger by another fall within next fortnight. Mudehpooa reports <i>aghani</i> , or late rice, unusually good everywhere. Soopool reports only an 8-anna <i>bhadoi</i> has been gathered. The <i>aghani</i> , or late rice, promises about the same outturn. Rain is much wanted, especially in Naradeegur. General health very good. Cholera here and there in Banka sub-division.
	85 Purneah, „ 25, „	2·86	Weather seasonable and rainy. There has been a good fall of rain all over the south of the district, but more is still wanted in the north, as the reports from Kishengunge and Arrariah show only 1·79 at the former, and ·27 at the latter place. Prospects on the whole are much better than they were last week; and cholera, which had broken out in some villages, is disappearing.
	86 Sonthal Pergha, „ 25, „	·89	Rainfall at Jamtara 2·95, Godda 3·0, Deoghur 1·48, and Rajmehal 3·5 inches. Reports are good from all sides. Cholera has almost disappeared.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	87 Cuttack, „ 18, „	6·92	Frequent rain in the early part of the week, and very heavy rain the last two days. Crops under water in low lands near the coast, but very little harm done yet. Beali rice promises a fair outturn.
	88 Pooree, „ 23, „	5·91	Heavy rain up to 20th, and since sunshine, with overhanging clouds and occasional rain. The late rain has done good to the crops. The early rice is still being harvested with fair outturn. The first late rice is coming on. The main late rice plants are being weeded. The prospects of the crops are hopeful. Miscellaneous crops are getting on well.
	89 Balasore, „ 24, „	3·46	Owing to the heavy rains there were considerable floods, at the beginning of the week, in the Burrabalong, Salundi, and Byturni rivers, causing damage to houses and the crops on the lowest lands. The weather has since moderated. The early crop of <i>awm</i> rice is being cut. On the whole the prospects of the rice harvest are unusually good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
	40 Hazareebagh, Sept. 24, '75	0·66	Seasonable weather. No change to report. <i>Goradhan</i> , <i>goondlee</i> , and <i>murrooah</i> millets are being cut. Here and there more rain is wanted, but the general prospects are very good.
	41 Lohardugga, „ 25, „	2·90	Seasonable weather. The high land rice is still being harvested; the crop is a fair one. The prospects of the late rice are excellent throughout the district. More rain is said to be wanted in Palamow. Cholera dying out.
	42 Singbhoom, „ 24, „	3·08	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of the crops are very favorable. The <i>badi</i> paddy (high embanked land crop) harvest is estimated to be 16 annas. Sowing of pulses and oilseeds has begun. <i>Tusser</i> silk is reported to have suffered from the late heavy rain. District is reported healthy.
	43 Maubhoom, „ 25, „	2·02	Favorable weather. State and prospects of the crops are promising. From the reports received from all parts of the district, it is estimated that from 2 to 4 annas of the crop, which would otherwise have been reaped, will be lost from the blight already reported. On the other hand, the area of cultivation is greater this year than of late years.

* Telegram of the 27th September, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 28th September 1875.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 5th to 11th September 1875.	Rain from 12th to 18th September 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1875.		
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	3.36	2.85	48.66	18th Sept.	
		Cutwa ...	1.61	0.55	53.92	ditto	
		Culina ...	1.80	0.61	45.28	ditto	
	Burdwan ...	Bodd-bodd ...	3.68	1.37	41.70	ditto	
		Raneegunge ...	2.67	1.42	43.83	ditto	
		Jehanabad ...	4.61	2.14	40.08	ditto	
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...	2.56	1.64	50.02	ditto	
	Beerbhoom ...	Sooree ...	1.62	1.29	57.28	ditto	
		Hetampore ...	2.34	1.65	71.28	ditto	
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	1.66	1.59	47.16	ditto	
		Tumlook ...	4.37	2.80	52.90	ditto	
		Gurbetta ...	4.58	0.96	43.40	ditto	
	Contai ...	Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	5.90	4.94	50.02	ditto	
		Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	6.02	5.53	63.18	ditto	
	Hooghly ...	Hooghly ...	1.87	0.39	49.23	ditto	
		Serampore ...	2.34	1.04	46.25	ditto	
	Howrah ...	Howrah ...	3.98	0.76	54.66	ditto	
		Moheshrekha ...	1.82	1.31	36.70	ditto	From 31st May 1875.
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island ...	5.40	5.00	66.56	ditto	
		Calcutta ...	3.77	0.90	53.06	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	4.99	0.70	52.12	ditto	
			Jail ...	4.90	0.61	51.54	ditto
		Russeerhat ...	2.35	1.30	53.09	ditto	
		Baraset ...	1.28	0.74	54.66	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	5.04	2.91	62.52	ditto	
		Barriopore ...	4.11	1.12	53.43	ditto	
		Satkhira ...	2.52	0.87	61.62	ditto	
		Barrackpore ...	1.98	0.44	43.71	ditto	
		Dum-Dum ...	1.95	1.30	55.52	ditto	
		Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur ...	2.28	0.97	51.29	ditto
	Bongong ...		2.05	0.72	59.14	ditto	
	Meherpore ...		0.93	0.57	46.35	ditto	
	Choondangah ...		0.70	2.32	44.73	ditto	
	Kooshtea ...		2.11	0.05	53.61	ditto	
	Jessore ...	Ranaghat ...	1.95	0.72	50.84	ditto	
		Jessore ...	2.01	1.14	60.14	ditto	
Nurrail ...		0.65	0.26	58.97	ditto		
Khoolna ...		2.45	0.30	58.75	ditto		
Jhenida ...		0.84	0.59	57.75	ditto		
Moorshedabad ...	Bagirhat ...	3.28	0.13	69.22	ditto		
	Magoorah ...	1.52	2.17	61.88	ditto		
	Berhampore ...	2.37	1.03	49.92	ditto		
	Rampore Haut ...	5.66	0.60	54.54	ditto		
	Lullbagh ...	3.80	3.90	55.15	ditto		
Dinapore ...	Jungpore ...	4.45	0.93	40.12	ditto		
	Azumungunge ...	3.39	2.14	48.13	ditto		
	Lullgolla ...	4.15	0.49	41.23	ditto		
	Kandee ...	6.45	0.66	52.26	ditto	From 14th March 1875.	
	Dinapore ...	Dinapore ...	2.60	Nil.	41.80	ditto	
Maldah ...	Maldah ...	2.25	0.13	49.65	ditto		
	Chanchal ...	4.74	Nil.	58.81	ditto		
	Rajshahye ...	Bauleah ...	1.97	2.88	44.13	ditto	
	Natore ...	Not rec.	Nil.	45.02	ditto	Not received from 5th to 11th September 1875.	
	Rungpore ...	Rungpore ...	1.16	0.60	59.46	ditto	
Bogra ...	Rhowanigunge ...	1.56	0.14	48.54	ditto		
	Kurigram ...	1.70	0.09	16.44	ditto	From 25th July 1875.	
	Bagdogra ...	1.55	0.08	25.04	ditto		
	Bogra ...	1.73	1.78	53.24	ditto	Ditto ditto.	
	Pubna ...	Pubna ...	2.38	0.45	46.60	ditto	
Darjeeling ...	Serajgunj ...	1.27	0.20	51.70	ditto		
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	93.94	15th Aug.		
		Hospital ...	6.72	0.78	111.23	18th Sept.	
	COOCH BEHAR.	Julpigoree ...	0.93	3.39	100.68	ditto	
		Boda ...	Nil	Nil.	71.43	ditto	
Buxa { Commissioner's Office ...		3.79	2.80	137.50	ditto		
		Civil Surgeon's Office ...	4.30	Not rec.	137.54	11th Sept.	
Titalya ...		1.15	2.44	87.91	18th Sept.		
Cooch Behar Tributary States ...	Cooch Behar ...	1.28	0.14	87.36	ditto		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 5th to 11th September 1875.	Rain from 12th to 18th September 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.—(Continued.)								
EASTERN DISTRICTS.			Inches.	Inches.	1875.			
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Dacca ... { Telegraph Office ...	3.37	1.50	64.62	18th Sept.	Not received from 22nd to 28th Aug. 1875.	
		Dacca ... { Hospital ...	1.38	1.38	58.85	ditto ...		Ditto ditto.
		Moonsheegunge ...	2.97	0.50	50.72	ditto ...		
	Fureedpore ...	Manickgunge ...	3.22	0.61	53.20	ditto ...		
		Fureedpore ...	4.30	1.14	66.06	ditto		
		Goalundo ...	2.36	0.51	60.64	ditto		
	Backergunge ...	Madaripore ...	2.44	0.92	59.99	ditto		
		Burrisal ...	2.57	0.52	62.92	ditto		
		Perozepore ...	2.68	0.62	72.51	ditto		
	Mymensingh ...	Patoakhally ...	5.13	4.11	114.76	ditto		
		Dowlutkhan ...	6.55	0.99	104.39	ditto		
		Mymensingh ...	1.54	0.13	70.44	ditto		
	CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	Jamalpor ...	1.50	1.65	66.31	ditto	
			Atia ...	1.65	1.41	67.06	ditto	
Kishoregunge ...			1.36	1.73	82.22	ditto		
Chittagong ...		Chittagong { Telegraph Office	0.60	3.00	132.30	ditto		
		Chittagong { Jail ...	0.81	3.72	125.35	ditto		
		Cox's Bazar ...	11.24	1.17	137.98	ditto		
Noakholly ...		Noakholly ...	5.58	2.00	117.60	ditto		
Tipperah ...		Comillah ...	1.85	0.82	88.14	ditto		
		Brahmunberiah ...	0.49	0.87	75.36	ditto		
Chittagong Hill Tracts		Rungamatee Hill	0.80	1.35	98.06	ditto		
Hill Tipperah		Hill Tipperah ...	0.73	0.87	97.08	ditto		
BEHAR.								
PATNA.		Patna ...	Patna ...	1.52	3.01	45.12	ditto	Not recorded from 1st to 4th August 1875.
			Behar ...	1.18	0.45	37.84	ditto	
	Barh ...		1.87	0.85	39.56	ditto		
	Dinapore ...		Dinapore { Jail	0.70	2.20	38.98	ditto	
			Dinapore { Cantonment	0.95	2.40	42.84	ditto	
	Gya ...	Gya ...	0.62	33.13	ditto			
		Gya ...	1.35					
		Nowadah ...	1.51	0.30	37.77	ditto		
		Arungabad ...	1.70	0.13	41.10	ditto		
		Jehanabad ...	0.86	Nil.	30.28	ditto		
	Shahabad ...	Arrah ...	1.01	0.75	31.14	ditto		
		Sasseram ...	1.79	0.62	50.82	ditto		
		Buxar ...	1.63	1.67	41.27	ditto		
		Blunbooh ...	3.03	1.12	47.47	ditto		
		Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore ...	1.48	Not rec.	29.73	11th Sept.	
	Hajeepore ...		1.85	1.59	54.34	18th Sept.		
	Seetamurhee ...		1.11	Nil	24.71	ditto		
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga ...	1.91	2.08	42.62	ditto		
		Mudhoobunnee ...	1.48	0.34	33.37	ditto		
		Tajpore ...	2.65	0.28	41.15	ditto		
	Sarun ...	Chupra ...	Not rec.	1.50	29.84	ditto		
		Sewan ...	ditto	1.26	39.26	ditto		
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee ...	1.87	3.50	45.19	ditto		
		Bettiah ...	2.03	1.44	49.50	ditto		
	Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	2.85	0.43	45.86	ditto		
		Begoo Serai ...	1.26	0.33	40.55	ditto		
		Jamooee ...	1.77	1.30	43.98	ditto		
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	2.48	0.05	34.91	ditto		
		Sooool ...	2.49	Nil	42.90	ditto		
		Muddehpooora ...	3.05	ditto	40.06	ditto		
		Banka ...	1.53	0.30	33.96	ditto		
		Sonburra ...	4.89	0.22	41.79	ditto		
	BHAGULPORE.	Purneah ...	Purneah ...	1.99	0.05	41.30	ditto	
Kissengunge ...			0.90	0.15	51.32	ditto		
Arrureah ...			1.29	0.23	46.30	ditto		
Sonthal Pergunnahs...		Nya Doomka ...	3.14	1.51	53.23	ditto		
		Baynehal ...	Not rec.	2.60	38.76	ditto		
		Deoghur ...	1.64	0.20	39.63	ditto		
Sonthal Pergunnahs...		Jamtara ...	1.35	0.61	43.83	ditto		
		Godda ...	2.18	0.55	31.92	ditto		
Not received from 1st to 7th August and 5th to 11th September 1875.								

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 5th to 11th September 1875.	Rain from 12th to 18th September 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	10.00	7.90	74.00	18th Sept.	Not recorded 2nd July to 11th September 1875.
		Cuttack ... { Hospital	3.18	8.19	75.28	ditto	
		Jajpore	2.75	7.30	59.40	ditto	
		Kendraparah	2.00	6.20	54.80	ditto	
		Jugutsingapore	Not rec.	9.30	21.05	ditto	
		False Point	5.20	2.60	77.85	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	1.74	8.32	46.62	ditto	From 16th May 1875.
		Khoordah	1.72	8.88	72.96	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	2.37	5.30	48.17	ditto	
		Balasore... { Collector's Office	2.02	6.81	56.53	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	0.48	9.38	47.83	ditto	
		Jellasore	2.20	5.57	55.12	ditto	
		Sorah	4.68	7.25	56.82	ditto	
		Chandbally	2.01	4.54	52.75	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbalpoore	8.61	Not rec.	57.57	11th Sept.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... { Jail	2.05	1.58	42.04	18th Sept.	
		Hazareebagh... { Dispensary	2.87	1.30	48.57	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Pachumba	3.90	1.18	44.64	ditto	
		Ranchee	3.00	2.32	55.63	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Palamow	4.05	0.87	42.43	ditto	
		Chybassa	4.05	2.78	58.91	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	3.24	0.75	49.60	ditto	
		Govindpore	3.40	2.00	49.67	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	4.19	0.17	169.62	ditto	11th Sept.
		Seebaugor	2.52	Not rec.	91.53	ditto	
		Golaghat	3.56	ditto	71.40	ditto	
		Jorehaut	2.92	ditto	78.36	ditto	
		Nazeerah	0.86	ditto	85.09	ditto	
		Deopanie	0.51	ditto	74.78	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	1.43	ditto	80.55	ditto	
		Mazengah	1.41	ditto	74.50	ditto	
	Seebaugor	Simtock	0.83	ditto	93.14	ditto	4th Sept.
		Cherideo	2.19	ditto	93.81	ditto	
		Beuaree	Not rec.	ditto	38.34	ditto	
	Akyab		12.80	0.40	169.62	18th Sept.	

CALCUTTA.

The 25th September 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 19th to 25th September 1875.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat=100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Sept. 19th	10	29.903	29.921	85.0	81.2	83	S by W	...	...	CK, K	
	16	16	29.780	29.798	80.9	79.3	93	E by S	...	0.62	K	a, d
	20th	10	29.865	29.883	85.5	80.6	79	S	...	0.02	K	
	16	16	29.730	29.754	88.3	80.7	70	S S W	...	...	K	
	21st	10	29.875	29.893	87.0	82.2	79	S S W	...	...	CS	
	16	16	29.748	29.764	89.5	82.4	73	S S W	...	...	K, C	
	22nd	10	29.904	29.922	85.1	80.3	79	S W	...	...	K, K	
	16	16	29.776	29.791	87.2	82.0	79	S S W	...	...	K, C	
	23rd	10	29.857	29.875	86.2	80.0	75	W S W	...	...	K, C	
	16	16	29.703	29.731	89.2	82.1	73	S S E	...	...	K	
SAUGOR ISLAND.	24th	10	29.800	29.818	84.7	80.5	83	S S W	...	0.17	K	
	16	16	29.686	29.704	79.3	77.7	93	S W	...	0.88	K	a, d
	25th	10	29.802	29.820	84.1	80.6	85	S S W	...	...	K, K	
	16	16	29.670	29.688	82.5	80.5	91	S W	...	0.09	C	
	19th	10	29.907	29.913	85	81	83	S	6.3	0.10	N	b, v
	16	16	29.790	29.796	84	80	83	S E	8.7	...	N	b, v
	20th	10	29.876	29.882	85	81	83	S S E	4.9	...	N	b, v
	16	16	29.751	29.757	86	81	79	S	8.7	...	KS	b, v
	21st	10	29.892	29.898	85	81	83	S S W	2.7	...	N	b, v, scuds.
	16	16	29.780	29.786	88	80	75	S	10.2	...	N	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	22nd	10	29.918	29.924	85	81	83	S S W	4.5	...	N	b, v, scuds.
	16	16	29.798	29.804	87	81	76	S	10.7	...	N	b, v
	23rd	10	29.875	29.881	87	81	76	S W	12.4	...	K, S	b, v, scuds.
	16	16	29.718	29.724	87	81	76	S S W	13.3	...	KS	b, v, scuds.
	24th	10	29.810	29.816	84	80	83	W	9.5	...	N	b, v
	16	16	29.685	29.691	86	81	79	S S W	6.8	0.20	N	b, v, g
	25th	10	29.815	29.821	80	77	80	S E	4.8	0.30	N	b, v, g, scuds.
	16	16	29.674	29.680	83	80	87	S S E	4.5	...	N	b, v, g
	19th	10	29.849	29.842	82	81	95	N N E	1.0	...	CK	b, v
	16	16	29.702	29.704	87	80	72	S W	7.0	...	K	v
MADRAS.	20th	10	29.809	29.801	85	79	75	N	2.5	...	KS	
	16	16	29.649	29.740	89	81	69	W	4.1	...	KS	
	21st	10	29.829	29.821	86	81	79	S W	1.6	...	KS	b
	16	16	29.663	29.654	88	82	76	W	5.9	...	CK, KS	l, t
	22nd	10	29.880	29.873	79	78	95	N	0.8	...	N	d, g
	16	16	29.730	29.822	85	81	83	W S W	2.2	0.30	C, KS	b
	23rd	10	29.892	29.916	77	76	95	W S W	0.3	0.90	KS	d, g
	16	16	29.641	29.733	85	79	75	S W	6.1	...	C	d, g
	24th	10	29.771	29.866	84	80	83	S W	1.0	0.10	CK, KS	b, h
	16	16	29.618	29.710	86	80	75	W S W	0.7	...	C, CK	
CUTTACK.	25th	10	29.772	29.861	84	80	83	W S W	1.9	...	CK, KS	v
	16	16	29.578	29.670	87	80	72	E S E	7.4	...	C, CK	b
	18th	10	29.784	29.814	84	74	49	W	13	0.02	...	c
	16	16	29.678	29.708	86	76	61	S E by S	12	...	...	cloudy.
	20th	10	29.870	29.900	80	76	52	S S W	6	...	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.739	29.769	85	77	63	S S W	11	...	...	c
	21st	10	29.928	29.958	75	73	90	S E by E	7	2.25	...	a
	16	16	29.803	29.833	81	74	70	N W	4	...	...	cloudy.
	22nd	10	29.905	29.935	86	78	68	N by W	4	...	...	c
	16	16	29.777	29.807	85	78	71	S W by S	8	...	...	b
AKYAB.	23rd	10	29.913	29.973	87	78	65	S W	7	...	...	c
	16	16	29.800	29.830	87	79	68	S E by S	6	...	...	b
	24th	10	29.944	29.974	82	76	74	W S W	7	...	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.774	29.804	84	77	71	S E	9	...	...	c
	25th	10	29.873	29.903	86	76	61	W S W	5	...	...	c
	16	16	29.716	29.746	85	79	75	E S E	8	...	...	c
	10th	10	29.795	29.877	83	79	83	S W	1.0	0.10	CK, C	
	16	16	29.686	29.769	81	79	91	S S W	3.7	0.20	N	p
	21st	10	29.783	29.865	84	79	79	S S W	1.1	0.50	KS, N	p
	16	16	29.658	29.740	85	79	75	S	4.4	...	C, KS, C	
THE 25th SEPTEMBER 1875.	22nd	10	29.793	29.876	82	78	82	S	1.5	...	N	p
	16	16	29.689	29.772	80	77	86	N	1.5	0.90	N	p
	23rd	10	29.843	29.925	85	79	75	S S E	0.8	...	C, CK	
	16	16	29.718	29.800	85	79	75	S S W	3.0	...	C, K, N	
	24th	10	29.787	29.869	86	79	72	S W	1.3	...	C, CK	b
	16	16	29.631	29.723	88	81	72	S W	3.6	...	K, N	u
	25th	10	29.587	29.670	78	75	86	W S W	1.4	0.30	C, CK	
	16	16	29.711	29.793	84	79	79	N N W	2.3	0.40	N	p
	10th	10	29.576	29.658	86	80	75	S S W	0.1	...	C, CK	
	16	16	29.576	29.658	86	80	75	N	1.4	...	KS, N, C	

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th September 1875.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

sults of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st September 1875.

Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
		Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb.	Miles.	In.		
15th	29.708	90.5	80.5	145.0	83.9	79.9	77.1	0.81	E	5.0	155.1	0.02	-	Chiefly cirri. Thunder at 3 and 4½ P.M. Sheet lightning between 6 and 7 P.M. Light rain at 4½ P.M.
16th	.730	89.5	80.0	138.5	83.1	79.0	76.1	.80	E E S E & S E	1.0	211.0	0.07	...	Cirri and cumuli. Rain at 4½ A.M.
17th	.773	80.0	77.8	...	79.0	77.5	76.4	.92	E & E S E	0.8	265.3	0.21	...	Cirrocumuli and overcast. Light rain from 7 A.M. to 2 P.M.
18th	.815	84.6	78.0	123.0	79.6	78.1	77.0	.92	E by S & S E	2.6	171.9	0.56	...	Cirrocumuli and overcast. Thunder at 1½, 2 and 4 P.M. Rain at 10 A.M., and from 12½ to 6 P.M.
19th	.826	86.7	78.0	141.0	80.6	79.0	77.9	.92	S S E & S	...	95.2	0.64	...	Cirrostrati, cirrocumuli. Overcast and clear. Thunder at 12½ and 1 P.M. Rain from 12½ to 5 P.M.
20th	.805	89.3	78.1	140.0	83.1	79.8	77.5	.84	S & S S W	...	68.7	.....	...	Clear, cirrocumuli and cumuli.
21st	.811	90.5	79.5	152.2	84.3	80.7	78.2	.83	S by W & S S W	...	96.1	.....	...	Clear and cumuli. Sheet lightning between 6 and 7 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.
The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent umidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the raingauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the d. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	12.7
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	90.5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	91.7
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.86
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.84
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	... { by lower raingauge	1.50
	... { by anemometer gauge	1.38
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	2.67
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st September	...	54.51
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	58.65

GOPENAATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 23rd September 1875.

**Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the
Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of August 1875.**

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" North. Longitude 88° 20' 34" East. Height of the cistern of the
standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.		
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·618
Max. height of the barometer, occurred at 11 A.M. on the 30th	29·804
Min. height of the barometer, occurred at 4 P.M. on the 13th	29·458
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	·346
Mean of the daily max. pressures	29·674
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·553
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	·121
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Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	82·7
Max. temperature, occurred at 3 P.M. on the 12th	91·4
Min. temperature, occurred at 1 & 2 A.M. on the 26th	76·9
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	14·5
Mean of the daily max. temperature	87·6
Ditto ditto min. ditto	79·5
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	8·1
<hr/>			
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	80·2
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	2·5
Computed mean dew-point for the month	78·4
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	4·3
			Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	·952
<hr/>			
			Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	10·23
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	1·49
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	·87
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Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	136·4
			Inches.
Rained 27 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	1·21
Total amount of rain during the month	12·64
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	11·46
Prevailing direction of the wind	S. & S. E.

GOPENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 27th September 1875.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

KHURREEF SEASON 1875, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1875.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of August 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.		RICE IRRIGATION.				SUGARCANE AND OTHER PERENNIAL CROP IRRIGATION.				RAINFALL.			REMARKS.				
			Estimated full dis- charge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st June 1875.	Area leased subse- quent to the 1st June 1875 and up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7, & 8).	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of correspond- ing period of last year.	Inches during month.	Inches + during Khurreef season.		Average of ten pre- vious years for the same period.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
Orissa ...	Cuttack	Kendrapara ... High Level, Sec- tion I. Teldundah ... Matchgong ... Total of the month ... Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	1,260	529'45	3,119	3,703	50	6,872	*115	..	*115	6,987	8,946	8'20	48'12	34'35	(a) The details of column 13 are— At the rate of Rs. 1 ... 12,531 Ditto of Rs. 1-8... 115 Ditto of Rs. 5 ... 13 Total ... 12,658 Perennial— Acres. Sugarcane ... 178 Haldi ... 14 Garden produce ... 50 Brinjals ... 15 Plantains ... 3 Saru ... 3 Garden-nut ... 1 Total ... 263			
			675	98'72	2,533	2,761	5	5,299	29	..	29	5,328	7,245					..	..	..
			1,300	46'45	304	13	..	316	72	..	72	388	2,000	..	..	..		..
			650	16'53	139	25	7	171	47	..	47	47	218	1,761	..	..		..	..
			..	..	8,095	6,501	62	12,653	263	..	263	263	(a) 12,921	19,954	..	..		..	..	..
South-Western ...	Midnapore ... Howrah ... Total of the month ... Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	Midnapore ... Panchtoorah ... Total of the month ... Total of the corresponding month of previous year ... Grand total of the month ... Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	875	665'45	15,306	27,774	317	43,297	..	..	..	43,297	63,906	8'31	31'94	31'77	(b) The area in column 13 has been leased at the following rates— Acres. At Rs. 1-8 ... 51,081 Ditto 2-4 ... 466 Total ... 51,537 * Three acres were inadvertently omitted from last month's statement.			
			300	56'50	..	8,054	186	8,240	..	..	..	8,240	10,154					..	..	..
			..	..	15,306	35,828	503	51,537	..	..	..	..	(b) 51,537	64,063	..	..		..	..
			..	..	22,646	33,195	8,221	44,063	..	..	..	..	64,063	..	..	..		..	..	..
			..	..	21,301	42,359	565	64,196	263	..	263	263	64,459	84,016	..	..		..	..	..
..	..	..	..	33,306	37,183	8,350	83,840	176	..	..	176	84,016	..	..	..	..	..

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Col., S.C.,*
Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 23rd September 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th September 1875, on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TOTAL TRAIN MILES.
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Total traffic for the week	99,687†	1,13,064 12 9	10,446 15 6	6,55,107 10*	3,19,366 7 3*	29,275 5 2	39,723 0 8	42,659†	40,528†
Or per mile of railway	.....	89 0 10	8 3 3	.....	249 8 10	23 17 6	31 0 9	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	1,073,374†	12,61,078 4 10	115,653 16 10	62,84,580 10	26,47,050 14* 6	242,646 6 8	358,300 3 6	928,183†	.....
Total for 11 weeks...	1,172,963	13,75,643 1 7	126,100 12 4	69,39,687 20	29,66,417 5 9	271,921 11 10	398,023 4	1,011,371†	.....
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	112,554	1,44,822 5 9	13,275 7 8	7,00,989 10	3,10,047 12 3	28,421 0 11	41,696 8 7	42,611	53,257
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	113 2 8	10 7 6	.....	242 4 4	22 4 2	32 11 8	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,199,573	14,38,401 6 10	131,853 9 3	90,20,423 20	41,01,418 6 7	375,963 7 1	507,816 16 4	13,61,182	.....

* Added mds. 57,152-10 and Rs. 12,898-11-6 on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.
† Added miles 825 to Coaching, and deducted 10,501½ from Merchandise, short and excess, included in week ended 31st August 1875.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th September 1875, on 223½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TOTAL TRAIN MILES.
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Total traffic for the week	3,575	7,732 9 3	708 16 5	26,347 20*	11,144 10 0*	1,021 11 9	1,730 8 2	4,047†	3,425†
Or per mile of railway	.....	34 9 0	3 3 4	.....	49 12 11	4 11 4	7 14 3	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	39,890	92,999 12 6	8,524 10 7	3,35,522 10	92,273 7 0	8,458 8 0	16,983 7 7	66,716†	.....
Total for 11 weeks ...	43,465	1,00,732 5 9	9,233 16 0	3,59,869 30	1,03,418 1 0	9,479 19 9	18,713 15 9	74,180†	.....
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,469	10,915 10 9	1,000 12 0	32,517 10	10,992 4 0	1,007 12 6	2,008 4 6	4,064	2,285
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	48 12 7	4 9 5	.....	49 2 0	4 10 1	8 19 6	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	46,316	90,435 7 6	9,114 18 3	5,95,376 20	1,71,718 4 3	15,740 7 8	24,855 5 11	1,00,561	.....

* Deducted mds. 2,635-20 and added Rs. 936-8-0 on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.
† Deducted miles 944 from Coaching, and added 1,425½ to Merchandise, excess and short, included in week ended 31st August 1875.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th September 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	27,330†	16,910 15 11	1,550 3 6	1,08,223 8	62,872 1 1	5,763 5 5	7,313 8 11	
Or per mile of railway	173	106 13 10	9 15 11	1,252 2½	397 4 8	35 9 1	45 5 0	
For previous 11 weeks of half-year...	312,704†	1,83,027 10 0	16,777 10 5	11,86,625 9	3,34,755 7 6	30,685 18 5	47,463 8 10	
Total for 12 weeks ...	340,035	1,99,938 9 11	18,327 13 11	13,84,848 17	3,97,627 8 7	36,449 3 10	54,776 17 9	
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	24,932†	15,671 10 1	1,436 0 4	2,08,800 39	70,622 9 8	6,478 14 9	7,910 6 1	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	158	99 0 6	9 1 7	1,316 11	446 4 4	40 18 2	49 19 9	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	324,785†	1,96,616 5 0	17,100 5 0	19,14,220 30	5,55,293 9 5	50,810 5 0	67,919 10 0	

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

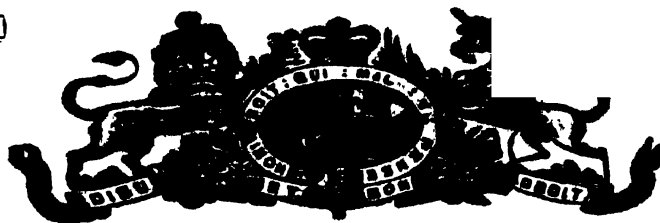
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th September 1875, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,966	957 0 0	95 14 0	12,876 0	383 0 0	34 0 0	134 0 0
Or per mile of railway	284	34 0 0	3 8 0	460 0	13 8 0	1 7 0	4 15 0
For previous 11 weeks of half-year...	78,587	10,122 0 0	1,012 4 0	1,43,529 0	4,576 0 0	457 12 0	1,409 16 0
Total for 12 weeks	86,553	11,079 0 0	1,107 18 0	1,56,405 0	4,959 0 0	495 18 0	1,603 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,053	1,046 6 9	104 12 10	10,829 0	321 5 9	32 2 9	136 15 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	323	37 5 11	3 14 9	386 30	11 7 8	1 2 11	4 17 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	77,693	10,346 4 7	1,034 12 7	1,39,258 25	4,200 2 0	426 0 3	1,400 12 10

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th September 1875, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.*	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,110	832 0 0	83 4 0	8,180 0	721 0 0	72 2 0	155 6 0
Or per mile of railway ...	40	30 8 0	3 1 0	800 0	26 0 0	2 12 0	5 13 0
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	13,274	8,875 0 0	887 10 0	52,034 0	4,378 0 0	437 16 0	1,325 6 0
Total for 12 weeks ...	14,384	9,707 0 0	970 14 0	60,814 0	5,099 0 0	509 18 0	1,480 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	959	771 0 11	77 2 1	7,888 10	620 7 0	62 18 11	140 1 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	35	28 4 8	2 16 7	289 19	23 1 6	2 0 2	5 2 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	12,735	9,487 2 4	949 14 3	1,33,261 10	7,800 2 0	780 0 3	1,728 14 6



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.—No. 2981.

Calcutta, the 1st October 1875.

D—

The Annual Administration Report of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division for the year 1874-75.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has to thank the Commissioner, Mr. Cockerell, a valuable report on the administration of this important division.

2. Owing to the prevalence of scarcity during the earlier months of the year, the district officers were necessarily absent from head-quarters to a great extent. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to acknowledge the good use they made of their time during their district tours.

3. The weather was favourable, the rainfall being copious and fairly distributed, and the temperature generally lower than in ordinary years. The crops were almost everywhere abundant, and far above the average. Moreover,

the distress which marked the season of 1873-74 had led to a much more extensive cultivation of the spring and autumn food-crops than ordinarily occurs. The outturn of winter rice, which is the principal crop of the division, was exceedingly good.

4. The Commissioner points out that the quantity of rain registered at the head-quarter's station constitutes no sound basis for generalising on the rainfall of the entire district; and that, if the collation of rainfall statistics is to be of any real value for the purpose of estimating agricultural prospects, the registering stations in each district must be greatly multiplied. But in point of fact there are now rain gauges at all sub-divisions, as well as at head-quarters, and a comparison of the fall at the several stations affords a very fair estimate of the rainfall for the whole district; while it is doubtful whether, if additional stations were sanctioned, it would be possible at present to secure accuracy of registration elsewhere than at head-quarters, and at sub-divisional stations.

5. The public health during the year was good, and the condition of the people is reported to be one of progressive amelioration. Notwithstanding the heavy reverses of the previous year, the bountiful harvests of 1874 had the effect of "restoring the people, with the utmost rapidity, to complete independence."

6. The Lieutenant-Governor notices, as very satisfactory, that the present activity of trade and facility of transport have almost brought producing and non-producing districts on a level as regards the market value of food-grains. When prices were at their worst in the Rajshahye division, where the failure of the previous harvest had been general, food was but little dearer than in the eastern grain-producing districts, where there had been no such failure; and when a good autumn crop had been reaped, and a still better winter produce assured, the rapid fall in prices was even more marked in the Rajshahye division than in the eastern districts. Generally speaking, it is said that the rates of hired labour do not appear to have been materially affected by the scarcity.

7. Mr. Cockerell furnishes an interesting account of the present condition of the manufactures of his division. In Bogra and Maldah the silk filatures are closed, and the operations are confined to the rearing of cocoons, which are taken to Moorshedabad and Rajshahye for disposal. In Moorshedabad and Rajshahye there are filatures, but the profits are small, and the industry has declined materially of late years. It is to be feared that the silk is sharing the fate of the indigenous cloth manufactures, and giving way before the competition of the article produced elsewhere. This progressive decay of the silk industry must be regarded as a great local misfortune; for not only did it in former times involve a considerable outlay of capital in these four districts especially, but it gave employment of a profitable kind to agriculturalists and day labourers, including women and children. The indigo manufacture is not very prosperous. There is a newly established iron-smelting business at Narainpore in the western division of Moorshedabad.

8. Some valuable information is also furnished regarding trade and commerce, which is principally derived from the reports of the Collector of Moorshedabad, and of Mr. Nolan, the sub-divisional officer of Serajgunge. The ordinary operations of trade were, as regards its chief staple, rice, somewhat disturbed by the scarcity; but the winter harvest of 1874 was so abundant that before the close of the year the export trade had begun to resume its wonted activity. The western part of the Moorshedabad district is sown with amun rice, and is an exporting country. During 1874 the exports of rice by rail from the Rampore Haut sub-division were 2,88,372 maunds, of which nearly 50 per cent was consigned to Howrah. Large quantities of rice also find their way from the west of the district to Azimgunge, Joeagunge, Moorshedabad, Berhampore, and other parts of the east of the district; and there is a considerable export to the flourishing mart of Dhulian on the Ganges, in return for the oil-seeds and other produce of the cold-weather crops which are brought to the west from that place. On the other hand, the eastern part of Moorshedabad, in which the cultivation of the less productive *aus* crop takes up only a portion of the area, imports largely, not only from the west, but also from the districts of Maldah, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Pubna, Furdcpore, and Dacca.

9. The principal seat of trade and commerce in North-Eastern Bengal is at Serajgunge. The total exports from Serajgunge by steamer amount roughly to

9,00,000 maunds, against 16,70,000 maunds in 1872-73, and 14,50,000 maunds in 1871-72. The figures for 1873-74 are not available. This decline is almost exclusively in the article of jute, of which 12½ lakhs were exported in 1871-72, 15 lakhs in 1872-73, and 6 lakhs in 1874-75. The decline is attributed to slackness in the general trade, diminution in the proportion sent by steamer, owing to the fact that time is an object of less importance than cheapness of transit in a falling market, and to the practice which is growing up of sending jute direct from the mofussil market to Calcutta. The export of jute by country boats from Serajgunge is estimated at 10 lakhs of maunds in the past year. The opening of Goalundo as a railway terminus did not at first affect Serajgunge seriously; but now many boats laden with jute pass by Serajgunge and go on straight to Goalundo. It is believed that most of this fibre has, however, been bought in the interior by the agents of the Serajgunge traders. There is a great increase in the tobacco trade, which seems likely to develop rapidly. In 1871-72 Serajgunge exported by steamer 11,000 maunds; in 1872-73, 43,000 maunds; and in 1874-75, 80,969 maunds. As the country boat trade is but a third of that conducted by steamers, these figures fairly represent the actual progress made. One European firm, which had a large business in this staple, has now established an agency in the Rungpore district for the purpose of shipping to Calcutta direct. In the seed trade there has been a great falling off,—20,000 maunds having been exported by steamers in 1874-75, against 34,000 in 1872-73, and 1,16,000 in 1871-72. The imports by steamer are small in bulk, and consist principally of piece-goods. Salt is imported almost entirely in country boats, and is estimated at about 6 lakhs of maunds during the year.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that in this division also the new subordinate executive establishments are spoken of as a valuable auxiliary to the district officer. During the scarcity the existence of such an agency was found of great service. Alluding to the various measures coming under the head of administrative changes, the Commissioner reports favourably of the assimilation of the local limits of moonshee jurisdictions to those of sub-divisions which has been effected in the Moorshedabad district, of the operation of the Road Cess Act, and of the introduction of the tehsildaree system into the Dooars or non-regulation portion of Julpigoree.

11. Attempts to obtain agricultural statistics are being made in the Darjeeling and Julpigoree districts, where there is an agency of tehsildaree establishments. The registration of vital statistics in the selected areas shows an improving tendency, though it is far from perfect. Statistical information, in connection with land tenures, is being acquired in the course of the road cess operations, but the inquiries are not yet complete in respect of any district, not even Rajshahye, where the cess is being levied. Arrangements have, since the close of the year, been made for the registration of the frontier trade, as well as of the internal trade of the division.

12. The Commissioner remarks, in connection with the extraordinary fertility of the land in the Julpigoree Dooars, on the fair prospects of the tea industry in that country. •“No soil,” writes Mr. Cockerell, “that has yet been explored for such purpose has proved better adapted for the growth of the plant. Fortunately, too, the Dhangur coolies seem to thrive fairly well in the country; and if any considerable number of them can be attracted to, and induced to labour at, the new gardens, no condition seems wanting to the perfect success of the latter.”

13. In some districts of the division there was a certain increase in the offences of dacoity and robbery, but the general returns of crime do not, although it was a year of scarcity, show a marked accession of offences involving violence against property and persons. In the Julpigoree district alone, when in May the local market rates of rice were quoted at one rupee for five seers only, the mere rumour of grain dacoities in the neighbouring parts of Rungpore created an unusual excitement. In two days no less than thirty grain dacoities were reported to have occurred. “In this emergency,” writes the Commissioner, “Major Money acted with great promptitude; he warned the troops at Buxa to be ready for action in the restoration of public order, and himself marched with a strong force of police through the countries in which these outrages were being committed. He arrested many of the offenders, and caused it to be generally known that the troops had been ordered out, and were on the march to put down vigorously

any disturbance of the peace on too great a scale for the police to cope with successfully. The effect of this action is said to have been instantaneous, and these acts of violence subsided rapidly, complete order being restored without the necessity for actually bringing the military power into operation." This case is remarkable, as being the only instance of up-rising or disturbance occasioned by the scarcity and distress which was felt during the year 1874.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that complaints are made of the dilatory procedure of the Moonsifs' Courts, and that an opinion is expressed adverse to the transfer of jurisdiction in rent cases to the Civil Courts. It is satisfactory to note the extreme popularity and usefulness which is said to attach to the rural registration offices.

15. The Commissioner reports that, generally speaking, the relations between landlord and tenant are more satisfactory in the division. The ill-feeling has greatly abated, if it has not died out, in Rajshahye and Bogra, but no final adjustment of the more widely extended disputes in Pubna has yet been attained. Mr. Nolan, the sub-divisional officer of Serajgunge, is of opinion that the Pubna disputes were nearer a conclusion at the commencement than at the close of the year, and that a settlement is still very distant. In the mean time no breach of the peace has occurred, or is immediately threatened.

16. The Government land revenue was fairly realized, and coercive measures were not called for. In excise there was a general falling off in income, as was to be expected. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that in the Rajshahye division there was a diminution in the consumption of ganja, as well as of country spirits. Unfortunately there is a tendency to increase in the consumption of cheap and adulterated brandies and imported wines.

17. The famine relief measures gave a great impetus to road-making in the division. The Commissioner has not furnished any observations of his own regarding education, but has abstracted the parts of the district reports bearing on the subject. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see it stated that there is a disposition on the part of the zemindars to patronize education by supporting and contributing to the support of schools in the Dinagapore district. The Government High School at Rampore Beaulah and the Government school at Serajgunge are well reported of. It is said that education has made more progress in Pubna than in any other district of the division. The district contains 220 primary schools, of which 55 were opened during the year. There has been steady progress made in Rungpore. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently expressed himself willing, with the assistance of the people of the district, to take measures for the conversion of the zillah school there into a high school. Education is still in a very backward state in the districts of the Cooch Behar division.

18. The Municipal and Town Committees are described as having worked successfully, but there is a difficulty found in convening Road Cess and Education Committees that are of a really representative character.

19. The leading zemindars of the division did their duty most creditably in alleviating the distress occasioned by the failure of the harvests, and the Lieutenant-Governor has already acknowledged the good services thus rendered.

20. The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are due to Mr. E. W. Molony and to Sir William Herschel, Commissioners, respectively, of the Rajshahye and of the Cooch Behar divisions during the year, for their effective and vigilant supervision.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION REGARDING THE SUPPLY OF OFFICIAL INFORMATION TO NEWSPAPERS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.—No 2822.

Calcutta, the 14th September 1875.

READ—

Papers regarding the supply of official information to newspapers.

THE perusal of these papers has shown the Lieutenant-Governor that the methods hitherto adopted for supplying official information to the newspapers, however well meant and considerably designed, have not as yet produced the desired result. Under these plans the information was necessarily communicated in fragments; much information of no value was included; sometimes the most important documents connected with a question were altogether omitted, and the value of the information was lessened in consequence of the delay attending its communication. His Honor now proposes to adopt a plan by which he believes these inconveniences will be avoided, and Editors will be supplied with correspondence in a connected and complete form, and without any further delay than is required by the exigencies of the public service. Sir Richard Temple desires to communicate to the public as much as possible consistently with the exclusion of everything of a secret or dubious description.

2. It will become the duty of each Head Assistant in future to suggest what papers should be sent to the Editors of newspapers, and to state precisely what papers he thinks should be sent on each occasion. Head Assistants should use their judgment in determining at what stage or stages of each correspondence their suggestions can be made so as to be of most service to the press and to the public. Before being acted on, the suggestions must in all cases receive the sanction of the Secretary, Junior Secretary, or Under-Secretary. The sanction obtained, it will become the duty of the drafter, in the case of printed papers, to put up the usual draft to the Editors.

3. When the papers are printed, the sorter should take care to secure a sufficient number of spare copies to supply all the Editors of the papers who are included in the authorized list, and despatch them at the same time as the papers are despatched to Government officers.

4. At present the Editors of the following papers are on the authorized list:—

Englishman.
Indian Daily News.
Indian Mirror.
Friend of India.
The Pioneer.

Times of India.
Darjeeling Advertiser.
Umritia Bazar Patrika.
Howrah Herald.
The Hindoo Patriot.

The several Secretaries to the Government of Bengal can add to this list according to their discretion.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor also desires that information contained in the papers which are not printed should be placed at the service of the press, when this can properly be done; and for this purpose he has directed the preparation of an Editor's room at the Secretariat, and the provision of a table on which these papers will be placed. This room will be in the Sudder Street Office.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

GEO. EASTON,

Acting Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION REGARDING THE TEXT-BOOKS FOR THE VERNAICULAR SCHOLARSHIP AND MINOR SCHOLARSHIP COURSE.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—EDUCATION.—No. 2993.

Darjeeling, the 4th October 1875.

READ—

A letter from the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, No. 4400, dated the 13th September 1875, submitting a report from the Central Committee appointed to draw up a selected list of text-books for the Vernacular Scholarship and Minor Scholarship course.

A Committee, consisting of the gentlemen named in the margin, was appointed on the 13th August 1875 to examine the existing educational text-books, and to draw up a list from which District Committees of Public Instruction

should be at liberty to select such manuals as they considered best adapted for use in their several districts. The Committee have now submitted the list, and the Director of Public Instruction recommends its adoption.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to return his cordial thanks to the President and Members of the Committee for the assistance they have given to Government in this matter, and for the care and judgment they have shown in the preparation of the list. The list of selected works is appended to this Resolution; and it is His Honor's wish that these text-books should be used at the examination of 1876, it being left to the District School Committees to select in each subject such work or works as they consider it advisable to adopt.

3. With regard to the proposal of the Committee that the History of India should form one of the subjects of examination, the Lieutenant-Governor desires that it may be understood that the District Committees have a discretion to select (in the subject of history and geography) any historical and any geographical work included in the list. The text-books of the History of India recommended by the Committee have been added to the list.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor has taken note of the suggestion that the Bengali translation of Mr. Blandford's Physical Geography should be included among the text-books, and has directed that this work should form one of the selected books in that subject.

5. It is observed that the Committee have not been able to recommend any other original works by native authors on the subjects of chemistry and many than those which were mentioned in the Minute of the 3rd May. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that these useful branches of study will receive the hands of our vernacular authors the attention which their importance demands, and that additional manuals of chemical and botanical science will be prepared.

6. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to express a hope that the Central Committee will not consider their functions as having terminated with the submission of the present report, but that they will continue to favor the Government with their recommendations for the inclusion in the selected list of such new text-books as may appear to them to possess sufficient merit.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

List of selected Text-books.

HISTORY.

(A.) History of the World.

1. Nilmoney Bysack's *Itihas Shar.*
2. Bhodeb Mookerjee's *Pura Brito Shar.*
3. Thacker, Spink & Co.'s Series—The World's History, *Jogoter Itibrito.*
4. Translation of Marshman's Brief Survey of History.—*Parabrittat Sankhepa.*
5. Translation of Wilson's History of the World.

(B.) History of Bengal.

1. Lethbridge's History and Geography of Bengal (Bengali translation).
2. Ramguttty Nyaruttana's *Banglar Itihas*, Part I.
3. Issur Chundra Bydiasaugar's ditto, Part II.
4. Rajkrishen Mookerjee's *Banglar Itihas.*

(C.) History of India.

1. Tarinee Churn Chatterjee's.
2. Krishna Chunder Roy's *Bharut Bursher Itihas.*
3. Jadugopal Chatterjee's ditto ditto.
4. Ramguttty Nayarutana's ditto ditto.
5. Nilmoney Mookerjee's ditto ditto.
6. Nilmoney Bysack's ditto ditto, Parts I, II, and III.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Tarinee Chatterjee's *Bhoogul Bibarar.*
2. Krishna Chunder Roy's *Bharut Bursher Bhoo Brittanta.*
3. Soshee Bhooshun Chatterjee's *Bharut Bursher Bibarana.*

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. Rajendro Lal Miter's *Prakrita Bhugola.*
2. Radhika Prosunno Mookerjee's *Prakrita Bhugola.*
3. Blandford's Physical Geography (Bengali version).

ARITHMETIC.

1. Prosunno Coomar Surbadhikaree's *Patigonita.*
2. Gopaul Chundra Banerjee's ditto.
3. Khetter Nauth Bhattacharjee's *Nobo Shishubodh.*
4. Joygopaul Gosswami's *Ganit Viggan.*

GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

1. School Book Society's.
2. Brahma Mohun Mullick's *Euclider Jyamita.*
3. Raj Mohun Dey's *Kshebra Jyamiti.*

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

(A). Chemistry.

1. Kannye Lal Dey's *Rasayana Bignana.*
2. Roscoe's Chemistry (in Bengali).

(B). Botany.

1. Judu Nath Mookerjee's *Udoid Bichar.*

(C). Physical Science.

1. Okhoy Coomar Dutt's *Pudarthar Vidya.*
2. Mohendro Nath Bhattacharjee's ditto.
3. Kannye Lal Dey's *Pudhartha Bignana.*
4. Bhodeb Mookerjee's *Prikrita Vignana.*

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 2nd October 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
1	Burdwan, Oct. 4,* '75	4.30	Rainfall at Cutwa, 2.85, Culna, 1.02, Bood-bood 1.10, Raneegunge, 1.08, Jehanabad 4.49. Prospects of the late rice crop are very good. Rain is wanted in Jehanabad. Increase of fever in Culna.
2	Bankoora, „ 2, „	1.05	One heavy shower on the 27th September. Reports on the state and prospects of the crops from all quarters are uniformly good.
3	Beerbhoom, „ 2, „	2.46	Weather showery. State and prospects of the crops are excellent.
4	Midnapore, „ 2, „	1.45	The weather is as favorable as could be desired. The prospects of the crops are very good, and only a cyclone, or such a rainfall as causes considerable inundation, can prevent a good harvest.
5	Hooghly, „ 2, „	.04	Rainfall at Chinsurah 1.41, Serampore .64, Huripal 2.50, Dhaneakhally 1.10, Chunditolla .52, Bullagur .45, Bansberah 1.26, Kristonagore 1.63, and Pandooah .84 inches. Weather fine, and extremely hot and dry. The late rice is in some places in danger. Rain much wanted; the rains are over for the present. Fever more prevalent. Small-pox and cholera not on increase. General health fair.
	Howrah, „ 2, „	.11	Weather unusually hot. State and prospects of the crops continue excellent.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
6	24-Pergha, Oct. 4,† '75	.48	Weather very sultry and without rain. Prospects of the late rice are very promising. Early rice has been reaped. Fever increasing at Barripore.
7	Nuddea, „ 2, „	1.10	Weather rather hot, but rain now and then. The late rice is good throughout the district; the <i>tul</i> oilseed, <i>arkur</i> pulse, and other cold-weather crops are so far doing well. There is some cholera in Nawparah and Daulatpore, in Kooshtea.
8	Jessore, „ 2, „	3.12	Weather hot, with slight rain. Prospects of the late rice are reported very favourable.
9	Moorsheadabad, „ 2, „	.95	Seasonable weather. The rainfall of the week has proved very beneficial to the crops. At Jungypore 3.38 inches fell. In some places the growth of the crops has been so luxuriant that the plants have been clipped to prevent excessive development of the stalk. Prices have fallen. A few cases of small-pox reported from Bhurutpore, and fever is prevalent in parts. Public health otherwise good.
10	Dinagapore, „ 1, „	.37	Rainfall according to Magistrate's rain-gauge, .15. No rain for the last four days. Although the higher ground is dry, the rice looks well, and a good harvest may be expected. Some <i>dhadoi</i> and jute are still on the ground. <i>Hemanto</i> transplanting probably completed. Fever continues. No fresh report of small-pox. A few cases of cholera.
11	Maldah, „ 2, „	1.65	There has been general rain throughout the district. The early autumn rice has been fully reaped in one thana, and a half crop obtained. The winter rice promises well.
12	Rajshabye, „ 2, „	1.46	There has been slight rain during the week in all quarters. The prospects of the late rice crops are good throughout the district, but rain is still wanted towards north and north-east of the district. The <i>kalye</i> pulse is looking well. Rivers falling rapidly. Twenty-seven cases of cholera reported during the week, of which 12 were fatal, chiefly in Belmaria thana.
13	Rungpore, „ 1, „	.48	Rainfall at Koorigram .61, Gyebandah 2.07, and Bagdogra .15 inches. More rain is urgently required, and already much damage has been caused to the rice in the higher lands. Slight showers continue, and the present cloudy appearance of the sky gives hopes of a heavy downpour. The rainfall has been much heavier at Gyebanda than in other parts of the district.
14	Bogra, „ 2, „	.33	Weather hot, with subsequent rain and a storm. A full crop may be expected if a little rain falls between this and the end of the poojah.
15	Pubna, „ 2, „	1.13	Weather clear and fine, with occasional showers. State and prospects of the crops are good. Fever in the town of Pubna has decreased.

* Telegram of the 4th October, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 4th October, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
Central Districts.—(Contd.)			
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling, Oct. 1, '75	·70	Very little rain actually fell, but it has been hazy, and threatening rain all through the week. The <i>bhadoi dhan</i> , or early rice, is nearly all gathered in, and has given a fair outturn. The winter crop is progressing favorably.
	17 Julpigoree, „ 2, „	1·44	Reliable information has been received that in pergunnah Patgram about 6 annas of the main rice land is fallow for want of rain, and the paddy planted is not flourishing. The pergunnah constitutes 1-20th part of the area of the district. In Boda pergunnah, constituting nearly 1-4th part of the district, there has been almost a total absence of rain for three weeks, and the accounts are not good of the crops, but they are not so bad as in Patgram. There are not bad accounts of the remaining portion of the district. Cholera has ceased in the jail, but still continues here and there in the district.
	Cooch Behar, Sept. 30, „	1·11	Weather hot and fair. The prospects of the late rice and the jute crops in the southern part of the <i>raj</i> are reported to be good. In other parts the want of sufficient rain is still being felt, and the prospects of the crops are not favorable at present.
Eastern Districts.			
DACCA DIVN.	18 Dacca, Oct. 4,* '75	1·38	Weather sultry. State and prospects of the crops are favorable. A few cases of cholera reported.
	19 Fureedpore, „ 2, „	·69	Weather continues hot and close. The inundation is rapidly decreasing; a little more rain would do good to the crops, which are at present good and promising, except in the Goalundo sub-division, where they are reported to have slightly suffered from the sudden fall of water. The general health of the district continues good.
	20 Backergunge, Sept 30, „	3·86	Seasonable rain has fallen. State and prospects of the crops are good.
	21 Mymensingh, Oct. 1, „	5·94	Thunder and heavy showers of rain. Three inches of rain fell in one shower. State and prospects of the late rice are favorable. The rivers have fallen rapidly during the week.
	22 Tipperah, „ 1, „	·14	Weather very hot, still, and oppressive. Transplanting of winter rice still continues. Prospect of crops not altered since last return. The lately transplanted rice will require a fair amount of rain in October, or it will bear no grain.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23 Chittagong, Sept. 30, „	6·50	Most of the rain has fallen at night. It has been accompanied by thunder. Rainfall at Cox's Bazar has been less. The crops are progressing well.
	24 Noakholly, „ 30, „	·46	Bright sunshiny weather and very hot. Wind generally south. The reaping of the early rice is not yet completed. The transplantation of the late rice still continues.
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 28, „	2·76	Weather seasonable. Slight showers of rain on the 21st, 22nd, 27th, and 28th September, and heavy rain on the morning of the 23rd idem. The reaping of the <i>joom</i> paddy still continues. Slight showers of rain during the week have done good to the cotton plants and to the paddy sown broadcast by plough cultivators.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 29, „	·75	Cloudy weather, with occasional slight showers. Nights getting perceptibly cooler. The winter rice crops promise well. Public health good everywhere but in Koilashur.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.	26 Patna, Oct. 4,* „	Nil.	Seasonable weather. Prospects of crops continue favorable, but more rain is wanted. Health generally good.
	27 Gya, „ 2, „	·82	No rain to speak of anywhere. Maximum reading of thermometer 92°0. In Jehanabad more rain is wanted. Everywhere rice crop which cannot be irrigated is getting bad. In Nawdah and Aurungabad prospects keep good. In parts of Sudder sub-division more rain is wanted.
	28 Shahabad, „ 2, „	·31	There has been little rain during the past week, the showers being of trifling value and very local. The sky was clear at the time of report, and there is no prospect of more rain. Reports from parts of the head-quarters and Buxar sub-divisions show that there will be considerable loss of paddy unless rain falls soon. Some few applications have been received for water from the canal.
	29 Darbhunga, „ 2, „	3·20	Weather fair; cool in the mornings and evenings. Prospects of the rice crop are still favorable, but rain is much required. The <i>bhadoi</i> crop has been fairly good, and for the most part harvested.
	30 Mozufferpore, „ 2, „	1·10	Weather hot, with west winds. In Mozufferpore sub-division the prospects of the rice crops are good, but more rain is wanted. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops are still being harvested. In Seetamarhee sub-division the <i>bhadoi</i> harvest has been good. In the north and east of the sub-division the rice crop promises well, but in Seetamarhee and its neighbourhood prospects are bad. There have been some showers during the week, but much more rain is wanted. In Hajepore sub-division prospects continue favorable. For the last few days west winds have been blowing, and there seems little probability of rain.

* Telegrams of the 4th October, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.																											
BEHAR.—(Contd.)																														
PATNA DIVN.—(Contd.)	31 Sarun, Oct. 2, '75	·43	Rainfall at Sewan ·09. Weather fair and seasonable; west wind prevailing. There have been slight rains in most parts of the district, except within the jurisdiction of thanas Bussuntpore, Dighwara, Chuprah, and Manghee, in the Sudder sub-division. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops have been harvested with the following return for each thana :—																											
			<table> <tr> <th colspan="2">Sudder Sub-division.</th><th colspan="2">Sewan Sub-division.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1. Chuprah</td><td>... 12 annas.</td><td>7. Sewan</td><td>... 15 annas.</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. Dighwara</td><td>... 4 "</td><td>8. Durrowli</td><td>... 15 "</td></tr> <tr> <td>3. Manghee</td><td>... 16 "</td><td>9. Burrowli</td><td>... 16 "</td></tr> <tr> <td>4. Mushruck</td><td>... 15 "</td><td>10. Burragaon</td><td>... 15 "</td></tr> <tr> <td>5. Pursa</td><td>... 12 "</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>6. Bussuntpore</td><td>... 14 "</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>Average for the district, 13½ annas.</p>	Sudder Sub-division.		Sewan Sub-division.		1. Chuprah	... 12 annas.	7. Sewan	... 15 annas.	2. Dighwara	... 4 "	8. Durrowli	... 15 "	3. Manghee	... 16 "	9. Burrowli	... 16 "	4. Mushruck	... 15 "	10. Burragaon	... 15 "	5. Pursa	... 12 "			6. Bussuntpore	... 14 "	
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5. Pursa	... 12 "																													
6. Bussuntpore	... 14 "																													
			Rice crop promises well, but more rain is required. Manufacture of indigo will shortly be completed. The outturn has been very fair. General health good.																											
	32 Chumparun, " 1, "	1·76	More rain is wanted in the south-east of the district; elsewhere the fall has been sufficient hitherto, though more will be wanted in order to secure a full rice and cold-weather crops. The prospects of the crops, except in a small tract in the south-east, are excellent. In the south-east, even if rain should fall now, there will be almost certainly no short rice crop. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops have been excellent.																											
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33 Monghyr, " 2, "	·35	Cloudless sky. The west wind has apparently set in earlier than usual, denoting fair weather. The rainfall during the past month has been somewhat scanty. Rain is now wanted for the rice. <i>Rubbee</i> or cold-weather crop prospects are so far good.																											
	34 Bhagulpore, " 4, "	·04	September rain about half the average. Crops good in the south, and so far in Muddehpooa; but rain is very much wanted in Soopool. Should there be no more, the crops there, will be very short. General health very good.																											
	35 Purneah, " 2, "	Nil.	Weather hot and clear, with dry west wind. Rain is much wanted everywhere. The crops are said to be suffering for want of it. Prices are rising slightly at <i>Kusba</i> .																											
	36 Sonthal Perga, " 2, "	·16	Rain stopping. State and prospects of the crops are good everywhere. Health fair.																											
ORISSA.																														
ORISSA DIVISION.	37 Cuttack, Sept. 25, "	4·65	A good deal of heavy rain off and on. Crops slightly damaged by floods in Jajpore. Early rice crop nearly all cut; result good. Cholera has again appeared in various parts of the district.																											
	38 Pooree, " 30, "	1·12	Weather cloudy and sunny alternately, with occasional showers of rain. Rain fall at Khoordah 3·8½. Rivers risen, but gradually falling again. The harvest of the early rice is almost completed, and the outturn is fair. The first late rice plants are flowering. The main late rice plants are being weeded and doing generally well, though slightly damaged in some parts owing to heavy rains. The prospects of the crops are on the whole promising. Other crops are generally doing well.																											
	39 Balasore, Oct. 1, "	·29	The rains seem to be breaking up, and the weather has become very hot. The floods have completely subsided, and the crops are uninjured and exceedingly promising. A considerable number of houses have been washed away; no other damage has been done. Cholera has broken out violently in a village near Bhadruck.																											
CHOTA NAGPORE.																														
	South-West Frontier Agency.																													
	40 Hazareebagh, Oct. 1, '75	·06	There has been a pleasant break in the weather, which seems likely to continue. Hitherto everything promises well for the future, but much depends upon some more good heavy rains in the course of the next fortnight.																											
	41 Loharaugga, " 2, "	·19	Fine weather. The <i>marwa</i> mill-t is now being cut, and the outturn is fair. The prospects of the late rice crop are excellent throughout the district. Cholera has disappeared, and general health is good.																											
	42 Singbhoon, " 1, "	1·02	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of the crops are very favorable. District healthy.																											
	43 Manbhoom, " 2, "	·63	Too much sun. Rain is wanted. State and prospects of the crops are not so good as last week owing to want of rain.																											

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Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 5th October 1875.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 12th to 18th September 1875.	Rain from 19th to 25th September 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1875.		
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	2.85	2.52	51.18	25th Sept.	
		Cutwa ...	0.55	2.43	56.35	ditto	
		Culina ...	0.61	1.09	46.37	ditto	
		Bood-Bood ...	1.37	1.10	42.80	ditto	
		Raneegunge ...	1.42	0.96	44.79	ditto	
		Jehanabad ...	2.14	0.24	40.32	ditto	
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...	1.64	0.47	51.39	ditto	
	Beerbhoom ...	Soorae ...	1.29	3.25	60.53	ditto	
		Hetampore ...	1.65	2.19	73.47	ditto	
		Jeypore ...	Not rec.	2.37	2.37	ditto	From 19th Sept. 1875.
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	1.59	1.59	48.75	ditto	
		Tumlook ...	2.80	2.91	55.81	ditto	
		Gurbetia ...	0.96	2.48	45.88	ditto	
	Contai {	Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	4.94	0.05	56.07	ditto	
		Exe. Engr.'s Office	5.53	Nil.	63.20	ditto	
	Hooghly ...	Hooghly ...	0.39	2.02	51.25	ditto	
		Serampore ...	1.04	0.46	46.71	ditto	
	Howrah ...	Howrah ...	0.76	1.90	56.56	ditto	
		Moheshrekha ...	1.31	0.74	37.44	ditto	From 31st May 1875.
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pargunnahs ...	Saugor Island ...	5.60	0.60	67.16	ditto	
		Calcutta ...	0.90	1.78	54.84	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	0.70	1.79	53.91	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail ...	0.61	1.77	53.31	ditto	
		Busseerhat ...	1.30	0.72	53.81	ditto	
		Baraset ...	0.74	2.26	56.92	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	2.91	0.64	63.16	ditto	
		Barripore ...	1.12	1.91	55.34	ditto	
		Satkhira ...	0.87	0.54	62.16	ditto	
		Barrackpore ...	0.44	0.89	44.60	ditto	
		Dum-Dum ...	1.30	1.03	50.54	ditto	
	Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur ...	0.97	1.34	52.63	ditto	
		Bongong ...	0.72	1.70	60.84	ditto	
		Meherpore ...	0.57	2.45	48.80	ditto	
		Chooadanga ...	2.32	0.47	45.20	ditto	
		Kooshtea ...	0.05	0.63	54.29	ditto	
	Jesore ...	Raughat ...	0.72	2.15	52.99	ditto	
		Jessore ...	1.14	0.81	60.95	ditto	
		Nurrail ...	0.26	Nil.	54.97	ditto	
Khoorna ...		0.30	0.20	58.95	ditto		
Jhenida ...		0.59	7.26	65.01	ditto		
Bagirhat ...		0.13	0.91	70.13	ditto		
Magoorah ...		2.17	0.56	62.44	ditto		
Berhampore ...		1.03	1.91	51.23	ditto		
Rampore Haut ...		0.60	0.63	55.17	ditto		
Lallhagh ...		3.90	1.10	56.25	ditto		
Jungypore ...		0.93	0.65	40.77	ditto		
Azingunge ...		2.14	3.17	51.30	ditto		
Lallgolla ...		0.19	1.14	42.37	ditto		
Kandee ...		0.66	1.41	53.67	ditto	From 14th March 1875.	
RAJSHAHY.	Dinapore ...	Dinapore ...	Nil.	1.51	43.34	25th Sept.	
	Maldah ...	Maldah ...	0.13	Not rec.	49.85	18th Sept.	
		Chanchal ...	Nil.	ditto	58.84	ditto	
	Rajshahye ...	Bauleah ...	2.88	2.55	46.64	25th Sept.	
		Nattore ...	Nil.	Not rec.	47.24	18th Sept.	
	Rungpore ...	Rungpore ...	0.60	0.40	59.86	25th Sept.	
		Rhowanigunge ...	0.14	1.98	50.54	ditto	
		Kurigram ...	0.09	1.78	18.22	ditto	From 25th July 1875.
	Bogra ...	Bagdogra ...	0.08	1.72	26.76	ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Bogra ...	1.78	2.39	55.63	ditto	
COCH BEHAR.	Pubna ...	Pubna ...	0.45	1.66	48.35	ditto	
		Serajgunj ...	0.20	1.50	53.20	ditto	
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	8.73	31st Aug.	
		Hospital ...	0.78	3.52	11.75	25th Sept.	
	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...	3.39	4.41	105.09	ditto	
		Boda ...	Nil.	0.64	72.07	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office ...	2.80	6.25	143.75	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States ...	Civil Surgeon's Office	3.29	Not rec.	110.83	18th Sept.	
		Tralya ...	2.44	2.45	90.30	5th Sep.	
	Cooch Behar ...	Cooch Behar ...	0.14	2.81	90.17	ditto	

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 12th to 18th September 1875.	Rain from 19th to 25th September 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.—(Continued.)								
EASTERN DISTRICTS.			Inches.	Inches.	1875.			
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Dacca... { Telegraph Office ...	1.50	0.14	61.76	25th Sept.	Not received from 22nd to 28th Aug. 1875.	
		Dacca... { Hospital ...	1.38	0.35	59.20	ditto ...		
		Moonsheegunge ...	0.50	0.10	50.82	ditto ...		
	Fareedpore ...	Manickgunge ...	0.61	0.21	53.41	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.	
		Fareedpore ...	1.14	0.03	66.09	ditto		
		Goalundo ...	0.51	0.82	61.46	ditto		
	Backergunge ...	Madaripore ...	0.92	Nil	59.99	ditto		
		Burrisal ...	0.52	0.28	63.20	ditto		
		Perozepore ...	0.62	0.29	72.80	ditto		
	Mymensingh ...	Patoakhally ...	4.11	0.10	114.86	ditto		
		Dowlutkhan ...	0.99	Nil	104.39	ditto		
		Mymensingh ...	0.13	3.44	73.88	ditto		
	CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	Jamalpoie ...	1.65	3.75	70.06	ditto	
			Atia ...	1.41	2.73	69.79	ditto	
			Kishoregunge ...	1.73	1.03	83.25	ditto	
Chittagong ...		Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	3.00	1.30	133.60	ditto		
		Chittagong { Jail ...	3.72	1.71	127.06	ditto		
		Cox's Bazar ...	1.17	3.51	141.49	ditto		
Noakholly... ..		Noakholly ...	2.00	0.09	117.69	ditto		
Tipperah ...		Comillah ...	0.82	0.60	88.74	ditto		
		Brahmunberiah ...	0.87	0.27	75.63	ditto		
Chittagong Hill Tracts		Rungamatee Hill ...	1.35	2.50	100.56	ditto		
Hill Tipperah ...		Hill Tipperah ...	0.87	0.52	97.60	ditto		
BEHAR.								
PATNA.		Patna ...	Patna ...	3.01	0.23	45.35	ditto	Not recorded from 1st to 4th August 1875.
			Behar ...	0.45	0.83	38.67	ditto	
			Barh ...	0.85	1.29	40.85	ditto	
	Dinapore ... { Jail ...		2.20	0.60	39.58	ditto		
	Gya ...	Dinapore ... { Cantonment ...	2.40	1.05	43.89	ditto		
		Gya ...	0.62	4.32	37.45	ditto		
		Nowadah ...	0.30	1.43	39.20	ditto		
		Arungabad ...	0.13	1.12	42.22	ditto		
		Jehanabad ...	Nil.	2.40	32.68	ditto		
	Shahabad ...	Arrah ...	0.75	1.76	32.90	ditto		
		Sasseram ...	0.62	Not rec.	50.82	18th Sept.		
		Buxar ...	1.67	0.63	41.90	25th Sept.		
	Mozufferpore ...	Bhuboah ...	1.12	1.32	48.79	ditto		
		Mozufferpore ...	Not rec.	1.92	31.65	ditto	Not received from 12th to 18th September 1875.	
		Hajepore ...	1.59	1.30	55.64	ditto		
		Seetamurhee ...	Nil	1.10	25.81	ditto		
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga ...	2.08	3.20	85.82	ditto		
		Mudhoobunnee ...	0.31	1.26	34.63	ditto		
		Tajpore ...	0.28	2.79	43.94	ditto		
	Sarun ...	Chupra ...	1.50	0.68	30.52	ditto	Not received from 5th to 11th September 1875.	
Sewan ...		1.26	1.56	49.82	ditto			
Chumparun ...	Motiharee ...	3.50	1.79	46.98	ditto	Ditto ditto.		
	Bettiah ...	1.44	1.18	50.68	ditto			
Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	0.43	0.35	46.21	ditto			
	Begoo Serai ...	0.33	1.43	41.93	ditto			
	Jamsoee ...	1.30	1.50	45.48	ditto			
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	0.05	0.79	35.70	ditto			
	Soopool ...	Nil	Nil	42.90	ditto			
	Muddehpooora ...	Nil	0.80	41.76	ditto			
	Banka ...	0.30	4.68	38.64	ditto			
	Sonbarsa ...	0.22	0.30	42.09	ditto			
Purneah ...	Purneah ...	0.05	2.86	44.16	ditto			
	Kissengunge ...	0.45	1.79	53.11	ditto			
	Arrareah ...	0.23	Not rec.	46.30	18th Sept.			
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka ...	1.51	0.39	53.62	25th Sept.	Not received from 1st to 7th August and 5th to 11th September 1875.		
	Rajnehal ...	2.60	3.50	42.26	ditto			
	Deoghur ...	0.20	1.35	40.98	ditto			
	Jamtara ...	0.61	2.96	49.79	ditto			
	Godda ...	0.56	4.05	35.97	ditto			

DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 19th to 18th September 1875.	Rain from 19th to 25th September 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	RISSA.	Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	7.90	2.40	76.40	25th Sept.	
	Cuttack ... { Hospital ...	8.19	3.11	78.39	ditto	
	Cuttack ... { Jajepore ...	7.30	1.00	59.40	ditto	
	Cuttack ... { Kendraparah ...	6.20	0.81	55.40	ditto	
	Cuttack ... { Jugutsingapore ...	9.30	3.40	24.45	ditto	
	Cuttack ... { False Point ...	2.80	1.40	79.25	ditto	Not recorded from 2nd July to 11th September 1875.
	Pooree ... { Pooree ...	6.32	2.28	48.90	ditto	
	Pooree ... { Khoordah ...	8.88	2.09	75.05	ditto	
	Balasore ... { Balasore ... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	5.30	0.37	48.54	ditto	From 16th May 1875.
	Balasore ... { Balasore ... { Collector's Office	6.81	0.26	56.79	ditto	
	Balasore ... { Bhuddruck ...	9.38	0.52	48.35	ditto	
	Balasore ... { Jellapore ...	5.57	0.81	55.43	ditto	
	Balasore ... { Sorah ...	7.25	0.30	57.12	ditto	
	Balasore ... { Chaudbally ...	4.54	0.76	58.61	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals Sumbalporo ...	2.71	3.02	63.30	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.					
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.					
	Hazareebagh ... { Hazareebagh ... { Jail ...	1.58	0.52	42.56	ditto	
	Hazareebagh ... { Hazareebagh ... { Dispensary ...	1.30	0.51	49.08	ditto	
	Hazareebagh ... { Pachumba ...	1.18	1.82	46.46	ditto	
	Lohardugga ... { Ranchee ...	2.32	2.33	57.96	ditto	
	Lohardugga ... { Palamow ...	0.87	0.38	42.81	ditto	
	Singbhoom ... Chyebassa ...	2.78	1.24	60.15	ditto	
	Manbhoom ... { Purulia ...	0.75	2.16	51.76	ditto	
	Manbhoom ... { Govindpore ...	2.00	0.13	49.80	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.					
	Sylhet ... Sylhet ...	0.17	0.80	170.42	ditto	
	Seebsaugor ... Seebsaugor ...	1.85	Not rec.	93.38	18th Sept.	
	Golaghat ... Golaghat ...	0.31	ditto	71.21	ditto	
	Jorehaut ... Jorehaut ...	0.57	ditto	78.93	ditto	
	Nazeerah ... Nazeerah ...	2.06	ditto	87.75	ditto	
	Deopanie ... Deopanie ...	0.67	ditto	75.45	ditto	
	Hattiepootie ... Hattiepootie ...	0.48	ditto	81.03	ditto	
	Mazengah ... Mazengah ...	0.69	ditto	75.19	ditto	
	Suntoek ... Suntoek ...	0.30	ditto	93.44	ditto	
	Cheriseo ... Cheriseo ...	0.47	ditto	94.28	ditto	
	Benares ... Benares ...	0.22	ditto	42.59	ditto	
	Akyab ... Akyab ...	12.80	2.40	172.02	25th Sept.	

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd October 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 26th Sept. to 2nd Oct. 1875.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat.=100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initial
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Sept. 26th	10	29.789	29.807	84.5	81.2	86	S S W	...	...	K	
	16	16	29.673	29.691	87.7	82.0	77	S S W	...	0.04	K	
	27th	10	29.787	29.805	86.0	81.6	81	S W	...	0.02	CS, K	
	16	16	29.669	29.687	90.0	82.6	71	S S E	...	...	K, N	
	28th	10	29.731	29.749	87.5	81.7	76	E N E	...	...	K, C	
	16	16	29.612	29.630	86.5	80.3	75	S	...	...	N	
	29th	10	29.736	29.754	85.5	81.2	82	S W	...	0.74	K, C	scuds.
	16	16	29.605	29.623	88.0	82.5	76	S by W	...	0.02	K	
	30th	10	29.708	29.726	86.4	81.5	79	W N W	...	...	K	
	16	16	29.687	29.705	89.5	81.2	68	N	...	...	K	
SAYGON ISLAND.	1st	10	29.728	29.746	88.5	79.5	65	N by E	...	...	K	
	16	16	29.637	29.655	91.2	79.8	58	N N W	...	...	K	
	2nd	10	29.744	29.762	88.6	80.5	69	S S W	...	...	CS, K	
	16	16	29.661	29.679	87.1	80.0	72	S S E	...	0.07	K, K	
	26th	10	29.795	29.801	83	80	87	E	1.5	0.10	N	b, p, v
	16	16	29.674	29.690	84	80	83	E S E	5.7	...	N	b, p, v
	27th	10	29.709	29.805	87	82	79	S W	4.5	...	N	b, v
	16	16	29.688	29.694	87	81	76	S S W	6.3	...	N	b, v, g
	28th	10	29.741	29.747	87	81	76	N W	4.2	...	KS	b, v
	16	16	29.639	29.645	87	81	76	S S W	4.8	...	N	b, v, g
CHITTAGONG.	29th	10	29.749	29.755	88	83	80	W N W	1.9	...	KS	b, v
	16	16	29.619	29.625	89	83	76	W	5.7	...	N	b, v
	30th	10	29.717	29.723	88	83	80	N W	2.2	...	N	b, v
	16	16	29.613	29.619	89	82	73	N W	7.4	...	KS	b, v
	1st	10	29.738	29.744	89	83	76	N N W	4.8	...	K	b
	16	16	29.659	29.665	90	80	63	N N W	8.9	...	KS	b
	2nd	10	29.760	29.766	89	81	69	N W	5.8	...	N	b
	16	16	29.669	29.675	89	80	66	S W	2.5	...	KS	b, m
	26th	10	29.753	29.845	85	80	79	E S E	1.8	3.40	CK, KS	
	16	16	29.618	29.710	87	78	65	W	3.0	...	C, CK	b, v
MADRAS.	27th	10	29.772	29.864	85	80	79	E S E	1.0	...	CK, KS	v
	16	16	29.638	29.730	85	79	75	S	6.0	...	C, CK	b
	28th	10	29.708	29.801	82	79	87	E S E	1.2	1.20	C, CK	
	16	16	29.584	29.676	85	81	83	S W	6.5	...	CK, KS	
	29th	10	29.691	29.784	81	79	91	N	2.2	0.10	CK, KS	
	16	16	29.561	29.653	85	80	79	S W	6.6	...	CK, KS	
	30th	10	29.641	29.733	85	80	79	N	1.3	...	K, KS	
	16	16	29.516	29.607	88	81	72	W S W	4.6	...	KS	b, v
	1st	10	29.660	29.752	86	80	75	E	3.0	...	KS	b, v
	16	16	29.553	29.645	87	80	72	W S W	5.1	...	KS	b, v
CUTTACK.	2nd	10	29.680	29.772	85	80	79	N E	1.7	...	KS	b, v
	16	16	29.560	29.651	88	82	76	W	2.7	...	KS, CS	v
	25th	10	29.850	29.880	87	77	61	W N W	8	...	...	c
	16	16	29.714	29.744	82	77	78	S by E	6	0.01	...	c
	26th	10	29.844	29.874	86	77	64	W by N	8	...	...	c
	16	16	29.720	29.750	90	77	53	N W by W	3	...	...	cloudy.
	27th	10	29.894	29.924	80	77	83	N W	2	0.05	...	o
	16	16	29.742	29.772	87	77	61	S W by W	3	...	...	cloudy.
	28th	10	29.802	29.892	83	77	75	S W by W	4	...	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.706	29.736	89	79	62	E by N	6	...	...	c
AYYER.	29th	10	29.829	29.859	87	77	61	N W	6	...	...	c
	16	16	29.704	29.734	82	75	70	N N E	8	0.12	...	cloudy.
	30th	10	29.804	29.834	85	77	68	W by S	7	0.01	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.691	29.721	82	76	74	S E by S	4	...	...	cloudy.
	1st	10	29.821	29.851	80	75	78	N N W	5	0.06	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.722	29.752	90	77	53	N by W	8	...	...	c
	26th	10	29.728	29.810	86	81	79	W S W	0.6	0.80	C, KS	
	16	16	29.594	29.676	86	80	75	N	0.9	0.60	KS, N	p
	27th	10	29.728	29.810	86	80	75	N W	0.4	0.80	C, CK	b
	16	16	29.694	29.676	87	83	79	W N W	0.7	...	KS, N, C	
AYYER.	28th	10	29.676	29.758	87	80	72	W N W	1.0	...	C, CK	
	16	16	29.644	29.626	87	79	68	N E	2.7	...	KS, N	
	29th	10	29.676	29.758	87	80	72	W	0.9	0.20	C	u
	16	16	29.658	29.639	90	81	66	N	2.1	...	K, KS, N, C	b
	30th	10	29.656	29.738	87	81	76	N W	1.1	0.20	...	
	16	16	29.654	29.636	85	78	71	W	2.3	...	C, N	
	1st	10	29.666	29.748	87	80	72	W N W	0.7	...	C	b
	16	16	29.588	29.669	90	80	63	N	1.4	...	CK	b
	2nd	10	29.693	29.775	88	79	65	W	0.8	...	CK	b
	16	16	29.598	29.679	90	78	56	N N E	1.9	...	C, CK	
AYYER.	26th	10	29.812	29.834	81	77	82	E	2.2	0.10	...	g
	16	16	29.682	29.703	85	79	75	S W	3.5	...	...	b
	27th	10	29.836	29.857	83	79	83	E	1.5	0.40	...	b
	16	16	29.712	29.733	84	79	79	S W	4.1	...	...	b
	28th	10	29.769	29.790	87	81	76	S	2.5	...	...	b
	16	16	29.640	29.661	86	80	75	S S W	4.1	...	...	b
	29th	10	29.758	29.779	87	81	76	S	1.6	...	...	b
	16	16	29.617	29.638	87	81	70	W S W	4.1	...	...	b
	30th	10	29.719	29.740	86	81	79	S	1.3	...	...	b
	16	16	29.615	29.636	87	81	70	W S W	3.6	...	...	b
AYYER.	1st	10	29.745	29.766	84	80	83	E	2.1	...	...	b
	16	16	29.635	29.656	87	81	70	S W	4.7	...	...	b
	2nd	10	29.750	29.772	80	79	95	W	1.0	0.10	...	b
	16	16	29.650	29.671	86	81	79	W	5.0	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd October 1875.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 22nd to 30th September 1875.**

Date.	Mean reduced barometer. Inches.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain. In.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
		Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		°	°	°	°	°	°			lb.	Miles.			
22nd	29.844	89.0	80.0	148.2	83.8	80.6	78.4	0.84	S S W	...	109.8	.....	☾	Cirri and cumuli. Sheet lightning 8½ and 10 P.M.
23rd	.785	90.0	80.7	152.0	84.2	80.5	77.9	.82	S S W & S	...	128.9	.....	...	Cirri and cumuli. Thunder and lightning between 5 and 6 P.M. Drizzled at 6½ P.M.
24th	.744	85.5	78.5	133.5	80.8	79.0	77.7	.91	S S W & variable.	...	133.0	1.05	...	Cumuli and overcast. Thunder from midnight to 3 A.M., and 12½ to 2 P.M. Lightning from midnight to 3 A.M. and at 6½ P.M. Rain from 1½ to 3 and 10½ A.M. to 3 P.M.
25th	.747	84.1	79.7	113.0	80.9	79.5	78.5	.93	S S W	...	48.6	0.09	...	Overcast, cirri and clear. Thunder at 4, and from 9½ A.M. to 1 P.M. Sheet lightning at midnight, 1 A.M., 8 and 11 P.M. Slight rain at 4, 11 A.M., 1 and 2 P.M.
26th	.739	89.0	79.0	139.0	82.6	80.0	78.2	.87	S by W & S W	...	59.4	0.04	...	Clear, cumuli, and overcast. Thunder at 5, 6 and 7 P.M. Lightning at midnight, 1 A.M. 7, 8 and 11 P.M. Light rain at 12, 1, 4½ and 7 P.M.
27th	.724	90.5	81.2	146.0	84.5	81.2	78.9	.84	S W & S by W	...	67.0	0.02	...	Clear, cumuli, cirri, and cirrostrati. Thunder at 4, 5 A.M. and 5½ P.M. Lightning at 4, 5 A.M. and 7 P.M. Light rain at 5 and 6 A.M.
28th	.685	88.5	79.5	141.2	83.3	80.1	77.9	.84	S W & S S W	...	113.8	0.74	...	Cirri, cumuli, and overcast. Thunder at 3½, 4½ and 5½ P.M. Lightning from midnight to 5 A.M. and 8 to 11 P.M. Rain from 5 to 8 P.M.
29th	.675	89.5	79.5	135.6	83.7	80.5	78.3	.84	S S W & S	...	58.7	0.02	●	Cirri and cumuli. Thunder and light rain at noon. Sheet lightning from 7 to 9 P.M.
30th	.660	90.4	80.5	146.0	84.8	80.9	78.2	.81	S W & variable.	...	66.4	.....	...	Cirrostrati, cumuli, and clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the rain-gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the d. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past nine days	...	12.0
The maximum temperature during the past nine days	...	90.5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	93.7
The mean humidity during the past nine days	...	0.86
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.87
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 30th	... { by lower rain-gauge	1.96
	... { by anemometer gauge	1.76
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	2.46
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 30th September	...	56.47
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	61.11

GOPEENATH SEN,

In charge of the Observatory.

2nd October 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendrapara Canal for the month of August 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—39 MILES.

[illegible]

[illegible]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal for the month of August 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.											
22	Salt	3,319	16,595	5,182	185	6,537	Rs. A. P. A. P.	1	Iron work	400	2,000	783	28	951	11 10 0	128	Local	8,877	52,414	649	19,398	238 11 9	0 2 2	
6	Cotton	713	7,120	1,146	41	1,168	14 2 0	1	Empty boats	...	...	188	6	6	0 12 0	2	Govt. stores	400	2,000	34	957	13 6 0	0 2 4	
16	Rice	760	760	1,391	50	958	12 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Timber	475	1,514	783	28	947	11 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Copper	540	16,200	721	26	876	10 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Paddy	430	210	561	20	681	8 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Castor-seed, &c.	446	1,561	595	21	723	8 5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Jaggery	311	1,555	501	18	608	7 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Gram	171	256	446	16	637	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Gumies	337	1,423	316	11	384	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Gingelly	210	840	291	10	341	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Mustard-seed	317	1,085	390	10	352	4 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Oil	173	2,249	292	10	365	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Straw	608	157	831	30	126	3 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Furmeric	119	695	234	8	289	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Sundries	197	197	263	9	319	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Provision	68	68	125	5	152	1 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Empty boats	...	...	3,701	133	3,433	41 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Passenger boats	...	...	539	19	552	6 14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	Total	8,877	52,414	18,186	649	19,398	238 11 9	2	...	400	2,000	951	34	957	13 6 0	130	...	9,277	54,414	683	20,355	248 1 9	0 1 5	
100	Total of same month last year	4,155	26,652	12,119	433	12,339	138 13 0	8	...	845	13	2,435	87	2,560	27 7 2	108	...	6,000	26,655	520	14,999	166 4 2	0 2	

[illegible]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Canal for the month of August 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.						
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		Ton mileage.	Tollage.		Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.		Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.		Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.		Mds.	Tons.				Mds.	Tons.	Mds.	Tons.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.										
1	Bones	70	150	125			3 12 0											3,273	Local	1,49,923	10,39,205	17,114	254,344	3,693 10 3	0 2½	
23	Building materials	2,865	859	7,100			30 12 0																			
30	Coal	4,200	2,053	9,180			63 2 3																			
29	Cotton	2,615	49,290	7,350			53 6 0																			
794	Empty boats			58,390			422 6 6																			
3	Firewood	180	46	465			5 14 6																			
55	Fishes	773	10,810	3,240			14 11 0																			
116	Garden produce	5,622	19,333	16,215			191 13 0																			
180	Grain	24,135	73,945	41,500			310 14 0																			
16	Hides and horns	1,540	16,375	3,365			30 14 0																			
1	Horse fitting	20	200	200			1 12 0																			
4	Indigo plants	180	350	260			2 4 0																			
53	Jaggery and sugar	4,060	15,252	10,500			59 4 3																			
3	Liquor	30	3,000	475			10 8 0																			
34	Metals	3,270	1,01,980	8,965			39 14 9																			
104	Miscellaneous	6,412	14,246	18,389			122 3 0																			
108	Oil, oil-seed, and oil-cake.	15,336	52,556	31,615			212 14 3																			
158	Paddy, rice, and other food-grain.	17,810	30,231	33,975			361 15 0																			
47	Piece-goods	928	1,22,230	7,265			42 12 9																			
37	Pottery	1,180	906	6,190			33 12 6																			
1,164	Passenger boats			82,988			730 6 6																			
128	Salt	35,365	1,47,365	65,116			611 11 3																			
13	Silk and indigo	525	72,640	2,240			12 0 9																			
87	Straw	6,928	4,519	31,125			178 2 9																			
48	Thread	3,490	1,15,800	1,065			43 7 6																			
23	Timber	3,981	4,980	7,263			91 10 9																			
44	Tobacco	5,380	30,840	12,340			1-3 9 0																			
1	Treasure	80	1,50,000	385			9 12 0																			
3,273	Total	1,49,923	10,39,205	4,79,216			3,693 10 3	2½										3,273	Total	1,49,923	10,39,205	17,114	254,344	3,693 10 3	0 2½	

during the month whereas in August 1874 it was 17 miles.

REMARKS.

	Total of same month last year...	1,49,271	8,55,446	4,74,408	16,942	313,951	4,990	3	6	0	3
2,903											
	Passengers, No.										
	8440	....	....	....	..	....	156	9	9	..	..
	Rafts of timber,	....	....	....	..	....	20	0	0	..	..
	Logs 160	....	1,499	....	..	....	12	1	3	..	..
	Demurrage &c.	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..
22	Boats passed free...	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..
22	Total	....	1,499	....	..	....	188	11	0	..	..
22	Total of same month last year	....	1,606	....	..	....	299	5	0	..	..
3,395	Grand Total	1,49,923	10,40,704	4,79,216	17,114	254,344	3,982	5	3	..	..
2,984	Grand Total of same month last year	1,49,271	8,57,052	4,74,408	16,942	313,951	5,399	8	6	..	..

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of August 1875.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.										
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Ton mileage.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	REMARKS.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.									
194	Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Brick	25,377	30,102	53,360	...	655	0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Fishes	425	14	875	...	9	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Vegetable	1	40	285	...	2	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Skin	...	10	20	...	0	3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Radish-seed	...	5 0	90	...	1	1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Sand	...	4 00	60	...	1	1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	Passenger boats	...	12	200	...	2	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
808	Empty boats	...	...	2,065	...	27	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pottery	...	...	25,368	...	254	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Salt	76	32	285	...	2	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Ganges water	9,604	4,624	24,925	...	310	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Jaggery	200	30	400	...	2	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	Miscellaneous	94	430	550	...	4	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Materials	7,633	34,587	2,210	...	264	3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Firewood	350	700	840	...	9	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Timber	480	213	1,170	...	8	2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Straw	...	300	875	...	39	2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Mats	1,670	568	5,710	...	15	4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Spice	610	6,100	2,225	...	4	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Basket	300	2,600	700	...	0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Garden produce	27	30	115	...	3	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Betel	925	80	475	...	3	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Tobacco	339	885	795	...	6	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Cotton	740	3,445	2,020	...	23	3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Grain	80	1,050	575	...	6	7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Thread	42	84	160	...	1	1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Oil-cake	25	2,040	395	...	2	3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
708	Total	49,315	1,25,121	1,45,394	5,193	94,453	6 3 0 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,294	Total of same month last year	1,16,378	2,22,693	3,22,048	11,501	215,081	4,257 1 0 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

An average distance of 18 miles.

Passengers, No. 248 ...	MISCELLANEOUS.										Local...	A ton of goods was carried
		
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7 6 ...
Total of same month last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7 6 ...
Grand Total...	49,315	1,25,121	1,45,394	5,192	94,453	1,678	13 9	...	...	...	...	50 12 6 ...
Grand Total of same month last year ...	1,16,378	2,22,893	3,22,048	11,501	2,15,081	4,307	13 6	...	...	...	...	1,678 13 9 ...

ABSTRACT.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1875-76.		TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1874-75.		REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of corresponding month.	
ORISSA CIRCLE.					
Kendrapara	807 13 10	3,622 11 6	823 12 0	4,758 6 3	
High Level, Section I	242 13 9	1,330 3 11	166 4 2	804 1 7	
Faldudah	63 9 5	459 4 9	25 7 3	262 0 6	
Total Orissa Circle	1,114 5 0	5,412 4 2	1,015 7 5	5,844 8 4	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.					
Midnapore	3,882 5 3	22,140 0 11	5,259 8 6	21,880 10 1	
Ridhal	1,878 13 9	15,393 15 6	4,307 13 6	35,578 12 9	
Total South-Western Circle	5,561 3 0	37,534 0 5	9,567 6 0	60,459 6 10	
Grand Total	6,875 8 0	42,946 4 7	10,612 13 5	66,303 15 2	

The falling off is due to the stoppage of transport of rice and paddy for the famine districts.

The falling off is due to the stoppage of transport of rice and paddy for the famine districts.

G. A. SEARLE, Lieut.-Col., s.c.,
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 23rd September 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th September 1875, on 1,279½ miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TOTAL TRAIN MILES.						
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.									
		Rs.	A. P.	£.	s.	d.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	A. P.	£.	s.	d.	
Total traffic for the week	107,978½	1,20,206	11 6	11,568	19 0	6,68,402	20	2,75,408	8 7	25,251	5 8	36,820	4 8	{ 41,355½ Coaching. 43,817½ Mer- chandise. 1,011,371½
Or per mile of railway for previous 11 weeks of half-year	1,172,902	98	9 11	9	0 10	.....	215	4 0	19	14 7	28	15 5		
	1,172,902	13,75,043	1 7	126,100	12 4	69,39,687	20	29,60,417	5 9	271,021	11 10	399,022	4 2		1,011,371½
Total for 12 weeks...	1,280,940½	15,01,849	13 1	137,609	11 4	76,08,090	0	32,41,885	14 4	297,172	17 6	434,842	8 10	1,096,544½
COMPARISON.														
Total for corresponding week of previous year	110,018	1,41,402	10 9	12,961	18 5	7,05,892	20	2,98,663	13 6	27,377	10 4	40,339	8 7	{ 42,341 Coach- ing. 59,087 Mer- chandise. 3,004 Return empty. ...
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	110	7 11	10	3 7	.....	233	6 0	21	7 10	31	10 5		
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,315,586	15,79,804	1 7	144,815	7 6	1,03,26,316	0	44,00,082	4 1	403,340	17 5	549,156	4 11		1,465,554

* Deducted miles 479 from Coaching, and 9,211½ from Merchandise, excess included in week ended 28th August 1875.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th September 1875, on 223½ miles open.

		COACHING TRAFFIC.		Mds. Srs.	MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TOTAL TRAIN MILES.
		No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	3,613½	8,474 8 3	776 16 0	32,464 0	10,672 14 0	978 7 0	1,755 3 0	4,832½ Coaching. 1,611½ Merchandise.
Or per mile of railway for previous 11 weeks of half-year	43,465	37 14 0	3 9 5	.....	47 11 2	4 7 6	7 16 11	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	43,465	1,00,732 5 9	9,233 16 0	3,59,869 30	1,03,418 1 0	9,479 19 9	18,713 15 9	74,189½
Total for 12 weeks	47,078½	1,09,206 9 0	10,010 12 0	3,92,333 30	1,14,090 15 0	10,458 6 9	20,468 18 9	80,603½
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,612	10,903 4 9	999 9 5	31,073 30	11,018 12 0	1,010 1 0	2,009 10 5	4,147 Coaching. 2,202 Merchandise.
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	48 11 8	4 9 4	.....	49 3 11	4 10 3	8 19 7	105 Return empty.
Total to corresponding date of previous year	50,928	1,10,338 12 3	10,114 7 8	6,26,450 10	1,82,732 6 3	16,750 8 8	26,864 16 4	1,07,015

† Added miles 551½ to Coaching, and deducted 359½ from Merchandise, short and excess, included in week ended 28th August 1875.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th September 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	40,351½	20,994 3 6	1,924 9 5	2,10,063 12	67,044 8 7	6,145 16 0	8,070 4 5
Or per mile of railway	255	132 10 7	12 3 3	1,327 17	423 10 7	38 16 9	51 0 0
For previous 12 weeks of half-year...	340,035	1,99,938 9 11	18,327 13 11	13,84,848 17	3,97,627 8 7	36,419 3 10	54,770 17 9
Total for 13 weeks	380,386½	2,20,932 13 5	20,252 3 4	15,94,911 29	4,64,672 1 2	42,594 18 10	62,847 2 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	38,427	19,946 14 4	1,828 9 5	2,65,034 30	79,246 4 1	7,264 4 9	9,082 14 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	243	126 0 9	11 11 1	1,078 23	500 12 3	45 18 1	57 9 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	363,212½	2,06,593 3 4	18,937 14 5	21,79,855 20	6,34,539 13 0	58,074 9 9	77,012 4 2

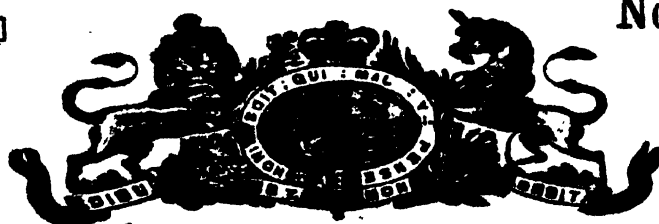
CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th September 1875, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,613	1,082 0 0	108 4 0	16,963 0	490 0 0	49 18 0	158 2 0
Or per mile of railway	308	38 8 0	3 17 0	607 0	18 0 0	1 16 0	5 13 0
For previous 12 weeks of half-year...	86,553	11,079 0 0	1,107 18 0	1,56,405 0	4,959 0 0	495 18 0	1,603 16 0
Total for 13 weeks	95,166	12,161 0 0	1,216 2 0	1,73,398 0	5,458 0 0	545 16 0	1,761 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,194	1,150 12 3	115 1 6	12,588 0	382 13 0	38 5 7	153 7 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	363	41 1 9	4 2 2	449 23	13 10 9	1 7 4	5 9 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	87,887	11,497 0 10	1,149 14 1	1,51,846 25	4,642 15 0	464 5 10	1,613 19 11

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SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—MIS. REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 7th October 1875.

READ—

The report of the Board of Revenue on the administration of the Stamp Department for the year 1874-75.

This report, though principally concerned with the stamp revenue of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, includes also the figures showing the sales in all the provinces and administrations supplied by the Stamp Office in Calcutta. The return of these sales, exclusive of postage, service, and telegraph stamps, gives the following results for the year under review :—

					Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	...	...	...	...	87,88,026	4	0
Assam	...	...	...	...	4,72,590	15	0
Punjab	...	...	...	...	23,86,345	7	0
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	...	35,15,381	11	0
Oudh	...	...	...	...	9,25,670	3	0
British Burmah	...	...	...	...	5,05,488	10	0

In addition to these, there were some small receipts from Nepal, Port Blair, and some of the political agencies under the Government of India, bringing up the total sales of stamps during the year to an amount of Rs. 1,65,99,650-6-0.

2. It is interesting to observe the remarkable expansion which this branch of the public revenue has shown during the last fifteen years. In 1859-60 the sales in Bengal were below 30 lakhs of rupees, in Assam they just exceeded 1 lakh, in Punjab they were below 7 lakhs, in the North-Western Provinces they were below 18½ lakhs, in Oude they amounted to Rs. 1,40,260, and in British Burmah to Rs. 17,245. The total sales in 1859-60 were only Rs. 52,94,201-7-0. The increase has consequently been greatest in Oude and in British Burmah, but on the whole the receipts on account of stamps have more than trebled during the last fifteen years.

3. On a comparison of the figures of the year under review with those of 1873-74, an increase is apparent in all the administrations except in the North-Western Provinces, the receipts from which exhibit a decrease of Rs. 1,55,465-15-8. The net increase of the year, as compared with the previous year, amounted to Rs. 6,78,962-7-10.

4. The present report is the first in which the stamp receipts of Assam have been shown separately from those of Bengal, and it is consequently difficult to institute any proper comparison between the revenue of the year in the Lower Provinces and that of the three and four years immediately preceding. The following figures, however, will show that there has been a progressive increase for several successive years, and that the receipts of 1874-75 in Bengal alone considerably exceeded those of Bengal and Assam combined in any previous year:—

Year.	Rs.	
1870-71	73,77,284	Including Assam.
1871-72	79,18,825	
1872-73	83,90,747	
1873-74	86,19,922	
1874-75	87,88,026	Excluding Assam.

5. The figures given in the report are sufficient to enable a comparison to be made of the sales in Bengal (excluding Assam) during the year under review with those of the preceding year 1873-74. This comparison gives the following results under the several classes of stamps:—

YEARS.	DUTIES UNDER GENERAL STAMP ACT.					Duties under Court Fees' Act.	Total under both Acts.
	Non-judicial stamps.	Special adhesive stamps.	Receipt, revenue, share transfer, and foreign bill stamps.	Hondies, or bills of exchange.	Total of general stamps.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	16,80,065	5,22,322	1,81,687	96,731	24,81,405	56,08,956	81,80,361
1874-75	16,93,808	5,58,256	1,91,761	97,914	25,41,239	62,46,787	87,88,026
Increase	12,643	35,934	10,074	1,183	59,834	5,47,831	6,07,665
Percentage of increase	7	6·8	5·5	1·2	2·4	9·6	7·4

6. It appears from these figures that there was an increase in the gross revenue under all denominations of stamps over the preceding year. Of the total increase, by far the largest proportion was contributed by court fees' stamps; non-judicial stamps of all descriptions showing an increase of only Rs. 59,834.

7. The largest amount of stamp revenue is of course realized in Calcutta, but in the following seven districts the receipts exceeded three lakhs of rupees:—

	General stamps.	Court fees' stamps.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	6,76,864	8,81,254	15,58,118
24-Pergunnahs	1,83,587	3,37,668	5,21,255
Jessore	72,980	3,27,072	4,00,052
Mymensing	1,01,086	2,81,716	3,82,752
Dacca	97,225	2,63,229	3,60,454
Tirhoot	86,849	2,50,750	3,37,599
Burdwan	66,851	2,40,037	3,06,888

Next to these come Backergunge, Tipperah and Midnapore, with revenues just below three lakhs, and then Chittagong and Nuddea, in which the receipts exceed two lakhs and a half. In the sales of non-judicial stamps there was an increase during the year in 22 districts and a decrease in 21: in court fees' stamps there was an increase in 38 districts, while only 5 districts exhibited a decrease.

8. The sales of postage, service, and telegraph stamps in the two last official years were as follow:—

YEAR.		Postage. Rs.	Service. Rs.	Telegraph. Rs.
1873-74 ...	...	15,15,614	4,16,354	14,30,620
1874-75 ...	...	16,36,687	4,80,253	15,58,423
Increase ...	...	1,20,073	13,899	1,27,803

9. The causes of the fluctuations in the sales of the different descriptions of stamps are discussed at some length in the report, but it would seem to be the opinion of the Member in charge that though district officers have paid some attention to the subject, they have not enough trustworthy information of the transactions which affect this branch of the revenue. The famine is very generally considered to have led to an increase in the stamp revenue both by obliging persons to incur loans, and by multiplying contracts and other business transactions. On the other hand, in several districts the famine is stated to have caused a decrease in the sale of stamps, owing to its unfavorable effect on the trade in tobacco and jute. Increased sales have resulted from the opening of new registration offices, from the establishment of branch post offices, and from the more general spread of education. A large decrease in the sale of judicial stamps in Pubna is attributed to an improved state of feeling between zemindars and their ryots.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that while the explanations given by local officers apply for the most part to general rather than to court fees' stamps, the revenue from stamps of the former class, though showing a large increase in some districts and a large decrease in others, was on the whole very nearly stationary, the total increase of the year being only Rs. 2-4 per cent over the sales of the preceding year. The slow growth in the revenue from general stamps has been noticed in the reports for several successive years, and there seems reason to think that it is attributable to no other cause than systematic evasion of the law. An example is given in the report, in which a money-lender in the district of Tipperah was shown to have been in the habit of advancing money without drawing up any formal bond, but by entering the particulars of each loan on a separate sheet of his ledger, and taking the signatures of the borrower and of witnesses to each transaction. Each leaf of the book was thus virtually an unstamped bond, and when it was necessary to proceed against any borrower, a leaf was removed and filed in the civil court in support of the claim. The Commissioner thinks that such evasions of the law are very common among the banking and money-lending classes; but it appears from the report that in six out of the nine divisions of the Lower Provinces there were no prosecutions during the year for breach of the stamp laws, and in some instances in which prosecutions were instituted, and convictions obtained, the penalties imposed were little more than nominal. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that greater vigilance and greater strictness in enforcing the provisions of the law are called for on the part of district officers. In the town of Calcutta an up-country man was convicted of trading in old hoondie stamps, which he washed and polished, and sold at a reduced price to licensed vendors. By the agency of the Superintendent of Stamps, in concert with the police, the fraud was brought to light, and the offender was sentenced by the High Court to three years' imprisonment. But the Lieutenant-Governor must repeat the opinion which he expressed in the resolution on last year's report, that in the case of general stamps, the real cause of the slow growth of the revenue is not the fraudulent use of stamps a second time, but the systematic use of unstamped documents in cases in which the law requires a stamp to be used.

11. This is now the second time that the Lieutenant-Governor has had to make this general remark, apparently without producing any appreciable effect.

It is superfluous to observe that he cannot be content with issuing general instructions year after year on such an important subject as the realization of the Government dues without securing any adequate result. Something further must now be done, or at least attempted. It is perhaps clear that the law is perhaps generally, certainly largely, evaded, and this to the serious injury of the revenue. If the Government is not to submit to this loss, one of two things must be tried—namely, either making the execution of the law more vigilant and strict; or else applying to the legislature to vest the executive with more effective power to enforce the taking out of stamps in cases where the law directs that such stamps shall be taken out. As at present advised, the Lieutenant-Governor apprehends that the law may prove sufficient if all the servants of Government of all departments who have to deal with this matter really co-operate to compel observance of the law. Further specific instructions appear to be necessary, and the preparation of these will be separately considered.

12. With court fees' stamps, on the other hand, the method in which fraud is practised is by abstracting defaced stamps from the records and using them again in lieu of new stamps. Some instances of this have occurred during the year; and though frauds of this kind can scarcely be perpetrated without the connivance of the minor officers of the court, yet when those officers are disposed to be dishonest, it is not easy to devise a safeguard against the evil. The rapid increase, however, in the sale of court fees' stamps may be taken as a proof that malpractices of this kind are not common.

13. The return to the system of selling court fees' stamps by licensed vendors is noticed in the report as having been a source of great convenience to the public. The rate of discount generally allowed on these stamps is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; but in five districts of Bengal a rate of 2 per cent is allowed to vendors who are located at places more than five miles distant from a sudder or sub-divisional treasury; and in the island of Sundeeep, belonging to the district of Noakholly, the Government of India have sanctioned $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent as a special case.

14. The charges of the department, as compared with those of the previous year, decreased from Rs. 2,24,871 to Rs. 2,12,629, and the refunds were only Rs. 40,599 against Rs. 81,182 in 1873-74. On the other hand, the cost of the process service establishment rose from Rs. 5,90,662 to Rs. 6,92,703. The total deductions to be made from the gross receipts were Rs. 9,45,931, against Rs. 8,96,715 in the preceding year; but owing to the large increase in the gross receipts, the net revenue exhibits a considerable improvement, being Rs. 79,05,699, against Rs. 73,39,991 in 1873-74 and Rs. 70,50,358 in 1872-73.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe from the report that Commissioners and district officers are stated to be giving increased attention to their duties in connection with the administration of the stamp revenue. Messrs. F. R. Cockerell, Commissioner of Rajshahye, and F. B. Peacock, Officiating Commissioner of Dacca, are specially commended for the excellence of their stamp reports. The Superintendent of Stamps, Mr. Roberts, and the Calcutta Collector, Mr. J. Mackenzie, are also noticed with approval. The thanks of Government are due to the Member in charge, Mr. Money, for his efficient supervision of the department, and to the present officiating member, Mr. Dampier, for the care and completeness with which the present report has been prepared.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 9th October 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Oct. 11,* '75	Nil.	Rainfall at Cutwa '10, Raneegunge '06. Jehanabad '05. Prospects of crops are good, but more rain is wanted in some parts of the district.
	2 Bankoora, " 9, "	Nil.	Weather dry, with appearance of the cold weather having set in. The crops are now as flourishing as possible, but if some rain does not fall before the end of the month, the crop in the higher lands will be much injured.
	3 Beerbhoom, " 9, "	0.77	Weather fair, with northerly wind. Some rain has fallen. State and prospects of the crops are good.
	4 Midnapore, " 9, "	Nil.	No rain, fine weather seems to have set in. The general opinion is that the crop will not suffer much even if there is no more rain.
	5 Hooghly, " " " "	.....	Return not received.
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	Howrah, " 9, "	Nil.	It has been close the whole week. For the last three days winds have blown from the north in the morning. Rain is still wanted, otherwise the paddy crop will not flourish well; that is, the blades may deteriorate.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, Oct. 11,† '75	Nil.	Weather dry and getting cooler. A good <i>amun</i> or early rice crop has been reaped. Prospects of the <i>amun</i> or late rice are very promising. Fever is increasing at Barripore.
	7 Nuddea, " 9, "	Nil.	Clear bright days and cool nights. Late rice is generally very promising. The early cold-weather crops are germinating well. Cholera is abating in Nowparah.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	8 Jessore, " 9, "	Nil.	Weather hot, with slight rain. The prospects of the crops are very favorable.
	9 Moorshedabad, " 2, "	.50	Seasonable weather. <i>Amun</i> crops continue to promise very well. Rain wanted at places. Sowings of <i>kalai</i> pulse nearly complete. Sugarcane is in fair condition. Health good.
	10 Dinagepore, " 8, "	Nil.	Seasonable weather. The rice is still healthy, but the people are beginning to be anxious for rain. All <i>bhadai</i> crops are cut, exclusive of what was totally lost; the outturn is about 10 annas. The jute is a fair 2-anna crop. Little more <i>hemanta</i> or late rice will be planted. Area much less than last year, from the high grounds being dry. Much fever continues, with an occasional case of cholera.
	11 Maldah, " 9, "	Nil.	Heavy rain in the north during the first half of the week. Since then no rains, and floods receding; weather sensibly cooler. The late rice has been somewhat injured in the north from flooding and from insects, otherwise the prospects of the rice and of <i>kalai</i> pulse are promising.
	12 Rajshahye, " 9, "	Nil.	The week has been dry, and more rain would be acceptable. Rice crops are progressing favorably, and there are prospects of an early sowing of cold-weather crops. The health of the district is satisfactory.
	13 Rungpore, " " " "	.....	Return not received.
COCH BEHAR DIVN.	14 Bogra, " " " "	.....	Return not received.
	15 Pubna, " 9, "	Nil.	Weather clear and fine. Prevailing wind north and west. Signs of the approach of the cold weather. State and prospects of the crops are very good; a few more showers of rain wanted for the late rice. Fever has almost disappeared from the town.
	16 Darjeeling, Oct. 9, "	.05	Bright and clear weather throughout the week. All the crops are progressing favorably, but a little rain just now would do good.
	17 Julpigoree, " 9, "	Nil.	Mornings and evenings are cold, dew plenty. Rained hard at Guzeldraha on the night of the 5th instant. Crops are looking well in the neighbourhood of <i>Chengmaree</i> on the left bank of the Teesta. In Mainagoree crops are looking well, but rain wanted all over the district. Cholera has not altogether ceased.
	Cooch Behar, " 7, "	Nil.	The weather is beginning to be cool. There has been no rain during the week and there has been no improvement in the prospects of the late rice.

* Telegram of the 11th October, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 11th October received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
Dacca Divn.	18 Dacca, Oct. 11,* '75	·49	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of the crops are good.
	19 Fureedpore, „ 9, „	·61	The weather has become cooler; the state and prospects of the crops are good. Public health remains excellent for this time of the year.
	20 Backergunge, „ 7, „	·8	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of the crops are good.
	21 Mymensingh, „ 8, „	·91	Some rain has fallen. Nights cool, and weather more settled. The cold season would appear to be setting in. State and prospects of the crops are favorable.
	22 Tipperah, „ 8, „	·42	Weather fine, with a hot sun; a few showers of rain. The prospects of all crops are good.
Chittagong Divn.	23 Chittagong, „ 7, „	1·39	Sultry weather. Some rain has fallen. Crops progressing well everywhere.
	24 Noakholly, „ 7, „	·6	Weather cloudy. Rain at intervals. Wind generally south. The reaping of the early rice crops is not yet completed. The transplantation of the late rice has been completed.
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 7, „	·76	Seasonable weather. Joom paddy harvest continues. Teel oil-seed ripening. Cotton plants in flower.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 6, „	1·98	Weather seasonable. Prospects of the crops are good.
BEHAR.			
Patna Divn.	26 Patna, „ 11,* „	Nil.	Weather clear and fine, with westerly winds. Mornings and evenings cool. Rain is much required for rice crops, which are perishing from want of it. Health good.
	27 Gya, „ 9, „	Nil.	Weather dry. North-west wind prevalent. Maximum reading of thermometer 92·0. Rain much wanted. In the high lands, rice crop is withering for want of rain. In the low lands the crops are as yet satisfactory. Want of moisture in the soil will tell against the cold weather agricultural operations.
	28 Shahabad, „ 9, „	Nil.	Clear weather; mornings and evenings cool. <i>Bhadoi</i> crops are harvested; a fair outturn. Paddy crop continues good up to date. Rain much required soon. No reports from Buxar and Sassecram sub-divisions.
	29 Durbhunga, „ „ „	.....	Return not received.
	30 Mozufferpore, „ 9, „	Nil.	Mornings and evenings are cold. The weather is very dry, with daily west winds. The cold weather appears to have quite set in. In Mozufferpore sub-division the prospects of the rice crops are very precarious owing to the early cessation of the rains and the prevailing west winds, which are rapidly drying up the moisture in the high lands. If the present dry weather continues for another fortnight, large tracts of rice will be destroyed. The rice in the low churs can alone be regarded as secure. Heavy rain is wanted for the <i>rubbee</i> or cold weather sowings, as well as for the rice crops. In Seetamurhee sub-division the want of rain is very severely felt. In Jallah thana jurisdiction, and the villages bordering on the Bagmuttee, the rice crop is still fair, but in other parts the rice fields are being cultivated for the sowings of winter crops. In Hajeeopore sub-division prospects are much better, but rain is required.
	31 Sarun, „ 9, „	Nil.	Weather fair; cool in the mornings and evenings; west wind prevailing. Sugar-cane, <i>rahar</i> pulse, and cotton are doing well. Prospects of the rice crop are still favorable, but rain is much wanted. In the low lands, the crop promises well, but in the high lands it is suffering for want of rain. Cholera still hovering about Darowli.
Bhagalpore Divn.	32 Chumparun, „ 8, „	Nil.	The cold weather has set in; the westerly wind has commenced to blow regularly. No rain during the week. An excellent <i>bhadoi</i> crop has been harvested. The outturn is estimated at 14 annas,—the general yield of an average good year. The late rice crop throughout the district is suffering for want of rain, and if it does not rain soon, the prospect would not be favorable.
	33 Monghyr, „ 9, „	Nil.	Weather apparently set fair. The general opinion is that there will be a serious deficiency in the rice crop, unless rain falls within the next ten days. The steady westerly winds, however, leave little hope of rain. Fevers are also entertained for the <i>rubbee</i> or cold-weather crops, unless rain falls within the month.
	34 Bhagulpore, „ 11,* „	Nil.	<i>Aughani</i> or late rice crops are very good on the low lands in Banka and Mudehpore sub-divisions; those on the high lands will be equally good, provided heavy and seasonable rain falls within a fortnight. Throughout Soopool sub-division the crops are said to be very bad for want of rain, and should no more rain fall, the outturn will be very small. Up to date there are no signs of rain, and the September fall was very short. General health remarkably good.

* Telegrams of the 11th October, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
BHAUGULPORE DIVN.—(Contd.)	35 Purneah, Oct. 9, '75	Nil.	Mornings and evenings beginning to be colder. Rain much wanted. <i>Aughani</i> or late rice crops are at present promising, but will in all probability suffer unless rain falls soon.
	36 Sonthal Pergas. „ 9, „	·38	There was a local shower one day at the Sudder station. The want of rain has been general. Cold weather decidedly set in. Fears are expressed regarding both rice and cold-weather crops, in consequence of the early cessation of the rain. If a fall takes place within a week, there will not be much loss of rice, and cold-weather crops can be sown; without rain, great loss is expected.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	37 Cuttack, „ 2, „	3·28	Occasional storms of brief duration, but getting less and less frequent. The last two days have been clear and hot. Crops doing well. Cholera has re-appeared in several places.
	38 Pooree, „ 7, „	1·47	Weather cloudy, with occasional rains. The harvest of the early rice is very nearly completed, and the outturn is fair. The first late rice is flowering, and has been somewhat injured by the black blight in Khoordah. The main late rice or <i>sarud</i> plants are being weeded, and growing generally well. The prospects of the crops are on the whole fair. Miscellaneous crops are doing well.
	39 Balasore, „ 8, „	Nil.	Weather quite fine and seasonable for the crops, but somewhat sultry. Prospects of the harvest are everywhere excellent. General health satisfactory.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>		
	40 Hazareebagh, Oct. 8, '75	·02	The break in the weather reported last week still continues, and seems likely to continue. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops are now nearly all gathered; the outturn is very fair indeed. The ground is now being ploughed for the winter crops. More rain is wanted, and anxiously hoped for, to benefit the rice crop, which at present is still in very good condition.
	41 Lohardugga, „ 9, „	·11	Fine weather, with mornings and evenings cool. The high land crops have been harvested, and the outturn has been a fair average one. Prospects of the late rice continue good, but in Palamow more rain is required. General health good.
	42 Singbhoom, „ 8, „	·02	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of the crops are favorable.
	43 Manbhoom, „ 9, „	Nil.	Too much sun. No rain; wind from the west, which seems to be driving up the clouds. The crops are suffering from want of rain. Should rain be withheld, the outturn, once so promising, will be seriously affected. The Deputy Commissioner has issued instructions to let the ryots have what water there is in the Government tanks, and to see that the reserve of water in private tanks is discretely distributed.

* Telegram of the 11th October, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 12th October 1875.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermention.

Number.		DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE 1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET-CUMBOO, BAJRA																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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1	Burdwan

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 21 seers, barley 28 to 32 seers, best rice 12 to 19-14 seers, common rice 16 to 2: seers, and gram 22 to 25 seers per rupee.
B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 19 seers, barley 18 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers maize 19 to 32 seers, and gram 15 to 19 seers per rupee.
C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 24 seers, barley 24 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 18 to 26 seers, and gram 21 to 24-4 seers per rupee.
D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 9 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 24 seers per rupee.
E In the interior only.
F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 6-12 to 9 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 20 to 24-8 seers per rupee.
G In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 20 seers, best rice 13-4 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 22-8 seers, and gram 11 to 23 seers per rupee.
H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 23 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, common rice 19 to 27 seers, and gram 22 to 28 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 30th September 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL.																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	21 8	21 12	16 0	180 0	180 0	100 0	9 4	9 4	8 8	Burdwan.
...	38 0	36 0	22 0	20 0	19 8	15 8	320 0	320 0	440 0	8 10	8 10	8 2	Bankoora.
...	21 0	21 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Beerbhoom.
...	16 0	16 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore.
...	23 0	{ 20 0 to 23 0 }	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hooghly.
...	21 0	21 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah.
Central Districts.																		Eastern Districts.
23 0	23 0	14 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	14 0	19 0	22 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	20 0	18 12	13 5	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	29 0	26 5	15 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 2½	9 2½	8 10	Nudda.
...	32 12	21 0	14 8	140 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	30 0	28 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mooredabad.
...	24 0	21 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Dinapore.
...	35 0	35 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	150 0	150 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah.
...	28 2	30 0	...	{ 21 0 to 33 12 }	{ 15 0 to 25 5 }	{ 15 0 to 18 8 }	240 0	200 0	240 0	8 5	8 2½	7 11½	Rajshahye.
...	E 48 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	14 1	12 12	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore.
...	17 4	15 12	11 4	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 10	8 4	7 8	Bogra.
...	22 8	23 8	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Pubna.
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	26 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	13 0	13 3	9 6	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	8 6	6 6	Julpigoree.
Eastern Districts.																		Dacca.
...	20 0	20 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 8	
...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	
...	19 0	19 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	
...	17 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mymensingh.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22-8 to 27 seers, best rice 8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 20 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 5-8 to 13-5 seers, best rice 4 to 15 seers, common rice 10 to 24 seers, lesser millet 16 seers, maize 20 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 13-5 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—B at rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, and gram 8 to 14 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 18 to 19-8 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 19 seers, paddy 30 to 32 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers per rupee.

N In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17-5 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 16 seers, common rice 17-12 to 23 seers, and gram 9-8 to 17-12 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE 1																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET-CUMBOO, BAJRA											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.									
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)																									
22	Tipperah	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	9 0	17 8	16 0	12 8	...	...	...						
23	Chittagong	11 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...						
24	Noakholly ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	P	16 0	12 0	10 8	18 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...						
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 6	14 8	14 8	10 0	...	...	...						
	Hill Tipperah	8 6	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	8 8	16 0	16 0	13 3	...	...	...						
BEHAR.																									
26	Patna	27 0	25 0	17 0	38 0	35 0	20 8	11 8	11 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...						
27	Gya	25 8	25 8	13 0	39 0	36 8	16 0	11 8	11 8	8 8	23 8	23 0	12 8	...	...	...						
28	Shahabad	20 0	19 0	14 0	33 0	30 0	18 0	16 8	15 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	E	22 0	22 0 17									
29	Durbhunga	19 4	19 4	12 0	30 12	20 12	30 0	16 8	16 8	15 0	19 12	17 9	17 0	...	...	...						
30	Moxufferpore	21 0	19 0	13 8	32 8	36 4	18 0	9 0	10 0	6 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...						
31	Sarun	23 0	21 0	15 0	40 0	36 0	19 8	9 8	9 8	7 4	23 0	21 0	13 8	...	...	...						
32	Chuniparan	23 0	23 0	11 8	34 0	34 0	18 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 8	19 0	18 8	...	...	...						
33	Monghyr	21 0	18 9	16 8	36 7	33 6	23 1	12 6	14 7	9 4	16 8	17 3	13 6	...	...	...						
34	Bhagalpore	18 15	18 15	15 12	37 14	40 6	24 0	16 7	17 11	10 11	17 11	20 3	12 10	...	...	...						
35	Purneah	25 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	E	...	...							
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	18 0	18 0	13 0	25 0 to 50 0	40 0 to 60 0	17 0 to 18 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	10 0	40 0 to 60 0	40 0	17									
ORISSA.																									
37	Cuttack	18 6	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	18 6	21 0	19 11	23 10	...	...	...						
38	Pooree	15 12	15 12	13 0	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	17 1	18 6	24 15	23 10	...	...	...						
39	Balasore	16 0	17 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...						
CHOTA NAGPORE.																									
South-Western Frontier Agency.																									
40	Haateebagh	19 0	20 0	11 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...						
41	Lohardugga	19 8	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...						
42	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...						
43	Manbhoom	16 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	E	16 0	16 0 17									

O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 19 seers, and common rice 18 to 23 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 13 to 20 seers, and common rice 17 to 21-8 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22-8 to 26-8 seers, barley 35 to 42 seers, best rice 19-8 seers, common rice 20-8 to 27 seers, lesser millet 35 to 47-8 seers, maize 35 to 40 seers, and gram 28 to 31-4 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20-8 to 26 seers, barley 30 to 47-8 seers, best rice 9 to 14 seers, common rice 19-8 to 24 seers, lesser millet 44 to 64 seers, maize 32 to 36 seers, and gram 30 to 32 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 27 to 30 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, lesser millet 30 to 40 seers, maize 30 to 42 seers, and gram 23 to 25 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, barley 25-4 to 40 seers, best rice 9 to 18 seers, common rice 15-8 to 23 seers, lesser millet 21 to 40 seers, maize 31 to 37-8 seers, and gram 20 to 30 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

The 12th October 1875.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 30th September 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLETS— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA. AND CHERNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FINE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)																		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Tipperah.
...	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 0	Chittagong.
...	16 0	16 0	12 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	7 4	Noakholly.
...	16 0	12 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts, Hill Tipperah.
...	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	6 6	BEHAR.
...	10 6	10 6	8 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
34 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	37 0	30 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	150 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gya.
E 23 0 to 30 0	23 0 to 30 0	18 8	45 0	42 8	22 8	35 8	35 8	21 0	27 0	26 8	15 0	160 0	18 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	7 4	Shahabad.
...	38 8	26 12	28 0	40 0	32 0	...	28 4	26 4	21 0	176 0	120 0	200 0	7 6	7 2	6 8	Durbhunga.
...	40 0	35 0	21 4	37 8	30 0	21 4	24 0	25 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	Mozufferpore.
...	36 0	36 0	19 8	37 0	32 0	18 0	31 0	31 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	7 4	Sarun.
...	33 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	31 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Chunpurno.
...	29 4	28 3	22 0	28 3	28 3	21 0	126 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Monghyr.
...	E 50 0	40 0 to 50 0	25 0 to 26 0	34 1	31 0	24 0	27 12	27 12	19 9	161 8	151 8	184 2	8 3	8 3	7 14	Bhagulpore.
...	22 0	23 0	16 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	Purneah.
...	80 0	...	...	80 0	40 0	35 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Sonthal Pergunahs.
ORISSA.																		
...	21 0	19 11	21 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 6	22 5	20 0	20 0	200 0	12 8	13 0	10 10	Cuttack.
...	13 2	13 2	21 0	100 0	10 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	Poores.
...	13 0	13 0	10 8	140 0	140 0	280 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	Balasore.
CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
...	36 0	42 0	40 0	34 0	32 0	25 0	16 0	21 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Hazareebagh.
...	48 0	37 0	36 0	48 0	...	30 0	18 8	20 0	17 8	160 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Lohardugga.
...	E 30 0 to 50 0	30 0 to 50 0	32 0 to 60 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singuboom.
...	16 0	16 0	13 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbuoom.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 25 to 35 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 27-8 seers, lesser millat 15 to 40 seers, maize 2 to 45 seers, and gram 21 to 25 seers per rupee.

V In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 22-8 to 24 seers, barley 25 to 32 seers, best rice 18 to 19 seers, common rice 23 to 25 seers, maize 60 seers, and gram 18 to 24 seers per rupee.

W In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 25 seers, best rice 12 to 24 seers, common rice 18 to 26 seers, lesser millat 40 seers, maize 30 to 80 seers, and gram 16 to 30 seers per rupee.

X In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, and gram 15 to 16 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 3rd to 9th October 1875.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Oct. 3rd	10	29.780	29.798	89.2	81.7	69	E	...	...	.....	clear.
		16	29.693	29.711	91.5	81.7	81	N N E	...	...	K	
	4th	10	29.823	29.840	86.9	79.7	72	S S W	...	...	S, C	
		16	29.714	29.732	87.0	81.4	77	S	...	...	.....	overcast.
	5th	10	29.816	29.833	86.5	79.0	72	N by W	...	...	CK	
		16	29.707	29.725	87.2	79.0	68	N W	...	...	S	
	6th	10	29.842	29.860	86.4	74.5	64	N by W	...	...	C	
		16	29.742	29.760	88.5	74.0	49	N W	...	...	C, CK	
	7th	10	29.868	29.886	86.0	76.5	62	E	...	...	C	
		16	29.768	29.786	88.6	76.5	55	E	...	...	C, CS, KC	
	8th	10	29.809	29.827	85.4	77.0	60	W by N	...	...	.....	clear.
		16	29.752	29.770	89.0	75.0	49	N W	...	...	K	
	9th	10	29.842	29.860	86.0	75.5	59	N N W	...	...	.....	clear.
		16	29.790	29.808	89.3	76.0	52	N by W	...	...	K	
SALVOA ISLAND.	3rd	10	29.780	29.786	90	81	66	N N W	3.6	...	C, K	b, v
		16	29.714	29.720	89	80	66	N N W	9.6	...	K, S	b, m
	4th	10	29.840	29.846	87	81	76	W N W	2.9	...	KS	m
		16	29.683	29.689	85	79	75	E S E	1.9	...	N	m, o
	5th	10	29.841	29.847	83	79	83	S	5.0	...	N	g, o
		16	29.749	29.755	81	77	82	E S E	3.8	...	N	o, s
	6th	10	29.860	29.866	83	76	71	N N E	6.7	...	N	b, v
		16	29.753	29.759	86	76	61	N	12.9	...	S	b
	7th	10	29.872	29.878	87	76	58	N N E	5.7	...	.....	b, v
		16	29.783	29.789	80	78	68	E	5.8	...	K, S	b
	8th	10	29.885	29.891	86	79	72	N W	3.1	...	K	b, v
		16	29.768	29.772	84	78	62	N W	3.2	...	K	b, v
	9th	10	29.898	29.904	86	77	64	N W	7.8	...	C	b, v
		16	29.799	29.805	88	77	58	W N W	6.7	...	K S	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	3rd	10	29.687	29.779	86	79	72	N	0.4	...	CK	v
		16	29.604	29.698	86	81	79	W S W	2.5	...	KS, CS	g
	4th	10	29.771	29.803	85	81	83	W S W	1.5	...	CS, KS	
		16	29.663	29.750	81	78	86	S S E	5.3	...	CS, KS	g
	5th	10	29.770	29.863	79	77	90	E	3.0	...	CS, KS	g
		16	29.658	29.751	80	77	86	S S E	5.3	...	CS, KS	g
	6th	10	29.775	29.867	84	78	75	S E	1.8	...	KS	b, v
		16	29.680	29.772	87	85	91	W N W	5.6	...	KS, CS	v
	7th	10	29.790	29.883	79	77	90	S E	1.0	0.60	CS, CK	g
		16	29.707	29.799	85	84	95	W N W	2.3	...	CK, KS	b, v
	8th	10	29.787	29.879	83	80	87	E N E	0.4	0.20	CK, CS, KS	g
		16	29.673	29.766	82	78	82	W S W	2.9	...	CK, KS	g
	9th	10	29.817	29.910	82	78	82	S S E	0.6	...	CS	b, v
		16	29.709	29.801	86	79	72	S W	0.2	...	KS	b, v
MADRAS.	2nd	10	29.833	29.803	82	77	78	W S W	4	...	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.728	29.758	80	76	62	N by W	3	...	.....	o
	3rd	10	29.834	29.864	87	76	58	N W by N	7	...	.....	c
		16	29.740	29.770	87	77	61	N E	12	...	.....	cloudy.
	4th	10	29.809	29.899	87	76	58	N W by W	4	...	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.770	29.800	87	79	68	E	4	...	.....	cloudy.
	5th	10	29.871	29.901	86	75	67	N W	6	...	.....	c
		16	29.752	29.782	77	77	90	S W	3	0.04	.....	cloudy.
	6th	10	29.853	29.883	82	77	78	W by N	3	1.07	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.732	29.762	86	77	64	W	1	...	.....	cloudy.
	7th	10	29.802	29.892	86	79	72	W by N	1	...	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.769	29.799	87	78	65	N E by N	12	...	.....	c
	8th	10	29.887	29.719	87	77	66	W	3	...	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.755	29.785	85	77	68	N	10	0.02	.....	cloudy.
CUTTACK.	3rd	10	29.706	29.788	86	78	68	N	0.2	...	C	b
		16	29.611	29.693	87	79	68	N N E	0.2	...	C, CK	
	4th	10	29.756	29.838	85	78	71	W N W	0.7	...	C, CK, C	
		16	29.650	29.732	80	79	62	N N E	1.3	...	K, CK	
	5th	10	29.765	29.847	86	78	68	N N E	0.6	...	C, CK	
		16	29.639	29.721	83	78	78	S E	4.9	...	N, C	
	6th	10	29.780	29.869	82	76	82	N N W	1.6	...	C, N, C	
		16	29.678	29.760	84	76	64	N N E	1.3	...	N, C	
	7th	10	29.778	29.860	85	76	64	N	0.2	...	C	b
		16	29.696	29.778	85	76	64	N E	1.9	...	C, CK, C	
	8th	10	29.813	29.895	83	76	67	W	0.3	...	C, CK, C	
		16	29.693	29.775	89	78	52	N	1.2	...	C, C, K	b
	9th	10	29.827	29.900	87	79	68	E	0.8	...	C	b
ARTAS.	3rd	10	29.787	29.809	82	79	87	S	1.3	0.20	.....	g
		16	29.679	29.700	86	81	70	S S W	4.5	...	.....	b
	4th	10	29.849	29.871	79	78	95	S S E	2.8	0.20	.....	r
		16	29.735	29.757	79	77	90	S	2.5	1.20	.....	b
	5th	10	29.852	29.874	80	77	86	S E	2.2	0.20	.....	g
		16	29.745	29.767	78	77	95	W	2.6	0.30	.....	r
	6th	10	29.877	29.900	77	76	95	S	1.8	1.00	.....	r
		16	29.763	29.785	80	76	82	S	1.6	0.10	.....	b
	7th	10	29.869	29.890	83	79	83	E	1.5	...	.....	b
		16	29.764	29.785	83	79	83	S	4.3	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29.866	29.887	83	80	87	S	2.5	0.10	.....	g
		16	29.777	29.799	78	77	95	S	2.3	0.70	.....	r
	9th	10	29.884	29.906	80	78	91	S N E	2.0	0.20	.....	g
		16	29.776	29.798	82	78	82	W	3.3	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th October 1875.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 1st to 7th October 1875.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°		lb.	Miles.	In.		
Oct.	1st	29.683	91.8	82.2	149.9	86.5	80.8	77.4	0.75	N & W N W	...	98.9	.....	...	Clear, cirro strati, and cumuli.
	2nd	708	90.0	81.8	138.0	84.8	80.6	77.7	.80	W & S S W	...	74.6	0.07	...	Clear and cumuli. Light rain at noon and 4½ P.M.
	3rd	740	91.5	79.5	144.0	85.4	79.9	76.0	.74	E N E	...	64.6	.....	...	Clear, cumuli, and cirri.
	4th	780	88.0	81.0	118.0	84.6	80.5	77.6	.80	S S W	...	69.2	.....	...	Stratoni and overcast. Drizzled at noon.
	5th	763	88.0	81.0	112.0	83.8	80.1	77.5	.82	S by W & N W	...	57.8	.....	...	Stratoni, cirro cumuli, and clear. Thunder at 11½ A.M.
	6th	784	89.2	79.5	141.7	83.9	76.7	71.7	.68	S by W & N by W	...	119.3	.....	...	Clear, cirri, and cirro cumuli.
	7th	816	89.6	77.0	146.0	83.4	76.7	72.0	.70	N by W E & N W	...	113.3	.....	☾	Clear, cirri, and cirro strati.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower raingauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days

The maximum temperature during the past seven days

The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year

The mean humidity during the past seven days

The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year

The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	...	{ by lower raingauge	
		{ by anemometer gauge	
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of twenty-one previous years	...	1.00
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th October		...	56.54
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of twenty-one previous years	...	62.84

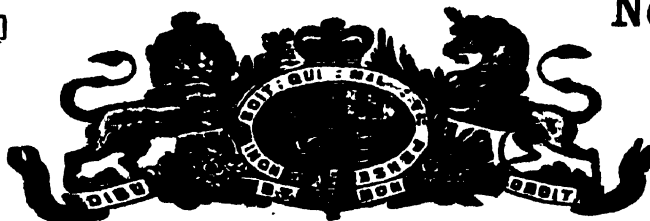
GOPPENAUTH SEN.

In charge of the Observatory.

The 11th October 1875.

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 42 of 1875.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 16th October 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BUDDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Oct. 18,* '75	1.33	No rain had fallen at the sub-divisions up to the 15th, but it is believed that rain has fallen since, nearly everywhere. Rain has been reported to have fallen all along the railway line. It was much wanted.
	2 Bankoora, „ 16, „	.72	No rain during the week, except on the 16th instant. The fall seems to continue. Some apprehensions were entertained during the week, both as to the rice crop and as to the cold weather sowings, but if the present fall continue, the rice will be safe, and even now no very great loss can accrue.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 16, „	Nil.	Weather dry, with northerly wind. State and prospects of crops continue good, but more rain is required to ensure a full harvest.
	4 Midnapore, „ 16, „	1.71	After a long interval copious rain began to fall on the evening of the 15th instant, and will apparently have been general. The rain of the last 24 hours is exactly what the late rice needed, and will also be most beneficial to the <i>rubbee</i> or cold-weather crop cultivation. If the weather now clears, prospects could hardly be better.
	5 Hooghly, „ 16, „	1.30	Weather was very hot in the day time, but cool in the night, up to the 14th instant. Cloudy since the night of the 15th, with rain at intervals. Prospects of the <i>amun</i> crop were very gloomy till the 14th instant. About 2 anna of the crop is damaged irretrievably. The rain will be of immense benefit to the crop still uninjured. A 14-anna crop may yet be harvested. General health fair, but many cases of fever in the Mofussil.
	Howrah, „ 16, „	Nil.	It has been raining since 10 P.M. of the 15th instant, and may continue some hours yet. This rain has proved very favorable to the crops.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Oct. 18,† '75	2.38	Seasonable weather. Rain has fallen throughout the district and benefitted the late rice. More is wanted in the sub-division of Sathkhirah. Cold-weather sowings have commenced. Fever is increasing at Barripore. Ordinary fever is prevailing in the sub-division of Busseerhat.
	7 Nuddea, „ 16, „	.55	Weather hot and dry. Rain has been much required, and apprehensions have existed regarding the late rice on high lands. Rain is now falling, and if this is general, and tolerably abundant, the crop may be considered as nearly safe. All other crops are progressing well.
	8 Jessore, „ 16, „	Nil.	No rain; wind northerly. Ploughing for winter crops commenced. Late rice crops progressing favorably everywhere.
	9 Moorshedabad „ 16, „	.40	Weather seasonable. If the rainfall of the night of the 15th and of the 16th instant has been general and sufficient, much good will have been done, and the backward portion of the rice crop saved. Cold-weather crops are being sown. Fever somewhat prevalent in parts of the district.
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	10 Dinagepore, „ 15, „	Nil.	Weather cool and fresh. Hot sun. Rain is wanted. Rice is said to be suffering, but no harm will be done if rain falls within ten days. Ploughing for mustard sowing going on; <i>kalai</i> pulse looking well. Much fever and occasional cholera.
	11 Maldah, „ 16, „	Nil.	No rain; weather in the mornings cold. Days warm and sunny; floods continue to recede. Prospects of the <i>kalai</i> increased 60 per cent; <i>amun</i> crop doing well, but rain is wanted and expected for the former.
	12 Rajshahye, „ 16, „	.41	There was light rain on Friday evening: the rest of the week was dry. Rain is much required throughout the district for the rice crops; other crops are doing well. 3 cases of cholera reported, one fatal.
	13 Rungpore, „ 15, „	Nil.	Weather close and cloudy. The rice crops are now in a very bad condition: most of that on the high lands is damaged beyond recovery. Not more than an 8-anna crop will be realized, unless there is a copious downpour very shortly. Sugarcane is good, and cold-weather crops are being sown. Cholera has broken out in Gobindgunge.
	14 Bogra, „ 16, „	1.30	Hot and dry at the beginning of the week, with heavy rain at the end. The late rain has made the crop safe.
	15 Pubna, „ 17, „	.21	Weather clear and fine till Friday, then cloudy with light showers. State and prospects of the crops are good, and if more rain falls in a few days, the late rice crop will be very good. Fever has much decreased in Pubna, but a case of cholera has been reported in the town, and two cases at Berah.

* Telegram of the 18th October, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 18th October, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling, Oct. 15, '75	·05	Weather clear and fine. The prospects of the crops are favorable, but more rain is wanted in some parts of the district.
	17 Julpigoree, „ 16, „	Nil.	Want of rain is now generally felt all over the district, and the people are apprehensive that half of the late rice will be lost. The Deputy Commissioner believes it probable that the loss will be fully half in several places. From Boda it is reported that half the deep rice lands could not be cultivated. Still the general prospects of the district are not such as to cause apprehension. Heavy dews are falling, which do much to bring on the rice, and gathering of clouds look like rain. The jute and other early crops have been good. Early rice in some places was a partial failure.
	Cooch Behar, „ 14, „	Nil.	Weather fair. The mornings and evenings are cool. The want of rain is very much felt, and the prospects of the <i>amun</i> rice have not improved.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVN.	18 Dacca, Oct. 18,* '75	Nil.	The weather was overcast on Friday and Saturday. Rain would do good to the rice on the high lands; generally the prospects of the crops are good.
	19 Furreedpore, „ 16, „	·40	Weather cool, with a little rain on last two days. The inundation has gone down very rapidly. The prospects of crops are still favorable, but a good shower is wanted. The general state of the health of the district continues good.
	20 Backergunge, „ 14, „	Nil.	Weather pleasant and seasonable. Prospects of the crops continue good, but rain is wanted in some parts. Health of the people is generally good; but five fatal cases of cholera reported from Metibhanga in Dowlutkhan.
	21 Mymensingh, „ 15, „	·04	Nights cool and pleasant, and cold season appears to be gradually setting in. Sky cloudy during the whole of the 15th instant, but no rain. State and prospects of crops are promising.
	22 Tipperah, „ 15, „	Nil.	Weather fine, clear and dry. The lately planted winter rice requires some rain, without which it will wither and bear no grain.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23 Chittagong, „ 14, „	Few drops.	Weather fine and calm. Mornings and evenings cool and pleasant. The crops continue to do well; one or two slight showers will do good.
	24 Noakholly, „ 14, „	·50	Weather fair and cool; wind generally north. Some rain has fallen, but more is wanted. The reaping of the early rice crops is completed. The <i>amun</i> or late rice crop is progressing favorably. Some damage has been done to the late rice in the island of Hatya by insects called <i>Manjara</i> .
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	Return not received.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 13, „	Nil.	Crop prospects good. Rice is still being transplanted here and there.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.	26 Patna, „ 18,* „	·03	Weather fine and clear. Rain very much wanted for the rice crops, which are drying up, and in places being cut for fodder. Health good.
	27 Gaya, „ 16, „	Nil.	Weather cloudless, with westerly wind, and cooler than usual at this season, but a little warmer again, with some appearance of rain since Friday at the headquarters. State and prospects of the crops are getting rather poor. The crops on high lands have already suffered in nearly all parts of the district, and if no rain falls, the loss will probably be more than 6 annas. Prospects of cold-weather crops diminishing in proportion, almost more seriously than those of the rice.
	28 Shahabad, „ 16, „	Nil.	Weather cool. Prospects of the rice crops have not improved; want of rain felt throughout. Irrigation by the canals has commenced in the Arrah and Sasseram sub-divisions. Preparations for sowing the <i>rubbee</i> or cold-weather crops have begun.
	29 Durbhunga...	.....	Return not received.
	30 Mozufferpore, „ 16, „	Nil.	The weather is very dry; mornings and evenings are cold. The prospects of the rice crop are daily becoming worse. Extensive failures are anticipated in Mozufferpore and Setamurhi sub-divisions. Rain is very urgently wanted throughout the district to save the rice crop, and to moisten the high lands for the sowings of the cold-weather crops. In Mozufferpore the rainfall from June to September inclusive has been only 1½ inches greater than in the corresponding period of 1873. West wind still continues, and there is a settled appearance of fine weather.

* Telegrams of the 18th October, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
PATNA DIVN.—(Contd.)	81 Sarun, Oct. 16, '75	Nil.	Weather clear and fine; mornings and evenings are cold; dew plenty; west wind prevailing. No rain during the week, and the <i>kathea</i> has passed over. In the low lands the prospects of the rice crop still continue favorable, but in the high lands it is suffering for want of rain. Irrigation is being resorted to where practicable; rain is most anxiously awaited. Should rain be withheld, the outturn will be much affected. Prices rising.
	82 Chumparun, „ 15. „	Nil.	Rain is much wanted throughout the district. If there is no rain within the next week, the rice crop in the Mysee pergunnah will be almost entirely lost. Throughout the rest of the district from eight to twelve-anna crop may be expected without rain, but rain is wanted everywhere to secure a full crop. In Mysee the ground is so dry that it is doubtful if <i>rubbee</i> sowings will germinate at present; and if no rain falls within the next six weeks, it is to be feared that the <i>rubbee</i> crop will be lost there, as well as the rice crop.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	83 Monghyr, „ 16. „	Nil.	The wind changed on the 15th instant to the east, and it may bring rain, which is much wanted. Only an 8-anna rice crop (if that) is expected unless rain falls shortly. A fair <i>bhadoi</i> crop has been reaped, and the <i>rubbee</i> or cold-weather sowings have commenced. The ryots in the <i>rubbee</i> country complain also of want of rain.
	84 Bhagulpore, „ 18,* „	Nil.	The cold dry west wind ceased on the 15th instant, succeeded by strong easterly wind; heavy clouds have been since constantly rolling up and passing over. Rainfall at Banka on the 16th idem .45; in this sub-division more rain is required for high lands. Accounts received from Soopool show it is equally cloudy, but no rain. The rice crop is very bad in that sub-division; with heavy rain before the end of the month a 6 to 8-anna crop will be saved; without it the crop must be almost a total failure. High lands only in Mudhepoora require rain. General health is very good. Cholera reported from Naradeegur, pergunnah Soopool.
	85 Purneah, „ 16. „	Nil.	During the first five days of the week a dry wind was blowing from the west; it is blowing from the east and south-east since the 15th, bringing up clouds and giving hopes of rain to follow. Owing to want of rain, the late rice crop will be but a poor one. Prospects are better in the north than in the central parts of the district. There is still much moisture in the soil, and the sowing of <i>koorkhi</i> and <i>urhur</i> pulses has commenced. Land is being ploughed for oats and other winter crops.
	86 Sonthal Pergha, „ 16. „	.08	The weather was unusually cold in the mornings and evenings in the early part of the week, but the bright hot sun and west wind during the day dried the ground very fast. On Friday the clouds began to gather, and a good fall of rain was expected at the sudder station; however, it was merely nominal. The barometer keeps low, and clouds are hanging about. No rain in the sub-divisions up to the 14th instant. There is no doubt that some loss to the rice crop has already happened. From Deoghur it is stated that if rain does not fall within a week, one-fourth of the crops will be lost. From all places the commencement of the failure of rice crop and the great urgency of rain is reported.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	37 Cuttack, „ 9. „	Nil.	Occasional storms of brief duration. Weather hot. Crops doing well. Sporadic cholera prevailing.
	38 Pooree, „ 14. „	A few drops.	There was slight rain on the 7th and 10th instant; not sufficient to be measured; otherwise the weather was fair and sunny till the evening of the 13th, whence clouds are gathering, foreboding rain. The harvest of the early rice has all been reaped, and the outturn is fair. The first late rice is in ear, and wants rain urgently. The plants are being weeded, and require rain in the course of a week. The prospects of the crops are yet hopeful. Miscellaneous crops are getting on well.
	39 Balasore, „ 15. „	Nil.	The early rice crops have been excellent. The main crop is still strong and healthy, but, without rain, the abundant yield will not be realized. Scarcely any rain has fallen since the 18th September, and there seems little prospect of any, the sky being clear and bright, with a steady wind from the north.

* Telegram of the 18th October, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
HOTA NAGPORE.			
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>		
40	Hazareebagh, Oct. 15, '75	Nil.	Weather is fair, cool and pleasant. Rain much wanted and anxiously hoped for. Should another fortnight pass without rain, half the rice crop will be lost. Want of rain also prevents the winter crops being sown.
41	Lohardugga, „ 16, „	Nil.	Cold and bright weather. The condition of the late rice crop is at present excellent. The rice is fast coming into ear, but more rain is wanted. The rice on the higher lands will suffer considerably if no rain comes. In the Palamow sub-division, if rain does not shortly fall, one-half of the rice crop will be lost, and the <i>rubbee</i> or cold-weather crop harvest will also be a very short one. General health good.
42	Singbhoom, „ 15, „	Nil.	Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops are not so favorable as last week. Some more rain is needed. The district is healthy.
43	Manbhoom, „ 16, „	Nil.	Too much sun during the first six days of the week. On the 16th instant flights of clouds were hanging over the head, promising rain. There has not been a drop of rain at Purulia since the last report, and the want of rain is severely felt throughout the district. If it does not rain at once, the crop will not average more than 10 annas. In one pergunnah, Supur, it will not be more than 6 annas. Rice is selling at 16 seers for the rupee in the bazar. This is 4 seers in the rupee less than usual. The ryots are very greatly to blame, in the northern parts of the district at least. They will not sow <i>aus</i> or <i>Raj dhan</i> , and they will not bank their fields. Had the latter precaution been taken, the fields would have been sufficiently full of water.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 19th October 1875.H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 10th to 16th October 1875.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat.=100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Oct. 10th	10	29.941	29.959	84.0	70.3	47	N by E	...	...	.....	b
	10th	16	29.934	29.952	86.5	72.0	46	N W	...	...	.....	b
	11th	10	29.961	29.979	83.3	66.5	36	N by W	...	...	.....	b
	11th	16	29.960	29.968	86.0	70.0	41	N N W	...	...	.....	b
	12th	10	29.879	29.897	82.0	71.3	56	W by N	...	...	K	
	12th	16	29.760	29.768	85.5	73.5	54	W by S	...	...	CK	
	13th	10	29.833	29.851	83.3	72	55	N	...	...	.....	b
	13th	16	29.734	29.752	78	72.5	46	N by W	...	...	K	
	14th	10	29.880	29.898	85.4	73.5	54	N N E	...	...	.....	b
	14th	16	29.786	29.804	87.8	74.0	49	N W	...	...	CS	
SAGOR ISLAND.	15th	10	29.931	29.949	83.0	70.7	73	E	...	...	.....	o
	15th	16	29.842	29.860	81.1	76.3	79	E by N	...	0.09	.....	o
	16th	10	29.920	29.938	75.6	74.4	74	E by S	...	2.14	.....	o, v
	16th	16	29.816	29.833	75.9	74.5	92	E S E	...	0.44	.....	o, d
	10th	10	29.944	29.960	87	72	45	N E	7.0	...	.....	b, v
	10th	16	29.842	29.848	85	72	50	N N W	10.8	...	.....	b, v
	11th	10	29.969	29.975	85	70	47	N N W	7.6	...	C, K	b, v
	11th	16	29.863	29.869	84	70	46	N N W	9.9	...	C	b, v
	12th	10	29.883	29.880	85	72	50	N N W	4.2	...	C	b, v
	12th	16	29.790	29.786	85	74	57	N N W	10.1	...	K, S	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	13th	10	29.835	29.841	84	75	64	N	10.6	...	K	b, v
	13th	16	29.738	29.744	86	74	54	N N W	11.7	...	K, S	b, v
	14th	10	29.887	29.893	86	73	51	N N E	8.2	...	.....	b, v
	14th	16	29.708	29.804	86	74	54	N N W	10.4	...	KS	b, v
	15th	10	29.921	29.927	82	76	74	N E	4.3	...	N	o, v
	15th	16	29.813	29.819	81	77	82	N N E	8.0	...	N	b, v, u
	16th	10	29.873	29.879	83	80	87	E S E	12.7	3.20	N	b, v, g
	16th	16	29.785	29.791	80	78	91	N E	6.9	0.20	N	b, v, g, q.
	10th	10	29.814	29.906	88	81	91	N	0.9	...	C	b, v
	10th	16	29.727	29.819	86	74	54	N W	2.1	...	.....	b, v
MADRAS.	11th	10	29.870	29.963	81	71	59	N	3.1	...	.....	b, v
	11th	16	29.743	29.835	85	72	50	N N W	4.5	...	.....	b, v
	12th	10	29.800	29.892	84	77	71	W	1.1	...	.....	b, v
	12th	16	29.673	29.765	83	77	75	S W	5.7	...	.....	b, v
	13th	10	29.770	29.862	83	73	60	N	0.9	...	.....	b, v
	13th	16	29.656	29.748	84	74	60	W S W	4.7	...	K S	b, v
	14th	10	29.820	29.913	82	75	70	N	0.6	...	C, K	b, v
	14th	16	29.717	29.810	80	69	51	S W	0.7	...	C	b, v
	15th	10	29.864	29.956	83	78	78	N N E	2.0	...	C, C S	b, v
	15th	16	29.754	29.846	87	78	69	S W S	2.9	...	CK, S	b, v
CUTTACK.	16th	10	29.839	29.931	85	78	71	N	0.3	...	C, C, K	b, v
	16th	16	29.716	29.806	88	80	69	W	3.2	...	KS	b, v
	9th	10	29.893	29.923	77	75	90	N W by N	4	0.20	.....	o
	9th	16	29.814	29.844	78	74	81	N N W	9	...	.....	cloudy.
	10th	10	29.919	29.949	78	75	86	N N W	13	0.02	.....	cloudy.
	10th	16	29.806	29.836	79	76	88	N by W	14	0.01	.....	c
	11th	10	29.963	29.993	76	74	90	N W by N	8	0.54	.....	o
	11th	16	29.813	29.843	84	76	67	N	17	0.04	.....	cloudy.
	12th	10	29.907	29.937	82	77	78	N by W	11	...	.....	cloudy.
	12th	16	29.769	29.799	84	73	56	N	11	...	.....	cloudy.
AKYAB.	13th	10	29.868	29.898	81	74	70	N N W	10	...	.....	cloudy.
	13th	16	29.735	29.765	82	72	59	N by W	11	...	.....	o
	14th	10	29.884	29.914	81	73	68	N N W	10	...	.....	cloudy.
	14th	16	29.798	29.828	78	75	86	N by W	2	0.04	.....	cloudy.
	15th	10	29.905	29.935	76	73	86	N N W	10	0.01	.....	o
	15th	16	29.827	29.857	81	75	74	N	13	...	.....	cloudy.
	9th	10	29.827	29.909	87	79	68	E	0.8	...	C	b
	9th	16	29.743	29.825	86	76	61	E	1.9	...	K, CK, C	b
	10th	10	29.870	29.952	84	76	67	N N E	0.4	...	C	b
	10th	16	29.765	29.847	86	73	51	N N E	4.7	...	C, K	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th October 1875.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 8th to 14th October 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb.	Miles.	In.		
Oct.	8th	29·816	89·0	78·7	146·8	83·6	76·9	72·2	0·70	N N W & W by N	...	63·8	.....	...	Cirri, cumuli, and clear.
	9th	·836	89·3	77·5	148·8	83·0	76·2	71·4	·69	W S W & N N W	...	104·6	.....	...	Clear and cumuli.
	10th	·835	86·5	75·5	144·0	81·2	72·6	66·6	·62	N N E & N W	...	123·0	.....	...	Chiefly clear.
	11th	·806	86·2	73·0	145·0	79·2	70·0	63·6	·60	N W	...	99·0	.....	...	Clear.
	12th	·816	85·6	73·0	149·0	79·3	72·4	67·6	·69	S W	...	80·2	.....	...	Cirrocumuli and cirrostrati.
	13th	·780	87·4	76·0	145·0	81·2	73·1	67·4	·64	N N W & N W	...	125·3	.....	...	Cirrostrati, cirrocumuli, clear, and cumuli.
	14th	·826	88·5	74·5	147·5	81·7	73·3	67·4	·63	N N W & N	...	145·5	.....	...	Cirrostrati and cirrocumuli.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower raingauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	16·3
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	89·3
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	91·0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·65
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·80
		Inches.
• The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	by lower raingauge	Nil
	by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	1·18
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th October	...	56·54
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	64·03

GOPENAATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

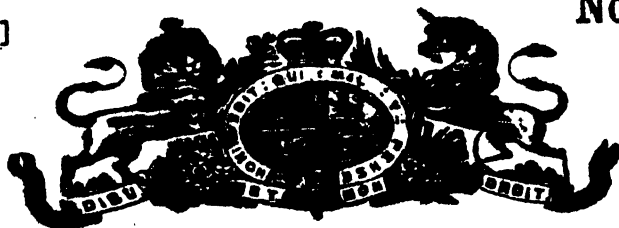
The 18th October 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railway.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th September 1875, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Totals received
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£.
Total traffic for the week	1,427	944 0 0	94 8 0	5,443 0	500 0 0	50 0 0	144
Or per mile of railway	52	35 0 0	3 10 0	200 0	18 0 0	1 18 0	5
For previous 12 weeks of half-year ...	14,384	9,707 0 0	970 14 0	60,814 0	5,099 0 0	509 18 0	1,480
Total for 13 weeks	15,811	10,651 0 0	1,065 2 0	66,257 0	5,599 0 0	559 18 0	1,625
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,076	707 13 2	70 15 8	6,004 0	516 12 9	51 13 7	122
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	39	25 15 7	2 11 11	220 0	18 15 5	1 17 11	4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	13,811	10,194 15 6	1,019 9 11	1,39,265 10	8,316 14 9	831 13 10	1,851



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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LIBERALITY OF ROY KALI NARAIN CHOWDRY, BAHADOOR, TOWARDS THE MITFORD HOSPITAL, DACCA.

No. 3313T, dated Darjeeling, the 13th October 1875.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.
To—The Commissioner of Dacca.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 663L of the instant, in which you bring to notice the great liberality of Rai Kali Narain Chowdry, Bahadoor, who has in the most generous manner offered to all the expenses, not exceeding Rs. 20,000, that may be incurred in taking the land selected by the Mitford Hospital Committee as the most suitable for constructing a new female ward, the European and Eurasian ward, and other necessary buildings from the funds placed at their disposal by Khajeh Munooallah, Khan Bahadoor, but which work the Committee could not undertake, owing to their having no funds to purchase a site.

2. In reply I am to state that the Lieutenant-Governor has heard with much satisfaction of the public-spirited liberality of Rai Kali Narain Chowdry, Bahadoor, in so munificently helping to improve and extend the benefits of an institution which does so much to help and relieve human suffering, and Honor has desired me to request that you will be good enough to convey expression of his warmest thanks to Rai Kali Narain Chowdry, Bahadoor, for his generous gift to the hospital.

3. I am to add that, as recommended by you, your letter under acknowledgment, and this reply, will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 663L. dated Dacca, the 1st October 1875.

From—F. B. PEACOCK, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE much pleasure in bringing prominently to the notice of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the very great liberality of Roy Kali Narain Chowdry, Bahadoor, in connection with the Mitford Hospital. The Committee have for some time past been endeavouring to construct a new female ward out of funds placed at their disposal by Khajeh Ahsunoollah, Khan Bahadoor, but have hitherto been prevented from commencing the work, owing to their having no funds with which to purchase a suitable site.

2. Roy Kali Narain has now come forward, and in the most generous manner offered to pay all the expenses, not exceeding Rs. 20,000, that may be incurred in taking up the land that the Committee have selected as the most suitable for the new female ward, the European and Eurasian ward, and other necessary buildings, details of which have been separately given.

3. I trust that I may be authorized to convey to Kali Narain His Honor's appreciation of the great liberality he has displayed, and that a notice of it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 23rd October 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Oct. 25,* '75	·55	Rainfall at Culna 2·09, Cutwa 0·27, Bood-bood 1·18, Jehanabad 4·49, Raneegunge 0·28 inches. The recent rain has done the crops much good, but more is wanted in the west of the district.
	2 Bankoora, „ 23, „	4·70	Heavy rain fell on the 16th and 17th instant, except in the north of the district, where the fall was slight. The weather threatening at the time of report. The crops are now practically safe, and the outturn will be unusually good, except in the north, where rain would still be beneficial. General health good.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 23, „	1·13	Showery weather. Every prospect of an abundant harvest.
	4 Midnapore, „ 23, „	1·35	The weather has been cloudy and close; more rain appears likely to fall. Rainfall at Contai 4·10, at Gurbetta 5·82, at Tumlook 60. Prospects of the crops are very good. For the cold weather cultivation, the cessation of rain will now be best, as heavy rain will wash out what has already been sown.
	5 Hooghly, „ 23, „	·40	The weather has been cloudy, with only little rain. Rainfall at Mohanud 2·12, Chinsurah 1·29, Serampore 1·98, Haripal 2·73, Dhoneakhally 1·90, Chunditolah 1·93, Ballagore 1·53, Bansberiah 1·71, Kristonagore 1·42, Pandooah 2·01 inches up to 20th October. High land rice is in a precarious state; much is worthless. Low land rice will do. Almost too late for rain to do much good. Fever is very prevalent, especially at Connagore, where it seems epidemic. About 500 persons are reported to have been attacked, and 25 died. Little cholera in Rishra.
	Howrah, „ 23, „	3·15	Favorable weather. The cold weather has set in. More rain would not be advantageous. State and prospects of the crops are exceedingly good. The late rain has come exactly <i>apropos</i> .
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Oct. 25,† '75	·85	Variable weather. Prospects of the <i>aman</i> , or late rice crop, is reported to be excellent throughout the district, and the rainfall during the two preceding weeks has removed all cause for anxiety regarding its safety. Fever prevailing in subdivisions Barripore, Basseerhat, Baraset, and Satkhera. Seventeen deaths from cholera reported from Diamond Harbour.
	7 Nuddea, „ 23, „	·37	Weather cloudy and rather warm. Slight drizzling rain on four days. More rain would do good to the late rice crop, but as it is, the prospects of that as well as of all other crop on the ground, except chillies, are favorable.
	8 Jessore, „ 23, „	·38	Weather cloudy, with slight falls of rain. Prevailing wind northerly. Prospects of the late rice are everywhere excellent. Ploughing for and sowing of winter crops are going on favorably. Cholera has made its appearance in the Jhenidah sub-division. Elsewhere the general health is good.
	9 Moorshedabad „ 23, „	·88	Weather seasonable and cloudy at times. Rain has fallen, but not in sufficient quantity to do much good to the backward portion of the crop. The rain of the 23rd instant will, however, be very beneficial, if it has been general. Cold-weather sowings are progressing. Prices are nearly stationary. Fever somewhat prevalent, but decreasing.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	10 Dinagopore, „ 22, „	Nil.	Weather cool. Slight rain on the 16th instant on the south and east; not perceptible in rain-gauge at head-quarters. Rain wanted. Some rice already withered on high lands. Price of rice is rising. Fever is very bad, worse than in other years. Occasional cases of cholera.
	11 Maldah, „ 23, „	·02	In the first part of the week the weather was generally cloudy, with only slight rain in some places, and during the last part there has been no rain in the interior, and the heat has increased. The late autumn and the winter rice have suffered from continued dry weather, and rain is much wanted for these crops. The <i>kalai</i> pulse promises well. Twenty attacks and fifteen deaths from cholera were reported during the week.
	12 Rajshahye, „ 23, „	·45	There has been slight rain in most parts during the week, except the north and west of the district, where it is most required. Weather cloudy. The rain of the last week has done some benefit to the rice crop, but much more is required. The cold weather crops are being sown in all directions. Fifteen cases of cholera reported, five fatal.

* Telegram of the 25th October, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 25th October, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
RAJSHYHE DIVN.—(Contd.)	13 Rungpore, Oct. 22, '75	·23	Light showers of rain on the 16th and 17th instant. A partial failure of crops is inevitable. It will be much worse in the north and west than in the east and south. The slight rain that has fallen has done good, but much more is wanted. The cultivation of mustard and tobacco is progressing well.
	14 Bogra, „ 23, „	·04	One or two slight showers, otherwise weather fine and at times hot. The late rain has entirely saved the crops, and the slight showers now going on are doing much good. A good crop all round is expected.
	15 Pubna, „ 23, „	·28	Weather cloudy, with light showers of rain. Rainfall at Serajgunge ·60 inch. With a continuance of the present weather (of which there seems every prospect) the late rice will be an excellent crop. The health of the town of Pubna has greatly improved. Three deaths from cholera at Berah during the week.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling, „ 22, „	Nil.	Bright sunny days; weather getting colder daily. The crops on the whole are progressing favorably, especially on the hills. Rain is wanted in the plains. The late rice on the high lands is suffering for want of rain.
	17 Julpigoree, „ 23, „	Nil.	No rain has fallen in any part of the district since last report, so far as can be ascertained. Reports have been received from all parts, except the extreme east of the Dooars and Titalia on the west. All are to the effect that rain is wanted. The paddy is now in flower, and the prospects will therefore be soon ascertainable with some accuracy. At present it appears that only half the average yield throughout the district may be expected.
	Cooch Behar, „ 21, „	Nil.	Fair weather. No rain. Prospects of the crops are very unfavorable.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVN.	18 Dacca, Oct. 25,* '75	·22	Weather cold and overcast on Friday and Saturday. Prospects of crops are generally good. Rain would do good to the rice on the high ground.
	19 Fureedpore, „ 23, „	·22	Weather cloudy, with drizzling rain since the evening of the 22nd instant. The state of the rice crops continues satisfactory and promising. The cold weather crops are being sown. The general health of the district also continues good.
	20 Backergunge, „ 21, „	1·0	The general crop prospect of the district is good, but want of rain is reported to have done some damage in the thanas of Barisal, Mendigunge, and Dowlutkhan. The general health of the people is good, but cholera is reported to be prevalent in the sub-division of Dakshin Shabazzpore.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	21 Mymenagh, „ 22, „	1·41	The rainfall in other parts of the district has been inconsiderable, and in Attea sub-division there has been none. The state and prospects of the crops are generally favorable. The rice last planted out is in want of more showers to bring it to maturity.
	22 Tipperah, „ 22, „	Nil.	Weather sultry and oppressive. Rain seems probable. More rain is wanted in the centre and south of the district; rain has fallen in the north, and the crops have much benefited by it.
	23 Chittagong, „ 21, „	·77	Fine and bright weather. There has been some partial showers, but general rain is wanted, more especially in the north of the district. Insects have appeared in several thanas.
	24 Noakholly, „ 21, „	·65	Weather cloudy; slight rain at intervals; wind variable. The <i>amun</i> , or late rice crop, is progressing favorably. More rain is wanted.
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts „ 20, „	·88	Seasonable weather. Slight showers of rain on the 15th and 17th instant. The <i>joom</i> paddy and <i>teel</i> oil-seed crops are being harvested. Cotton pods have been formed in some places. Lands are being cleared and ploughed for mustard.
BEHAR.	Hill Tipperah, „ 20, „	·29	Preparation of land for the sowing of winter crops commenced. Late rice transplanting completed. Prospects are good both in the plains and hills.
	26 Patna, „ 25,* „	Nil.	Weather fine and clear. No chance of rain at present. Rice on the high land is dying off, and rain is much wanted for sowing the <i>rubbee</i> , or cold weather crops. Health of the district is generally good, but there have been a very large number of cases of cholera in some of the villages in the Dinapore sub-division.
	27 Gya, „ 23, „	Nil.	Weather cloudy and uncertain; slight showers fell at Sudder station on the 22nd instant, and rain was falling at the time of report but lightly. Indications of rain over the whole district. Rain is much wanted. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings commenced in some parts; much rice in the high lands withered and cut for fodder. But expectations over the district of 4, 6 and 8 to 10 annas crop.
PATNA DIVN.	28 Shahabad, „ 23, „	Nil.	Weather cloudy with easterly wind; slight showers in Buxar. The rice crop will probably give an outturn of— 12 annas in Bhubbhoah. 8 „ Sasseram. 6 „ Buxar. 4 „ Head-quarters sub-division. About 30,000 beghas have been irrigated from the canal and the irrigation still continues, but the supply of water is at present quite inadequate to the demand.

* Telegrams of the 25th October, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR—(Contd.)			
PATNA DIVN.—(Contd.)	29 Durbhanga, Oct. 23, '75	Nil.	East wind has been blowing for several days past, and clouds appear to be collecting, and it is hoped that rain may fall shortly. If no rain falls within the next week or so, it is to be feared that severe scarcity will prevail in some parts of the district, more especially in the northern portion. The rice crop on the higher lands has already failed, and being grazed down here and there, but elsewhere is still flourishing. The <i>rubbee</i> or cold weather crop will also be a failure if the dry weather continues, except in inundated lands.
	30 Mozufferpore, „ 23, „	Nil.	Weather cloudy and dry. In Mozufferpore sub-division the prospects of the rice crop are bad; there is no moisture for the <i>rubbee</i> or cold weather sowings. Heavy rain is required throughout the district. The Sub-Divisional Officer at Seetamurhee reports that the prospects of rice crops are decidedly bad. There have been slight showers at Belsund, Shewhur, and Syudpore. Irrigation from bunds is being vigorously carried on wherever possible, and there the crops will be saved, but in and close by Seetamurhee they have withered already, and are being cut for fodder. There is no moisture for the cold weather sowings to germinate. In Hajepore the rice crop has suffered much, and heavy rain is required for <i>rubbee</i> sowings. Only rice on low lands will be harvested; this even requires moisture. Rainfall has been slight towards Lallungge and Bhatowha; the rainfall is 11 inches.
	31 Sarun, „ 23, „	Nil.	Weather clear and fine; mornings and evenings are cold, west wind prevailing. Cloudy since Friday. Rainfall at Sewan 53. Sugarcane, cotton, " <i>kodo</i> " millet, and " <i>rubur</i> " pulse are doing well, fields are being prepared for poppy and <i>rubbee</i> sowings. In low lands the prospects of the rice crop still continue favorable, and the crop is coming into ear, but in the high lands it is drying up for want of rain. Irrigation is being resorted to where practicable. Want of rain is now generally felt all over the district, and the people are apprehensive that much of the late rice will be lost if rain be withheld for a fortnight. Clouds hanging over the head promising rain. There was a fall of 53 inches of rain in Sewan, but unfortunately it was confined to Sewan only. Still the general prospects of the district are not such as to cause apprehensions. Prices stationary. General health good.
	32 Champaran, „ 22, „	Nil.	There were some slight showers in the south-east of the district on Saturday last, but these were partial and did little good. The weather was cloudy at the time of report, with some likelihood of rain falling. The rice crop, except in the very low-lying lands, and those which can be irrigated, is in a very precarious condition, and if rain does not fall shortly, at least one-half of it will be lost. Rain is also much wanted for the <i>rubbee</i> sowings.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33 Monghyr, „ 23, „	Nil.	Weather set fair. No change in the weather since last week. The prospects of the rice in the tract around Bucktearpore in the extreme north of the district, are reported very bad. The Khuruckpore rice tract is generally well irrigated, and it is hoped that a fair crop may be secured. The Jumui sub-divisional officer reports that the rice on the high lands is suffering from drought, and a similar report has been received from Shikhpooa rice tract. Rain is anxiously looked for throughout the district. The stored water even on irrigated lands is not expected to suffice in order to bring the rice to perfection unless replenished by rain. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings are progressing, but the ryots are complaining of want of moisture in the soil.
	34 Bhagulpore, „ 25,* „	Nil.	Rainfall in Banka 29; showers here and there in the south of the district. A very cloudy week, but no rain in the north of the Ganges. Banka crops are generally good; but high land rice will suffer. Same at head-quarters. Medchpoora there will on the average be an eight-anna crop, but higher lands will yield but little. Accounts from Soopool are very bad; could not well be worse. General health good. Cholera still prevalent here in the west of Soopool sub-division.
	35 Purneah, „ 23, „	Nil.	Weather hot and sultry; rain has fallen in some parts in the north of the district, and done good. The crops on the high land are everywhere withering for want of rain; it is anticipated that 12 annas of the transplanted rice has been lost. On low lands the crop is still flourishing, and will, if rain falls soon, be mostly saved. Cold weather sowings are as yet progressing favorably, but rain for them is much needed.
	36 Southal Pergha, „ 24, „	1.09	During the early part of the week there was partial rain. Some places got enough for their wants, others much less, but everywhere the light fall, added to the cessation of dry winds, did good. On Friday and Saturday came heavy, and apparently general rain, which is all that can be desired. Now the prospects of crops in the Sudder sub-division are everywhere excellent, and it is hoped that the rain has reached other sub-divisions since their reports were received.

* Telegram of the 25th October, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	37 Cuttack, Oct. 16, '75	Nil.	No rain in any part of the district during the week. The early <i>saradh</i> rice is safe. Some anxiety is felt for the late <i>saradh</i> rice if no more rain falls. But this crop grows in low lands, where there is still moisture enough to bring it to maturity; so that the prospects are not on the whole bad. Cholera still occurs here and there.
	38 Pooree, „ 21, „	1.74	Weather cloudy and rainy. There was heavy rain on the night of the 21st instant, and more rain is expected. The lughoo or first late rice is in ear, and in Khoordah it is ready for the sickle. Much good has been done by the rain which has fallen. The <i>saradh</i> or main late rice is being weeded. It has been greatly benefited by the rain, which was beginning to be needed. The prospects of the crops are now very favorable. Miscellaneous crops are doing well.
	39 Balasore, „ 22, „	.91	In the north of the Sudder station daily showers since the 16th September have removed all apprehensions. To the south there has been no rainfall of any value previous to the 21st instant. A shower fell on the 21st, which extended at least 25 miles south of the Sudder station. In the southern part of the district the crops had begun to suffer, but timely rain will still secure a good harvest.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>		
40	Hazareebagh, Oct. 22, '75	Nil.	Weather cloudy, but cool and pleasant. The prospects are very critical. Every thing depends upon a fall of rain at an early date; 4 annas of the crop is lost. In all probability 4 annas more will go. Owing to the want of rain rubbee sowings are all stopped; the little that has been sown is being burnt up. Unless there is a plentiful fall of rain in the next ten days there will be no winter crop whatever.
41	Lohardugga, „ 23, „	0.14	Weather cloudy and much warmer, with easterly winds. Rain commenced on the 22nd, and light rain was falling at the time of report. The rice on the higher lands has already suffered from want of rain, particularly in Palamow. But if the rain falling is general, further damage will probably be averted and the harvest will be a fair one. General health good.
42	Singbhoom, „ 22, „	0.36	Weather seasonable. Rain has fallen, and the prospects of the <i>amun</i> paddy are again favorable. District is healthy.
43	Manbhoom, „ 23, „	1.14	Weather rainy and very favorable. State and prospects of the crops are very favorable, about 9-10ths of an inch of rain having fallen on Saturday and Sunday last. A light rain has also fallen, off and on during the week, except in one or two pergunnahs, in which some land could not be cultivated owing to want of rain in the beginning of the season. The ryots of this district will probably be better off this year than they have been for years past.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 26th October 1875.H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 537.

The 25th October 1875.

Notification.—The following extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, relative to the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the District Road Fund for the third quarter of the cess year 1874-75, is published for general information :—

No. 4934.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the Public Works Department (Local—Accounts), under date the 20th October 1875.

Read memorandum from the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, No. 13389 of 1st October 1875, submitting an abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees for the quarter ending 30th June 1875.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the District Road Fund for the third quarter of the cess year (1874-75), as submitted by the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, as well as of the abstract referred to, be forwarded to the Financial Department of this Government for information. Also, that copies of each be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions, to all Superintending Engineers of Circles in Bengal, to the Accountant-General of Bengal, and to the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Captain, M.S.C.*,

*Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept.*

DISTRICT

*Quarterly Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several
Ending 30th*

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Balance on 31st December 1875.	RECE							
		REVENUE UNDER ROAD CESS ACT OF 1871.						RECEIPTS FROM	
		Cess on lands.	Cess on houses.	Cess on mines and railways.	Fines.	Total.	Road cess leviable otherwise than under the District Road Cess Act.	Road Tolls.	Ferry Tolls.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	R.A.P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cess Districts.									
Burdwan .	...	5,257 0 3	177 0 1	.....	...	177 0 1	11 5 7	1,476 14 0	1,584 8 0
Bankoora	Cr. 61,116 14 6	7,247 10 6	.....	.....	...	7,247 10 6	148 6 3	579 0 0	7 0 0
Beerbhoom	Cr. 65,779 15 0	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	15 11 0	1,434 4 0	.....
Midnapore	17,084 14 1	.....	.....	.....	55 0 0	55 0 0	562 15 9	799 12 0	1,479 12 3
Hooghly	...	Dr. 9,173 5 10	.....	.....	...	Dr. 9,173 5 10	21 14 1	4,334 3 0	1,065 4 0
24-Pergunnahs	87,708 14 4	29,030 5 9	3,506 10 6	.....	...	32,597 0 3	36 3 7	1,779 12 3	2,401 12 0
Nuddea	Cr. 48,009 5 2	23,600 11 1	5,424 5 6	.....	...	29,025 0 7	65 9 5	300 0 0	2,958 4 3
Jessore	49,433 13 3	26,230 9 10	2,138 4 0	.....	...	28,368 13 10	167 5 8	.....	1,501 12 7
Moorsheadabad	6,047 8 5	20,422 8 7	2,336 2 0	.....	...	22,758 10 7	193 14 1	.....	992 2 6
Dinapore	Cr. 92,651 6 10	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	202 8 0	1,350 0 0
Maldah	10,933 5 9	.....	.....	.....	269 8 0	269 8 0	104 11 0	.....	3,891 15 9
Rajshahye	1,23,490 0 7	18,976 4 2	470 13 0	.....	.....	19,447 1 2	3 15 9	.....	2,791 8 0
Rungpore	Cr. 1,47,213 6 10	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	120 0 0	1 15 0	.....	8,093 11 0
Bogra	Cr. 1,57,872 13 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 14 0	.....	735 2 0
Pubna	5,917 15 6	.....	.....	.....	385 2 0	385 2 0	104 0 9	.....	475 14 0
Julpigoree	Cr. 4,570 1 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,224 3 0
Dacca	38,079 2 9	17,916 15 0	2,237 4 0	.....	8 0 0	20,162 3 0	578 10 8	.....	2,786 4 0
Fureedpore	21,813 7 3	8,806 4 11	458 4 6	.....	142 11 6	9,407 4 11	26 3 10	.....	40 5 6
Backergunge	9,320 1 3	.....	.....	.....	511 13 0	541 13 0	260 9 7	.....	440 0 0
Chittagong	25,452 7 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115 3 5	.....	1,419 6 6
Noakholly	9,531 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	202 15 2	276 4 0	2,389 15 9
Tipperah	32,639 4 9	23,655 3 6	2,568 0 0	.....	.....	26,223 3 6	7 14 7	.....	319 0 0
Patna	14,804 1 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263 0 3	1,325 13 6	6,985 6 8
Gya	60,083 7 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127 5 0	1,324 10 7	834 6 0
Shahabad	Cr. 41,900 13 10	.....	.....	.....	269 0 0	269 0 0	5,575 3 1	.....	1,412 7 7
Mozufferpore	Cr. 12,55,711 4 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 12 7	.....	9,388 8 10
Saran	Cr. 16,14,080 0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 8 11	.....	11,397 4 9
Chumparun	1,99,353 4 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 0 0	4,050 11 8	.....
Monghyr	24,044 15 4	12,532 10 11	755 7 0	.....	.....	13,288 1 11	600 0 0	2,417 4 2	4,755 0 0
Bhagulpore	Cr. 46,246 10 4	14,805 13 9	.....	.....	.....	14,805 13 9	203 0 6	498 7 6	212 0 0
Purneah	Cr. 19,712 5 1	19,335 10 10	1,209 5 0	.....	52 4 0	20,657 3 10	84 9 2	.....	189 7 0
Cuttack	26,449 14 2	7,791 0 7	400 8 0	.....	.....	8,197 8 7	.....	.....	.....
Pooree	12,109 8 4	3,581 3 11	1 0 0	.....	.....	3,582 3 11	.....	.....	.....
Balasore	1,291 3 1	4,243 0 10	12 12 0	.....	.....	4,255 12 10	.....	.....	18 12 0
Hazareebagh	Cr. 16,224 2 4	1,362 11 6	578 12 0	88 5 0	62 10 0	2,090 6 6	.....	.....	335 0 0
Lohardugga	23,051 15 0	.....	.....	.....	222 4 0	222 4 0	52 3 6	.....	.....
Manbhoom	Cr. 30,595 2 7	1,808 12 6	379 13 6	.....	.....	2,188 10 0	.....	.....	.....
Total	Cr. 27,84,196 11 8	2,32,351 4 5	22,601 5 0	88 5 0	2,128 4 6	2,57,169 2 11	9,213 7 9	14,994 8 10	86,524 1 9
Non-cess Districts.									
Darjeeling	...	8,491 8 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188 8 0
Mymensing	Cr. 28,668 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 13 0	.....	1,003 14 7
Chittagong Hill Tracts	12,431 14 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonthal Pergunnahs	56,902 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0
Singbhoom	3,704 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	52,921 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 13 0	.....	1,492 6 0
GRAND TOTAL	Cr. 27,31,274 12 8	2,32,351 4 5	22,601 5 0	88 5 0	2,128 4 6	2,57,169 2 11	9,269 4 9	14,994 8 10	88,016 7 9

Of the total outlay on Works and Repairs, or Rs. 4,50,375, the portion

ROAD FUND.

District (Road) Committees for the 3rd Quarter of the Cess Year 1874-75.

June 1875.

IPTS.

TOLLS.		Grant-in-aid from Provincial Reserve Fund.	Sales of Produce and Stores.	Fines and Refunds.	Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Total, including balances.	Outlay.	Balance on 31st Mar. 1876.
River or Canal Tolls.	Total.								
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
.....	3,061 6 0	.....	14 7 6	.....	.....	3,264 3 2	8,521 3 5	27,949 2 11	Cr. 19,427 15 6
.....	588 0 0	.....	0 15 0	5 6 3	.....	7,988 6 0	Cr. 43,128 8 5	15,136 1 1	Cr. 58,364 9 6
.....	1,434 4 0	.....	17 0 0	.....	119 8 0	1,584 7 0	Cr. 64,193 8 0	13,800 3 5	Cr. 77,993 11 6
.....	2,279 8 3	.....	23 3 0	.....	93 14 6	3,014 9 6	20,099 7 7	12,306 15 10	7,792 7 9
.....	5,389 7 0	.....	13 7 9	.....	7 14 0	Dr. 3,740 11 0	Cr. 140 15 4	3,288 13 4	Cr. 8,429 12 8
.....	4,181 8 3	.....	62 14 0	.....	.....	36,877 10 1	1,24,586 8 5	60,200 0 9	64,877 7 8
.....	3,258 4 3	.....	.....	.....	112 0 0	32,440 14 3	Cr. 15,548 6 11	28,502 13 4	Cr. 44,061 4 3
.....	1,591 12 7	.....	.....	.....	169 12 0	30,297 12 1	79,731 9 4	20,571 1 9	59,160 7 7
.....	992 2 6	.....	43 2 0	710 2 5	.....	27 8 0	24,725 7 7	30,773 0 0	6,828 5 1
.....	1,552 8 0	.....	252 6 9	.....	829 14 9	2,634 13 6	Cr. 90,016 9 4	46,091 9 6	Cr. 1,36,108 2 10
.....	3,891 15 9	.....	.....	.....	32 0 0	4,298 2 9	15,231 8 6	1,748 4 7	13,483 8 11
.....	2,791 8 0	.....	.....	.....	422 7 10	22,665 0 9	1,46,155 1 4	13,196 12 11	1,32,958 4 6
.....	8,093 11 0	.....	.....	38 5 9	.....	8,853 15 9	Cr. 1,38,359 7 1	5,438 12 1	Cr. 1,43,798 8 2
.....	735 2 0	.....	57 8 0	203 0 6	.....	1,009 8 6	Cr. 1,56,863 4 7	5,345 5 9	Cr. 1,62,208 10 4
.....	475 14 0	.....	0 2 3	3 1 3	.....	908 10 3	6,880 9 9	5,617 10 9	1,268 15 0
.....	7,224 3 0	.....	56 5 7	.....	51 8 0	7,332 0 7	2,761 15 6	6,069 4 11	Cr. 8,307 5 6
.....	2,786 4 0	.....	.....	.....	84 14 0	23,611 15 3	61,691 2 0	14,876 5 7	46,814 12 5
.....	40 5 6	.....	0 6 0	2 13 6	356 1 7	10,067 2 4	31,890 9 7	4,769 14 5	27,120 11 2
.....	44 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,242 6 7	10,562 7 10	7,984 6 9	2,578 1 1
959 8 0	2,378 14 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,404 1 11	27,946 9 10	11,104 5 8	16,843 4 2
.....	2,560 3 9	.....	.....	30 0 0	.....	2,799 2 11	12,339 12 5	4,414 2 0	7,916 10 5
.....	319 0 0	.....	11 12 0	.....	171 14 9	26,733 12 10	59,373 1 7	18,065 14 3	41,287 3 4
.....	8,311 4 2	.....	49 10 0	60 0 9	1,191 8 0	9,874 7 2	24,678 8 3	8,973 8 9	15,704 15 6
.....	2,169 0 7	.....	80 10 6	393 4 0	.....	2,760 4 1	62,843 11 6	46,914 10 6	15,929 1 0
.....	1,412 7 7	.....	.....	144 0 0	210 2 0	7,610 12 8	Cr. 34,290 1 2	6,829 6 9	Cr. 41,119 7 11
.....	9,388 8 10	.....	.....	427 14 5	73 13 0	9,904 15 10	Cr. 12,45,806 4 11	42,123 8 4	Cr. 12,87,929 13 3
.....	11,397 4 9	.....	2 0 0	.....	149 14 6	11,565 12 2	Cr. 16,02,514 4 4	9,367 13 1	Cr. 10,11,872 1 6
.....	4,113 11 8	.....	.....	.....	850 0 0	4,903 11 8	2,43,117 0 2	4,842 5 5	1,99,474 10 9
.....	3,017 4 2	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	16,355 6 1	40,400 5 5	13,482 6 0	26,917 15 6
.....	5,253 7 6	.....	.....	.....	206 10 9	20,469 0 6	Cr. 25,777 9 10	5,849 9 1	Cr. 31,627 2 11
.....	212 0 0	.....	27 10 3	.....	.....	20,981 7 3	1,269 2 2	11,273 14 4	Cr. 10,004 12 2
.....	189 7 0	.....	79 11 6	.....	43 4 0	8,599 15 1	34,949 13 3	14,461 11 2	20,488 2 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,582 3 11	15,091 12 3	4,009 10 11	11,682 1 4
.....	18 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,274 8 10	5,505 11 11	3,275 4 5	2,290 7 6
.....	.....	2,400 0 0	.....	408 4 0	1 8 0	4,900 2 6	Cr. 11,323 15 10	10,467 14 4	Cr. 21,791 14 2
.....	335 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	609 7 6	23,661 6 6	14,489 6 7	9,171 15 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121 8 0	2,310 2 0	Cr. 28,285 0 7	9,368 15 10	Cr. 37,669 0 5
959 8 0	1,02,478 2 7	2,400 0 0	793 4 1	2,426 3 10	5,377 8 8	3,79,857 13 10	Cr. 24,44,338 13 10	5,56,378 14 0	Cr. 29,60,717 11 10
.....	188 8 0	.....	3 5 6	.....	Dr. 1,287 10 9	Dr. 1,095 13 8	7,395 11 6	6,071 15 6	1,323 12 0
.....	1,003 14 0	.....	.....	139 14 0	.....	1,199 9 0	Cr. 27,468 14 9	15,366 3 8	Cr. 42,835 2 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,431 14 6	2,221 0 6	10,210 14 0
.....	300 0 0	.....	72 15 4	38 4 0	315 0 0	726 3 4	57,688 11 1	2,899 8 3	54,789 2 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	57 5 9	.....	57 5 9	3,761 13 6	2,545 12 3	1,216 1 3
.....	1,492 6 0	.....	78 4 10	235 7 9	Cr. 972 10 9	887 4 10	53,809 3 10	29,104 8 2	24,704 11 8
959 8 0	1,03,970 8 7	2,400 0 0	869 8 11	2,661 11 7	4,404 13 11	3,80,745 2 8	Cr. 23,50,529 10 0	5,85,483 6 2	Cr. 29,36,013 0 2

expended by Public Works Department was Rs. 2,35,925.

DISTRICT

*Quarterly Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several
Ending 31st*

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	EXPEN									
	COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND COMMITTEE'S CONTROL.			ORIGINAL WORKS.				REPAIRS		
	Establishment.	Contingencies	Total.	Roads and Bridges.	River and Canal Works.	Ferries.	Total.	Roads and Bridges.	River and Canal Works.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Burdwan ...	982 14 3	216 3 0	1,179 1 3	4,730 9 7	.....	.....	4,730 9 7	21,769 14 1	.....	.....
Bankoora ...	512 6 4	57 8 6	569 14 10	13,356 7 0	.....	.....	13,356 7 0	952 8 0	.....	.....
Beerbhoom ...	1,317 9 11	18 14 6	1,336 8 5	8,932 10 0	.....	.....	8,932 10 0	3,391 9 0	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	1,126 7 3	141 0 0	1,267 7 3	6,248 7 3	.....	.....	6,248 7 3	4,396 13 4	.....	.....
Hooghly ...	579 0 0	44 15 0	623 15 0	270 7 0	.....	.....	270 7 0	2,394 7 4	.....	.....
24-Pergunnahs	2,043 11 0	858 14 6	3,002 9 6	10,299 9 4	.....	.....	10,299 9 4	29,972 13 9	.....	.....
Nuddea ...	3,210 8 4	248 14 0	3,459 0 4	460 0 0	72 13 3	.....	522 13 3	23,402 13 9	.....	.....
Jessore ...	1,833 8 9	66 0 0	1,899 8 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,671 9 0	.....	.....
Moorsheadabad	950 6 7	138 12 6	1,089 2 1	6,805 2 1	.....	.....	6,805 2 1	14,787 3 1	.....	.....
Dinagopore ...	1,670 8 6	51 8 2	1,722 0 8	36,216 1 0	.....	.....	36,216 1 0	7,693 9 8	.....	.....
Maldah ...	1,079 6 4	60 4 3	1,139 10 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	552 3 0	.....	.....
Rajshahye ...	1,154 12 11	84 13 3	1,239 10 2	2,142 12 0	43 7 3	.....	2,186 3 3	8,697 0 9	.....	.....
Rungpore ...	992 14 2	369 8 0	1,362 6 2	1,580 2 0	.....	.....	1,580 2 0	1,851 12 2	.....	.....
Bogra ...	1,332 11 6	215 12 0	1,548 7 6	1,989 1 6	.....	.....	1,989 1 6	773 1 6	.....	.....
Pubna ...	1,281 6 6	52 5 0	1,333 11 6	2,455 2 0	.....	.....	2,455 2 0	1,445 3 0	.....	.....
Julpigraee ...	772 14 8	180 14 0	953 12 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,192 0 8	.....	.....
Dacca ...	1,586 11 7	101 0 6	1,687 12 1	7,076 8 3	571 14 5	.....	7,648 6 8	4,194 8 3	.....	.....
Furzedpore ...	1,691 1 3	399 8 9	2,090 10 0	1,318 10 0	171 0 0	.....	1,489 10 0	1,056 6 9	.....	.....
Backergunge ...	1,715 14 4	907 2 6	2,623 0 10	1,022 3 10	707 0 0	.....	1,729 3 10	3,479 12 10	.....	.....
Chittagong ...	3,651 11 11	338 15 0	3,990 10 11	3,646 13 1	1,050 0 0	.....	4,696 13 1	506 4 4	1,087 15 4	.....
Noakholly ...	90 0 0	.....	90 0 0	1,802 12 7	475 8 5	.....	2,338 5 0	1,681 5 0	.....	.....
Tipperah ...	1,444 4 8	109 3 7	1,553 8 3	10,766 1 3	3,388 13 9	750 0 0	14,902 15 0	845 6 9	.....	.....
Patna ...	295 0 0	90 12 0	385 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,477 12 9	.....	.....
Gya ...	90 11 4	.....	90 11 4	1,294 8 11	.....	.....	1,294 8 11	5,500 5 9	.....	.....
Shahabad ...	180 0 0	40 9 0	220 9 0	472 3 6	.....	.....	472 3 6	5,330 1 4	.....	.....
Mozufforpore...	1,845 7 1	117 0 0	1,962 7 1	29,119 15 4	.....	.....	29,119 15 4	8,190 9 2	.....	.....
Sarun ...	225 0 0	65 5 9	290 5 9	3,390 2 9	.....	.....	3,390 2 9	3,888 15 9	.....	.....
Chumpran ...	57 0 0	4 0 0	61 0 0	130 6 2	.....	.....	130 6 2	4,069 4 7	.....	.....
Monghyr ...	1,013 2 8	863 12 9	1,376 15 5	5,928 11 8	.....	.....	5,928 11 8	4,707 7 5	.....	.....
Bhagulpore ...	921 11 7	25 14 5	947 10 0	194 1 0	.....	.....	194 1 0	4,459 9 1	.....	.....
Purneah ...	582 0 0	19 4 3	601 4 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,187 13 4	.....	.....
Cuttack ...	565 2 8	112 0 1	677 2 9	3,829 7 3	130 0 0	.....	3,959 7 3	8,493 8 3	.....	.....
Pooree ...	384 10 9	76 12 4	461 7 1	818 4 2	.....	.....	818 4 2	2,713 14 8	.....	.....
Balasore ...	520 13 6	36 12 4	557 9 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,028 0 10	.....	.....
Hazareebagh...	453 0 0	91 12 6	544 12 6	6,985 0 11	.....	.....	6,985 0 11	1,438 0 9	.....	.....
Loharduggah...	1,759 12 8	164 0 0	1,924 2 8	1,817 12 6	.....	.....	1,817 12 6	5,727 7 5	.....	.....
Manbhoom ...	222 0 0	34 9 1	256 9 1	7,478 15 9	.....	.....	7,478 15 9	10 0 0	.....	.....
Total ...	40,696 6 0	5,414 15 6	46,111 5 6	1,82,627 2 2	6,608 9 1	750 0 0	1,89,985 11 3	2,31,851 5 1	1,087 15 4	.....
Darjeeling ...	176 0 0	5 0 0	181 0 0	1,593 5 6	.....	.....	1,593 5 6	3,785 9 0	.....	.....
Mymensing ...	2,690 14 8	140 9 0	2,837 7 8	8,751 15 3	200 0 0	.....	8,951 15 3	3,187 7 9	.....	.....
Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	4 4 0	4 4 0	2,036 12 6	.....	.....	2,036 12 6	.....	.....	.....
Sonthal Pergunnahs	106 11 0	84 13 0	191 8 0	395 0 0	.....	.....	1,951 5 3	685 4 0	.....	.....
Singbhoom ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	395 0 0	1,889 12 3	.....	.....
Total ...	2,973 9 8	180 10 0	3,164 3 8	14,728 6 6	200 0 0	.....	14,928 6 6	9,498 1 0	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	43,669 15 8	5,605 9 6	49,275 9 2	1,97,355 8 8	6,808 9 1	750 0 0	2,04,914 1 9	2,41,349 6 1	1,087 15 4	.....

FORT WILLIAM,
The 23rd August 1875.

Of the total outlay on Works and Repairs, or Rs. 4,50,875, the portion

ROAD FUND.—(Continued.)

District (Road) Committees for the 3rd Quarter of the Cess Year 1874-75.

June 1875.

EXPENDITURE.

Ferries.	Total.	Total Original Works and Repairs.	ESTABLISHMENT.			Tools and Plant.	Refunds.	Total outlay of the quarter.	REMARKS.
			Public Works charges.	Other charges.	Total.				
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	21,789 14 1	26,500 7 8	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	...	149 10 0	27,949 2 11	
...	952 8 0	14,308 15 0	250 0 0	...	250 0 0	6 12 0	0 7 3	15,136 1 1	
...	3,391 9 0	12,324 3 0	...	139 8 0	139 8 0	...	...	13,800 3 5	
306 4 0	4,793 1 4	11,039 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	12,306 15 10	
...	2,04 7 4	2,644 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	3,288 13 4	
...	29,072 13 9	40,272 7 1	534 9 3	579 11 3	1,114 4 6	...	15,819 11 8	66,209 0 9	
...	23,402 13 9	23,925 11 0	...	905 1 0	905 1 0	...	152 11 0	28,502 13 4	
...	1,071 9 0	18,071 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	20,571 1 0	
7 0 9	14,794 3 10	21,599 5 11	725 0 0	90 0 0	815 0 0	...	643 2 11	24,146 10 11	
...	7,093 9 8	43,009 10 8	459 14 2	...	459 14 2	...	...	48,091 9 6	
...	552 3 0	552 3 0	...	56 7 0	56 7 0	...	...	1,748 4 7	
...	8,597 0 9	10,783 4 0	1,173 14 9	...	1,173 14 9	...	...	13,106 12 11	
...	1,851 12 2	3,431 4 2	340 13 6	294 10 3	644 7 9	...	...	5,438 12 1	
...	773 1 6	2,762 3 0	...	390 0 0	390 0 0	300 0 0	344 11 3	5,345 5 9	
...	1,465 3 0	3,920 5 6	...	363 9 9	363 9 9	...	...	5,617 10 9	
430 2 9	4,022 3 5	4,622 3 5	...	481 8 11	481 8 11	21 11 11	...	6,099 4 11	
540 0 0	4,734 8 3	12,382 14 11	533 3 7	...	533 3 7	...	272 7 0	14,876 5 7	
...	1,056 6 9	2,546 0 9	...	71 10 8	71 10 8	31 9 0	20 0 0	4,759 14 5	
...	3,479 12 10	5,209 0 8	...	113 5 3	113 5 3	...	39 0 0	7,984 6 9	
444 0 0	2,048 3 8	6,735 0 9	...	274 8 3	274 8 3	104 1 9	...	11,104 5 8	
...	1,081 5 0	4,019 10 0	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	...	4 8 0	4,414 2 0	
...	845 6 9	15,748 5 9	...	736 2 3	736 2 3	47 14 6	...	18,085 14 3	
...	8,477 12 9	8,477 12 9	110 0 0	...	110 0 0	...	...	8,973 8 9	
...	5,509 5 9	6,794 14 8	29 0 6	...	29 0 6	...	40,000 0 0	46,914 10 6	
6 0 0	5,336 1 4	5,808 4 10	...	315 0 0	315 0 0	...	...	6,829 0 9	
...	8,190 9 2	37,310 8 6	475 0 0	158 12 11	631 12 11	2,118 11 10	100 0 0	42,123 8 4	
...	3,888 15 9	7,270 2 6	...	1,774 10 10	1,774 10 10	13 10 0	...	9,357 13 1	
...	4,069 4 7	4,199 10 9	...	321 9 8	321 9 8	260 1 0	...	4,842 5 5	
23 10 0	4,731 1 5	1,059 13 1	1,324 4 9	...	1,324 4 9	21 4 9	100 0 0	13,482 6 0	
...	4,459 9 1	4,053 10 1	...	218 5 0	248 5 0	...	...	6,849 9 1	
...	10,187 13 4	10,187 13 4	...	482 14 9	482 14 9	1 14 0	...	11,273 14 4	
321 11 0	8,815 3 3	12,774 10 6	170 13 11	789 0 0	959 13 11	50 0 0	...	14,461 11 2	
36 1 0	2,749 15 8	3,568 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	4,009 10 11	
19 12 0	2,047 12 10	2,047 12 10	...	645 0 0	645 0 0	9 0 0	15 13 9	3,275 4 5	
...	1,438 0 9	8,423 1 8	...	935 0 0	935 0 0	1 5 9	563 10 5	10,467 14 4	
...	5,727 7 5	7,545 3 11	...	...	...	...	15,020 0 0	14,489 0 7	
...	10 0 0	7,488 15 9	217 0 7	1,415 2 5	1,632 3 0	6 4 0	...	9,383 15 10	
2,224 9 0	2,35,163 18 11	4,25,149 9 2	6,352 11 0	12,039 10 2	18,302 5 2	3,030 4 0	63,695 6 2	5,56,378 14 0	
424 1 0	4,149 10 0	5,742 15 6	...	...	...	...	148 0 0	6,071 15 6	
285 5 0	3,572 12 9	12,524 12 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	15,366 3 8	
...	...	2,036 12 0	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	...	...	2,221 0 6	
...	685 4 0	2,636 9 3	61 0 0	20 0 0	81 0 0	40 7 0	...	2,899 8 3	
...	1,889 12 3	2,284 12 3	...	261 0 0	261 0 0	...	...	2,545 12 3	
799 6 0	10,297 7 0	25,225 13 6	61 0 0	461 0 0	522 0 0	44 7 0	148 0 0	29,194 8 2	
3,023 15 6	2,45,461 4 11	4,50,375 6 8	6,413 11 0	12,500 10 2	18,914 5 2	3,074 11 0	63,843 6 2	5,85,483 6 2	

expended by Public Works Department was Rs. 2,35,925.

* Includes Rs. 15,000 refunded on account of grant-in-aid withdrawn by Government.

† Rs. 40,000 refunded on account of ditto ditto.

‡ Includes Rs. 5,000 refunded on account of ditto ditto.

F. R. Boyce,
Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BUZARSH MILL— CUMBOO, BAJRA.											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.																									
Western Districts																									
1	Burdwana	18 0	17 4	12 12	18 0	18 8	16 0	19 8	18 0	12 0	22 8	20 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankura	19 12	20 0	13 12	22 8	22 8	21 0	15 0	17 0	12 0	15 12	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hughly	17 0	16 0	12 8	26 0 to 33 0	26 0 to 39 0	16 0 to 17 8	9 0	9 0	8 0 to 8 8	17 0	17 0	11 0 to 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Howrah	16 8	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts																									
...	Calcutta	17 4	16 12	12 12	30 0	30 0	16 0	9 12	9 8	8 0	13 4	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pargunnahs	16 0 to 20 0	17 8 to 20 0	10 8 to 11 10	23 0 to 35 8	25 0 to 32 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	13 6	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	18 5	18 5	12 13	35 8	35 8	...	13 5	13 5	...	16 13	16 13	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Jessore	18 8	18 4	12 4	...	...	...	13 5	13 4	10 10	21 5	21 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	22 0	21 0	15 0	40 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dinapore	18 4	18 8	12 12	22 8	20 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Maldah	24 0	23 0	16 0	45 0	55 0	20 0	22 8	22 0	11 8	23 0	23 8	18 0 to 22 0	30 0	30 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rajshabye	20 10	18 12 to 21 0	13 8 to 14 4	33 12	34 0	...	13 8 to 15 0	15 0	7 8 to 9 12	24 6 to 30 0	22 8 to 26 8	15 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	22 8	19 2	12 15	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	7 7	18 0	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bogra	16 8	17 4	10 8	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	7 8	24 0	25 8	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Pubna	24 0	20 0	13 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	24 0	22 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	12 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	13 0	...	9 3	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts																									
18	Dacca	14 8	14 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	15 0	16 8	16 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Fureedpore	20 0	20 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	24 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Backergunge ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 8	17 0	17 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	12 12	12 12	10 8	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	8 4	19 0	19 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.
A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 21-4 seers, barley 32 to 38 seers, best rice 12 to 19-14 seers, common rice 15 to 23-8, seers, and gram 22 to 25 seers per rupee.
B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 19 seers, barley 18 to 40 seers, best rice 15 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, maize 19 to 32 seers, and gram 15 to 18 seers per rupee.
C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, rice best sort, 9 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 23-8 seers per rupee.
D In the interior only.
E In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 6-4 to 8-12 seers, common rice 12-13 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 18-12 seers per rupee.
F In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 20 seers, best rice 13-4 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, and gram 12-8 to 23 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 15th October 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

GRANAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— KAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL.																		
Western Districts.																		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	22 0	21 8	16 0	180 0	180 0	100 0	9 0	9 4	8 8	Burdwan.
...	37 0	38 0	26 4	20 0	20 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	440 0	8 12	8 10	8 2	Bankoora.
...	Beerbhoom.*
...	16 0	16 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore.
...	23 0	23 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hooghly.
...	20 0	21 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah.
Central Districts.																		
23 0	23 0	14 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	18 12	20 0	13 5	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	29 0	29 0	15 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 2½	9 2½	8 10	Nudda.
...	23 0	22 12	13 5	180 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Jessore.
...	28 0	30 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Moorshadabad.
...	24 0	24 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Dinapore.
...	35 0	35 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	180 0	150 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah.
...	28 2	28 0	...	22 8 to 28 8	21 0 to 23 12	15 0 to 18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 5	8 5	7 15½	Rajahshahye.
...	15 0	14 1	12 15	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore.
...	16 4	17 4	10 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	7 10	7 8	Bogra.
...	27 0	22 8	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Pubna.
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	12 0	13 0	10 0	160 0	...	160 0	7 5	7 0	6 6	Julpigoree.
Eastern Districts.																		
...	20 0	20 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 8	Dacca.
...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	Fureedpore.
...	19 0	19 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.
...	17 0	17 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mymensingh.

- G In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, best rice 13-5 to 15 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 20 seers per rupee.
- H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 5-8 to 10 seers, best rice 4 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 24 seers, maize 22 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 135 seers.
- I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 13 to 23 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers per rupee.
- J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 18 to 19 seers, and gram 18 seers per rupee.
- K In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 15-8 to 19 seers, common rice 16-8 to 19 seers, paddy 30 seers, and gram 20 seers per rupee.
- L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 14 to 15-3½ seers, common rice 17 to 26 seers, and gram 9-8 to 17-12 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)																									
22	Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																									
26	Patna.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Durbhunga.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Sarun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Chumpanun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Southal Pergunnahs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																									
37	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																									
South-Western Frontier Agency																									
40	Hasareebagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Maubhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 19 seers, and common rice 19 to 23 seers per rupee.

N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 20 seers, and common rice 18 to 23 seers per rupee.

O In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 to 29 seers, barley 37 to 44-8 seers, best rice 17 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet 40 to 42-8 seers, maize 30 to 32-8 seers, and gram 25 to 35 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 24 seers, barley 32 to 37 seers, best rice 9-8 to 14 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, great millets 24 to 27-8 seers, lesser millets 35 to 44 seers, maize 28 to 32 seers, and gram 27 to 31-8 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 13 to 19 seers, common rice 14 to 22 seers, lesser millets 31-8 to 45 seers, maize 31-8 to 40 seers, and gram 17 to 21 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

The 26th October 1875.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 15th October 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

GRANAT MILLETS— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FINE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)																		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Tipperah.
...	17 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 4	
...	16 0	16 0	11 0	120 0	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	7 8	Chittagong.
...	13 0	12 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly.
...	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	11 3	10 6	8 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hill Tipperah.
BEHAR.																		
...	36 4	45 0	22 0	28 0	35 8	21 4	25 0	27 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	7 4	Patna *
32 0	33 0	37 0	...	31 0	32 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	19 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Gya.
...	Shahabad.
...	30 0	40 0	24 0	27 8	37 8	22 8	25 0	24 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 4	7 4	Durbhunga.*
...	...	21 0	36 0	36 0	24 0	33 0	37 0	23 8	29 0	31 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	7 12	Mozufferpore.
...	33 0	33 0	29 0	32 0	33 0	28 0	24 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Saran.
...	31 5	29 4	25 2	28 3	28 3	31 0	147 0	128 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Chunparan.
...	31 9	31 9	25 4	25 14	27 12	18 4	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	7 14	Monghyr.
...	22 0	22 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	Bhagulpore.
...	40 0	80 0	...	45 0	80 0	35 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah.
Sonthal Pergunnahs.																		
ORISSA.																		
...	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	22 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	10 10	Cuttack.
...	13 2	13 2	21 0	64 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pooree.
...	13 0	13 0	10 8	140 0	140 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balasore.
CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
South-Western Frontier Agency																		
...	42 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	34 0	27 0	24 0	16 0	13 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Hazareebagh.
...	50 0	48 0	48 0	44 0	48 0	36 0	18 0	18 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	Lohardugga.
...	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom.
...	40 0	...	28 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	260 0	260 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 25 to 40 seers, best rice 11 to 19 seers, common rice 19 to 29 seers, lesser millets 15 to 40 seers, maize 32 to 45 seers, and gram 21 to 25 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 23 to 25 seers, best rice 16 seers, common rice 18 to 19 seers, gram 21 to 22 seers, and *khadoi* rice from 26 to 28 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 27 seers, barley 25 to 50 seers, best rice 17 to 24 seers, common rice 18 to 27-8 seers, maize 40 to 45 seers, and gram 20 to 30 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 23 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 24 to 25 seers, lesser millets 36 to 50 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram 21 to 32-8 seers per rupee.

V In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 28 seers, maize 40 to 50 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 19th	Rain from 26th	Rain from 3rd to	Rain from 10th to	RAIN FROM 1ST		Rainfall in Sep-	Average rainfall	REMARKS.	
			to 25th Sep- tember 1875.	September to 2nd Oct. 1875.	9th Oct. 1875.	16th Oct. 1875.	JANUARY TO 30TH OF SEP- TEMBER.	Average.	tember 1875.			in September.
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1875.	Average.				
BENGAL.	WESTERN Dis- TRICTS.											
		Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	2.52	3.75	Nil	1.55	54.93	52.73	13.40	8.68	
			Cutwa ...	2.43	1.22	Nil	0.48	57.47	51.32	6.16	7.70	
			Culna ...	1.09	Nil	Nil	1.73	46.37	48.63	3.61	5.63	
			Bood-Bood ...	1.10	0.10	0.37	0.14	42.90	47.37	9.24	7.50	
			Raneesungge ...	0.96	1.03	0.06	0.09	45.82	47.51	7.03	8.16	
		Bankoora ...	Jehanabad ...	0.24	0.25	0.05	2.11	40.57	49.30	7.79	9.92	
			Bankoora ...	0.47	1.05	Nil	1.77	52.44	47.66	6.20	7.67	
		Beerbhoom ...	Soorae ...	3.25	1.99	0.77	0.09	62.52	49.61	8.95	9.30	
			Hetampore ...	2.19	1.14	0.80	Nil	74.61	...	7.63	...	
		Midnapore ...	Jeypore ...	2.37	1.27	0.76	0.85	
			Midnapore ...	1.59	1.45	Not rec.	1.95	50.20	52.01	6.35	8.68	
			Tumlook ...	2.91	Nil	ditto	0.50	55.81	51.80	10.11	8.11	
			Gurbetta ...	2.48	1.93	ditto	3.85	47.80	48.94	10.96	9.67	
		Hooghly ...	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office... Exe. Engr.'s Office	0.05 Nil	1.12 Not rec.	ditto ditto	3.00 Not rec.	
			Hooghly ...	2.02	0.15	Nil	0.91	51.40	57.70	4.78	8.20	
		Howrah ...	Seramapore ...	0.46	0.69	Nil	2.60	47.40	48.52	4.62	6.81	
			Howrah ...	1.90	0.36	Nil	2.16	56.92	59.62	7.24	10.27	
CENTRAL Dis- TRICTS.	Moheshbrekha ...	0.74	Nil	Nil	2.10	...	...	3.92	...	
										From 31st May 1875.		
PRESIDENTY.	24-Pergun- nahs ...	Saugor Island ...	0.60	0.10	Nil	3.40	66.31	63.64	12.10	13.30		
		Calcutta ...	1.78	0.89	Nil	2.67	56.46	59.15	7.41	10.17		
		Alipore { Dispensary Jail ...	1.79 1.77	0.48 0.61	Nil	2.38 2.38		
		Bhusseerhat ...	0.72	0.89	Nil	1.02	54.70	51.31	8.16	8.95		
		Baraset ...	2.26	3.49	Nil	2.63	60.41	49.50	6.06	8.24		
		Diamond Harbour ...	0.64	Nil	0.30	3.31	63.16	59.11	0.01	9.90		
		Barriopore ...	1.91	0.12	0.01	4.91	55.16	56.23	7.36	8.38		
		Satkhira ...	0.54	1.05	Nil	1.03	63.21	51.73	5.77	7.43		
		Barrackpore ...	0.89	Nil	Nil	2.10	44.00	48.55	3.66	6.09		
		Dum-Dum ...	1.02	0.20	0.20	1.18	56.71	51.45	6.16	8.53		
		Kishnaghur ...	1.34	1.09	Nil	0.63	53.64	50.76	5.83	7.29		
		Bongong ...	1.70	0.12	Nil	0.49	60.99	48.58	4.84	6.69		
		Nuddea ...	Meherpore ...	2.45	0.80	0.02	0.23	49.20	48.50	4.93	7.01	
			Choodadanga ...	0.47	4.03	Nil	0.12	49.23	50.42	7.63	8.30	
			Kooabten ...	0.68	0.83	Nil	0.35	55.12	49.57	3.78	8.37	
			Ranaghat ...	2.15	Nil	Nil	0.82	52.99	45.28	5.72	5.96	
		Jessore ...	Jessore ...	0.81	2.15	Nil	0.25	63.10	57.55	0.49	8.94	
			Nurrail ...	Nil	0.11	Nil	0.22	59.08	57.83	1.54	7.07	
Khoolna ...	0.20		1.20	0.30	0.20	59.15	58.49	3.90	8.15			
Jhenida ...	7.28		0.80	Nil	0.01	65.61	60.48	9.89	9.01			
Moorshed- bad ...	Bagirhat ...	0.91	3.95	Nil	0.84	70.67	60.33	6.36	8.13			
	Magoorah ...	0.56	0.84	0.26	1.16	62.92	48.84	5.83	8.04			
	Berhampore ...	1.91	0.95	0.50	0.40	52.78	47.46	6.56	9.30			
	Rampore Haut ...	0.63	1.17	Nil	0.22	56.34	...	9.51	...			
	Lullabgh ...	1.10	0.25	0.49	0.35	56.50	47.24	10.12	10.63			
Dinagapore ...	Jungpore ...	0.65	2.87	Nil	0.02	43.64	48.26	9.67	10.71			
	Azimungge ...	3.17	0.63	Nil	0.16	51.83	...	10.03	6.63			
	Lallgolla ...	1.14	3.30	Nil	Nil	45.67	...	9.98	...			
	Kandee ...	1.41	0.35	0.12	0.25	...	...	9.44	...	
RAJSHAHY.	Dinagapore ...	1.54	0.26	Nil	Nil	43.60	72.75	5.46	12.75			
	Maldah ...	3.98	0.55	Nil	Nil	54.38	48.05	8.21	10.74			
	Rajshahye... Baulah ...	2.96 2.65	0.36 1.46	Nil	Nil	62.16 46.14	52.97	8.44 8.91	10.87			
	Nattore ...	Not rec.	0.67	Nil	0.45	...	...	...	...
COOCH BEHAR.	Rungpore ...	0.40	0.36	Nil	Nil	60.22	78.57	3.45	11.69			
	Rhowangunge ...	1.98	2.07	Nil	0.11	52.59	60.19	5.86	13.03			
	Kurigram ...	1.78	0.07	Nil	Nil	...	...	4.52	...	
	Bagdogra ...	1.72	0.15	Nil	Not rec.	...	...	3.50	...	
COOCH BEHAR.	Bogra ...	2.39	0.33	Nil	1.30	55.90	76.22	6.56	14.17			
	Pubna ...	1.66	1.00	Nil	0.25	49.36	62.27	6.14	11.38			
	Serajgunj ...	1.50	0.20	Nil	0.60	53.40	53.79	3.77	9.98			
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office Hospital ...	Not rec. 3.52	Not rec. 0.04	Not rec. 0.05	Not rec. Nil	114.79 112.83	...	11.44 17.31	...		
COOCH BEHAR.	Julpigoree ...	4.41	1.44	Nil	Nil	106.94	121.34	9.65	24.79			
	Boda ...	0.64	Nil	Nil	Nil	72.07	78.60	0.64	16.69			
	Buxa { Commissioner's Office Civil Surgeon's Office	6.25 6.20	5.07 6.09	0.29 0.90	0.27 Not rec.	...	...	...	...
	Titalya ...	2.45	0.63	Nil	Nil	149.94 90.99	214.39 103.19	18.75 8.89	34.68 21.24			
COOCH BEHAR.	Cooch Behar ...	2.81	0.23	Nil	Nil	90.40	118.93	5.19	16.77			
	Tributary States ...											

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 19th to 25th September 1875.	Rain from 26th to 2nd October 1875.	Rain from 3rd to 9th October 1875.	Rain from 10th to 16th October 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH OF SEPTEMBER.		Rainfall in September 1875.	Average rainfall in September.	REMARKS.
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1875.	Average.			
RENGAL.— (Continued.)											
EASTERN DISTRICTS.			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.					
Dacca	Dacca	Dacca... { Telegraph Office ...	0.14	0.98	0.41	Nil	...	...	...	...
		Dacca... { Hospital ...	0.35	Nil	Nil	Nil	59.20	65.35	6.29	8.52	
	Moonaheegunge	Moonaheegunge ...	0.10	Nil	Nil	Nil	50.82	...	4.80	7.41	
		Manickgunge ...	0.21	Nil	Nil	Nil	53.41	...	4.30	8.02	
		Fureedpore	Fureedpore ...	0.03	0.92	0.61	0.58	67.01	67.93	7.64	9.47
	Goalundo	Goalundo ...	0.82	Nil	0.61	0.69	61.40	50.52	5.48	8.45	
		Madaripore ...	Nil	2.03	1.75	0.42	62.02	64.90	6.55	8.47	
		Backergunge	Burrisal ...	0.28	3.66	0.11	0.97	66.81	68.02	9.44	10.81
	Mymensingh	Perozepore ...	0.29	0.50	Nil	0.60	73.28	62.87	5.19	9.22	
		Patookhally ...	0.10	1.22	0.86	1.27	116.08	...	12.00	10.20	
		Dowlutkhan ...	Nil	2.45	3.30	Nil	106.81	69.69	13.09	12.25	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh ...	3.44	3.85	0.93	1.43	77.73	90.30	11.29	13.30	
		Jamalspore ...	3.75	4.65	Nil	0.35	74.71	71.63	12.5	14.57	
Atia ...		2.73	Nil	0.20	0.50	70.79	61.68	7.21	11.88		
Kishoregunge ...		1.03	2.26	1.50	0.05	85.51	82.52	8.32	15.35		
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	1.30	4.70	0.80	Nil	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong { Jail ...	1.71	7.29	0.60	Nil	133.56	96.39	13.92	13.14	
	Noakholly	Cox's Bazar ...	3.51	3.52	1.73	0.24	145.01	132.95	20.86	15.95	
	Noakholly	Noakholly ...	0.09	0.42	1.05	Nil	118.06	94.09	9.47	15.61	
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	0.60	Not rec.	0.30	Nil	...	...	...	...	Not rec. 26th Sept. to 2nd Oct. 1875.
	Tipperah	Brahmunberiah ...	0.27	ditto	0.14	Nil	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rungamatee Hill ...	2.50	1.16	0.65	0.20	101.26	82.32	7.86	10.95	
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	0.52	0.85	1.98	0.09	98.45	...	3.86	7.49		
BICHAR.											
PATNA	Patna	Patna ...	0.23	Nil	Nil	Nil	45.35	36.11	5.36	7.12	
		Behar ...	0.83	Nil	Nil	Nil	38.67	41.04	9.23	5.73	
		Barh ...	1.29	0.60	Nil	Nil	41.45	36.87	4.61	7.62	
		Dinapore { Jail ...	0.60	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...
	Gya	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	1.05	Nil	Nil	Nil	43.89	40.86	4.40	8.37	
		Gya ...	4.32	0.80	Nil	Nil	...	39.75	7.29	6.86	Not rec. 1st to 4th Aug. 1875.
		Nowadah ...	1.43	Nil	Nil	Nil	39.20	44.79	3.24	7.68	
		Arungabad ...	1.12	0.35	Nil	Nil	42.57	41.54	3.75	6.80	
	Shahabad	Jehanabad ...	2.40	Nil	Nil	Nil	32.68	...	3.26	...	
		Arrah ...	1.76	0.16	Nil	Nil	33.06	45.05	3.80	9.84	
		Sasseram ...	Not rec.	0.12	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	Not rec. 19th to 25th Sept. 1875.
		Buxar ...	0.63	0.13	0.09	Nil	42.01	39.28	4.51	7.87	
	Mozufferpore	Bhuboonah ...	1.32	0.38	Nil	Nil	49.17	48.59	7.17	7.61	
Mozufferpore ...		1.92	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	Not rec. 12th to 18th Sept 1875.	
Hajepore ...		1.30	0.52	Nil	0.11	56.16	44.73	9.52	10.54		
Seetamurhee ...		1.10	0.26	Nil	Nil	26.07	43.69	2.47	10.61		
Durbhunga	Durbhunga ...	3.20	Nil	Nil	Nil	45.82	48.04	7.19	11.35		
	Mudhoobunnee ...	1.26	0.13	Nil	Nil	31.76	41.87	3.21	12.24		
Saran	Tajpore ...	2.79	Nil	Nil	Not rec.	43.83	41.01	7.09	9.58		
	Chupra ...	0.68	Nil	Nil	Nil	32.44	35.31	4.15	6.97		
Chumpanon	Sewan ...	1.56	Nil	Nil	Nil	43.02	49.11	5.28	11.86		
	Motiharee ...	1.79	0.75	Nil	Nil	47.73	42.95	8.63	8.37		
Monghyr	Bettiah ...	1.18	1.00	Nil	Nil	51.68	52.04	5.65	11.24		
	Monghyr ...	0.35	0.25	Nil	Nil	40.46	38.08	4.25	7.78		
	Begoo Serai ...	1.43	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	Not rec. 26th Sept. to 2nd Oct. 1875.	
BHAGULPORE.	Bhagulpore	Jamsoee ...	1.50	Nil	Nil	Nil	45.48	44.42	4.65	7.17	
		Bhagulpore ...	0.79	0.77	Nil	Nil	36.47	42.56	4.45	7.80	
		Sopool ...	Nil	0.60	Nil	Nil	43.50	47.22	3.7	10.76	
		Muddehpooora ...	0.80	0.50	Nil	Nil	42.26	47.78	4.35	11.41	
	Purneah	Banka ...	4.68	0.31	0.25	0.45	38.95	42.69	7.25	10.02	
		Souburra ...	0.30	0.59	Nil	Nil	42.68	...	7.90	...	
		Purneah ...	2.86	Nil	Nil	Nil	44.16	58.81	5.09	13.77	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Kisenunge ...	1.79	0.24	Nil	Nil	53.35	67.65	3.38	12.15	
		Arrareah ...	0.27	0.07	Nil	1.43	46.64	...	1.86	13.84	
		Nya Doomka ...	0.39	0.16	0.38	0.08	53.78	52.89	6.50	9.90	Not rec. 1st to 7th Aug., and 5th to 11th Sept. 1875
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Rapochal ...	3.50	6.20	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	Not rec. 26th Sept. to 2nd Oct. 1875.
		Deoghur ...	1.35	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...
		Jamtara ...	2.96	0.10	Nil	0.11	46.79	...	5.86	5.09	
Godda ...	4.05	Nil	Nil	0.08	35.97	...	7.13	...			

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 19th to 25th September 1875.	Rain from 26th Sept. to 2nd October 1875.	Rain from 3rd to 9th Oct. 1875.	Rain from 10th to 16th October 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY TO 30th OF SEPTEMBER.		Rainfall in September 1875.	Average rainfall in September.	REMARKS.
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1875.	Average.			
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	2.40	2.10	Nil	Nil	Not rec. 2nd July to 11th Sept. 1875.
		Cuttack ... { Hospital	3.11	3.28	Nil	Nil	81.67	49.44	19.26	9.67	
		Jajpore	1.00	0.40	Nil	Nil	59.80	55.37	13.15	10.08	
		Kendraparah	0.81	0.80	Nil	Nil	56.40	48.39	11.70	7.70	
		Jugutsingapore	3.40	0.80	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	7.67
	Pooree	False Point	1.40	2.30	0.95	Nil	81.55	59.48	14.10	11.30	From 16th Ma 1875.*
		Pooree	2.28	0.25	1.47	Nil	49.15	45.20	11.87	9.27	
	Balasore	Khoordah	2.09	3.81	1.35	Nil	78.34	50.10	17.70	11.10	From 16th Ma 1875.*
		Balasore ... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	0.37	Not rec.	Not rec.	2.00	...	...	...	...
		Balasore ... { Collector's Office	0.28	0.43	Nil	0.11	57.08	56.55	12.69	12.92	
		Bhuddruck	0.52	0.30	Nil	Nil	48.65	40.35	11.88	9.12	
		Jellinsore	0.31	0.39	0.44	1.28	55.59	...	8.54	...	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Sorah	0.30	0.97	Nil	Nil	58.09	...	15.43	...	From 16th Ma 1875.*
		Chandbally	0.76	0.85	Nil	Nil	54.38	...	8.80	...	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.	Sumbalpor	3.02	0.21	Nil	Nil	63.51	49.30	14.65	7.70	From 16th Ma 1875.*
		SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.									
		Hazareebagh ... { Jail	0.52	Nil	Not rec.	Not rec.	42.58	47.86	5.35	8.25	
		Hazareebagh ... { Dispensary	0.61	0.08	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...
		Pachumba	1.82	0.60	ditto	ditto	46.66	46.43	7.10	8.39	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	2.33	0.07	0.04	Nil	57.96	41.95	8.74	7.47	From 16th Ma 1875.*
		Palamow	0.38	0.25	Nil	Nil	43.08	49.16	5.95	8.42	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	1.24	0.90	Nil	0.17	60.05	49.56	8.52	10.08	From 16th Ma 1875.*
	Manbhoom	Purulia	2.16	Nil	Nil	0.37	51.76	41.26	6.94	7.07	
		Govindpore	0.13	ditto	Nil	0.84	49.80	50.61	5.93	8.01	From 16th Ma 1875.*
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Sylhet	0.80	10.64	0.15	2.36	180.99	144.92	19.95	17.67	
		Seesaugor	0.72	2.08	2.41	Not rec.	95.67	88.66	7.24	10.69	From 16th Ma 1875.*
		Golaghat	0.04	4.21	3.55	ditto	74.07	76.90	6.79	9.12	
		Jorehaut	2.33	1.94	1.45	ditto	82.80	80.34	8.31	80.52	
		Nazeeran	1.12	1.83	1.04	ditto	88.96	82.94	4.81	9.95	
		Deopanie	0.98	1.50	1.33	ditto	77.64	...	4.42	...	
		Huttiepoatie	0.85	1.10	0.42	ditto	82.50	...	3.86	...	
		Mazengah	0.74	1.51	0.62	ditto	77.23	...	4.35	...	
		Suntack	1.79	0.79	0.71	ditto	94.84	...	3.71	...	
		Cheriuco	0.95	1.73	1.40	ditto	101.08	...	4.14	...	
		Beuares	Not rec.	Not rec.	0.08	ditto	...	...	...	...
		Akyab	2.40	0.60	4.20	0.20	179.52	185.64	20.64	24.56	

* Not rec. 20th Sept. to 9th Oct. 1875.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd October 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTE ON THE RAINFALL IN SEPTEMBER 1875.

(Continued from the Gazette of the 15th of September.)

The rain which fell in September was below the average quantity, except at a few stations throughout Bengal, Behar, and Chutia Nagpore. In Orissa the September rainfall was unusually heavy up to about the 18th of the month.

In Chutia Nagpore, in Western Bengal (excepting the Hooghly and Howrah districts, where the rainfall has been scanty), and in the country lying round the Rajmehal Hills, comprised in the districts of Moorshedabad, Maldah, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the deficiency has been inconsiderable. In parts of the 24 Pergunnahs in Nuddea, Jessore, and in the Eastern districts (excepting parts of Backergunge and Chittagong), it has been somewhat greater. But throughout the Northern districts of Bengal, comprised in the Rajshahye division, and throughout the greater portion of Behar, the September rainfall was excessively scanty.

The country over which the deficiency of rainfall has been greatest, not only in September but in the earlier months of the monsoon, June and July, lies north of the Ganges, extending from Chumparun on the west to Assam on the east. And, contrary to the usual law of distribution of rainfall in this district, the defect has been generally greater at places near the Himalayan range than at places further south. Thus at Cooch Behar only 5·19 inches of rain was registered in September last against an average of 16·77 inches for the month, at Bodah 0·64 (average 3·38); at Kishengunge 3·38 (average 12·15); at Arrareah 1·86 inches (average 13·84); at Soopool 3·27 inches (average 10·76); at Madhubani 3·21 (average 12·24); and at Seetamarhee 2·47 inches against an average of 10·61 inches. At the last mentioned place, and also at Dinagepore, the total rainfall registered up to the 30th of September was not less than 40 per cent. below the averages of past years.

In the subjoined table the rainfall in September 1875, and the total rainfall of the year from the 1st of January to the 30th September, are compared with the normal rainfall for the same periods. The mean of all returns received from each district is taken as the average rainfall of the district.

Comparison of the District Rainfall of 1875 with Averages.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Rainfall in September 1875.	Normal rainfall in September.	Rainfall from 1st January to 30th September 1875.	Normal rainfall from 1st January to 30th September.
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan ...	7·87	7·91	48·01	40·14
	Bankoorah ...	6·20	7·67	52·44	47·06
	Beerbhoom ...	8·20	9·30	68·56	40·61
	Midnapore ...	9·14	8·82	51·27	50·92
	Hooghly ...	4·70	7·50	40·40	53·11
	Howrah ...	5·58	10·27	56·92	59·62
PRESIDENCY ...	24 Pergunnahs ...	7·37	8·86	57·49	54·50
	Nuddea ...	5·45	7·28	53·52	48·85
	Jessore ...	5·07	8·22	63·40	57·25
	Moorshedabad ...	9·33	9·32	51·13	47·65
RAJSHAHYE ...	Dinagepore ...	5·46	12·75	43·60	72·75
	Maldah ...	8·32	10·74	58·27	48·05
	Rajshahye ...	8·91	10·87	48·14	52·97
	Rangpore ...	4·33	12·36	50·40	60·38
	Boogra ...	6·56	14·17	55·96	70·22
	Pubna ...	4·95	10·68	51·37	58·63
	Durjeeling ...	11·44	17·31	114·79	112·83
	Julpikoree ...	9·48	24·32	104·73	129·56
Dacca ...	Cooch Behar ...	5·19	16·77	90·40	119·95
	Dacca ...	5·16	7·98	54·48	65·35
	Pureedpore ...	6·56	8·80	63·50	61·12
	Backergunge ...	10·23	10·62	90·75	73·53
CHITTAGONG ...	Mymensing ...	9·72	13·77	77·18	77·28
	Chittagong ...	17·39	14·54	139·28	114·67
	Nonkholly ...	9·47	15·61	118·06	94·09
	Tipperah ...	7·86	10·95	101·20	82·32
PATNA ...	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	3·80	7·49	98·45	.....
	Patna ...	4·40	7·21	42·34	38·67
	Gya ...	4·38	7·05	38·15	42·03
	Shahabad ...	5·16	8·45	41·41	44·31
	Mozafferpore ...	5·99	10·57	41·11	44·21
	Durbhanga ...	5·83	11·06	41·47	44·04
	Sarun ...	4·71	9·41	37·73	42·21
	Champarun ...	7·14	9·80	49·70	47·49
BHAGULPORE ...	Monghyr ...	4·45	7·47	45·97	41·25
	Bhagulpore ...	5·44	10·00	40·77	45·06
	Purneah ...	3·44	13·25	48·05	63·23
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	6·50	7·49	45·51	52·89
ORISSA ...	Cuttack ...	14·55	9·26	60·85	51·23
	Pooree ...	14·53	10·18	63·74	50·65
	Balasore ...	11·47	11·02	54·75	51·45
	Sambalpoore ...	14·65	7·70	63·51	40·30
CHUTIA NAGPORE ...	Hazarroebagh ...	6·22	8·32	44·61	47·14
	Lohardugga ...	7·34	7·94	50·51	45·55
	Singbhoom ...	8·52	10·03	60·05	40·56
	Maunbhoom ...	6·43	7·54	50·78	45·93
ASSAM ...	Sibsagar ...	5·20	9·57	85·37	82·21
	Sylhet ...	18·95	17·67	180·90	144·93
ABRAKAN ...	Akyab ...	20·64	24·56	179·52	185·64

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 17th to 23rd October 1875.

STATIONS	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Oct. 17th	10	29.896	29.914	82.0	78.9	87	E	...	0.08	K	scuds.
	16	16	29.791	29.809	84.0	79.0	79	S E	...	...	K	
	18th	10	29.895	29.913	84.3	78.0	74	N E	...	...	K	
	16	16	29.781	29.799	87.6	78.7	65	E S E	...	...	K	
	19th	10	29.869	29.887	83.0	78.0	78	W by S	...	...	K, C	
	16	16	29.765	29.783	86.0	78.0	68	W N W	...	...	C, CS	
	20th	10	29.910	29.928	84.0	79.8	83	W S W	...	...	K	
	16	16	29.831	29.849	81.3	78.0	85	N E	...	0.26	...	
	21st	10	29.976	29.994	83.3	79.6	84	E	...	...	CS, CK	o
	16	16	29.804	29.822	85.1	77.4	66	E	...	...	CK	
	22nd	10	29.958	29.976	80.4	74.7	75	E by N	...	...	...	o
	16	16	29.851	29.869	81.6	74.5	71	N E	...	...	CK	
	23rd	10	29.953	29.971	74.8	71.0	82	...	...	0.07	...	o
	16	16	29.859	29.877	74.7	73.0	91	...	...	0.04	...	o
SAGOR ISLAND.	17th	10	29.894	29.900	80	78	91	E N E	2.5	0.20	N	b, p, v, g.
	16	16	29.801	29.807	81	77	82	E N E	4.9	0.30	KS	b, v, p.
	18th	10	29.903	29.909	85	79	75	E N E	3.0	...	N	b, v
	16	16	29.804	29.810	85	79	75	W S W	1.2	...	N	b, v, g
	19th	10	29.883	29.889	85	80	79	N W	0.6	...	N	b, v
	16	16	29.772	29.788	86	79	72	S W	2.3	...	N	b, v
	20th	10	29.914	29.920	85	79	75	S S E	1.8	1.10	N	b, v
	16	16	29.832	29.838	86	79	72	S E	3.7	...	N	b, v
	21st	10	29.956	29.962	87	79	68	N E	4.0	...	N	b, v
	16	16	29.882	29.888	78	77	95	E	8.0	0.70	N	b, p, g
	22nd	10	29.951	29.957	82	77	78	E N E	3.4	0.10	N	b, v
	16	16	29.832	29.838	84	77	71	N E	7.5	...	KS	b, o
	23rd	10	29.944	29.950	75	72	85	N N E	8.0	0.20	N	d, o
	16	16	29.852	29.858	74	73	95	E N E	5.4	0.10	N	d, o, g scuds.
CHITTAGONG.	17th	10	29.857	29.949	83	77	75	W	4.2	0.60	C, CS	b, v
	16	16	29.717	29.809	86	76	61	W N W	1.4	...	K, S	b, v
	18th	10	29.824	29.916	83	78	78	N N W	2.3	...	C	b, v
	16	16	29.702	29.793	88	81	72	W S W	5.1	...	CS, CK	b, v
	19th	10	29.803	29.895	81	78	75	N	0.5	...	CK, KS	b, v
	16	16	29.702	29.794	87	78	65	W	4.5	...	KS	b, v
	20th	10	29.842	29.934	83	79	85	N	0.9	...	C, CK	b, v
	16	16	29.751	29.843	89	81	69	W	1.2	...	KS	b, v
	21st	10	29.879	29.971	86	79	72	N	0.6	...	CK, KS	b, v
	16	16	29.758	29.849	88	80	69	W S W	2.7	...	C, CK, KS	b, v
	22nd	10	29.877	29.970	82	75	70	W N W	2.2	...	C, KS	b, v
	16	16	29.764	29.856	83	73	60	N N W	3.9	...	CK, CS	b, v
	23rd	10	29.822	29.915	79	75	82	N W	2.8	...	CS, CK, KS	g
	16	16	29.750	29.843	79	75	82	N N W	1.9	...	CK, CS, N	g
MADRAS.	16th	10	29.908	29.938	74	72	90	E S E	7	0.09	...	o
	16	16	29.776	29.806	80	75	78	N	10	0.01	...	cloudy.
	17th	10	29.890	29.920	82	75	70	N N W	7	...	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.761	29.791	81	75	74	N by W	4	...	...	cloudy.
	18th	10	29.880	29.910	76	73	86	N by W	4	0.05	...	o
	16	16	29.766	29.796	76	72	81	N by W	4	0.05	...	o
	19th	10	29.857	29.887	80	76	82	N by W	6	...	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.751	29.781	81	75	74	N N W	10	0.02	...	cloudy.
	20th	10	29.825	29.855	76	73	86	N N W	9	1.27	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.701	29.731	76	74	99	N N W	5	0.40	...	o
	21st	10	29.802	29.832	83	76	71	N W by N	6	0.77	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.720	29.750	82	78	82	S E by E	5	0.01	...	cloudy.
	22nd	10	29.837	29.867	84	78	75	S	7	0.09	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.716	29.746	84	78	75	S E by S	8	...	...	c
CUTTACK.	17th	10	29.893	29.885	85	76	64	N N E	0.07	...	CK, C	
	16	16	29.706	29.788	87	77	61	N N E	3.4	...	CK, N	
	18th	10	29.820	29.902	86	77	64	N N E	2.1	...	CK, C	
	16	16	29.714	29.797	82	75	70	E N E	5.6	...	K, N	p
	19th	10	29.800	29.882	86	78	63	N N E	0.7	...	C, CK	
	16	16	29.714	29.797	82	76	71	H	4.7	...	C, K, N	p
	20th	10	29.820	29.902	85	78	71	N E	0.5	...	C, CK, C	
	16	16	29.726	29.808	85	77	68	E N E	4.4	...	N, KS, C	
	21st	10	29.815	29.898	82	77	78	E N E	2.3	2.50	KS, C	
	16	16	29.778	29.861	80	77	86	N E	4.7	0.20	CK, N, P	
	22nd	10	29.865	29.947	83	78	78	E	2.5	0.80	C, CK, KC	
	16	16	29.754	29.837	76	74	90	S E	3.9	0.90	N	r
	23rd	10	29.849	29.933	75	73	90	E N E	2.1	2.90	N	r
	16	16	29.742	29.826	74	72	90	N E	6.2	0.10	N	r
AKYAB.	17th	10	29.902	29.923	85	80	79	E N E	2.7	0.40	...	b
	16	16	29.791	29.813	84	79	79	N N E	4.1	...	...	b
	18th	10	29.896	29.917	84	78	75	N E	2.5	...	...	b, g
	16	16	29.786	29.807	87	79	64	W	3.3	...	...	b
	19th	10	29.861	29.882	86	81	79	N E	1.5	...	...	b
	16	16	29.776	29.797	86	79	72	W	4.6	...	...	b
	20th	10	29.914	29.935	85	80	79	N E	1.2	...	...	b
	16	16	29.813	29.834	87	80	72	S W	3.3	...	...	b
	21st	10	29.941	29.962	86	81	79	N E	1.4	...	...	b
	16	16	29.843	29.864	87	80	72	W	5.3	...	...	b
	22nd	10	29.924	29.945	85	81	83	E N E	2.6	...	...	b
	16	16	29.806	29.827	87	80	72	W	5.0	...	...	b
	23rd	10	29.886	29.907	84	79	79	E N E	2.8	...	...	b
	16	16	29.776	29.797	80	80	75	W S W	3.5	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd October 1875.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 15th to 21st October 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb.	Miles.	In.		
Oct.	15th	29.866	84.5	76.5	140.0	79.6	75.8	73.1	0.81	SE E & N E	...	89.9	0.45	☉	Clear, cirrostrati and overcast. Sheet lightning at 5 P.M. Slight rain at 11½ A.M., 4 and 10 P.M.
	16th	850	77.8	74.7	...	76.0	74.8	74.0	.84	NE & ES E	...	174.4	2.22	...	Overcast and cirri. Sheet lightning at 1 and 5 A.M. Rain from 2 A.M. to 4 P.M.
	17th	843	86.5	75.0	146.0	79.5	77.0	75.2	.87	E	...	146.2	0.06	...	Cirri and cumuli. Light rain at 5½ and 7 A.M.
	18th	843	88.9	77.0	140.8	82.3	78.1	75.2	.80	E by N & S S W	...	77.0	.....	...	Cirri and cumuli.
	19th	820	86.5	78.5	127.0	82.0	78.5	76.0	.83	SS W, S W, & W by S	...	55.1	.....	...	Cirrocumuli, cumuli and cirri. Slightly foggy at 7 and 8 P.M. Drizzled at 12½ P.M.
	20th	854	89.0	78.2	138.0	81.2	78.6	76.8	.87	WSW & E	...	56.1	0.26	...	Cirri, cumuli, and overcast. Thunder at 2 P.M. Slight rain at 10½ A.M. and between 2 and 3 P.M.
	21st	910	87.4	79.0	134.5	82.1	78.6	75.6	.81	E by N & E	...	90.4	.....	☾	Cirrocumuli, cirrostrati and overcast.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower raingauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon

				☉
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days				... 14.2
The maximum temperature during the past seven days				... 88.9
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year				... 89.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days				... 0.85
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year				... 0.81
				Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st				... 2.99
				{ by lower raingauge
				{ by anemometer gauge
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	average of twenty-one previous years	... 0.74
Ditto	ditto	between the 1st January and the 21st October		... 59.53
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	average of twenty-one previous years	... 64.76

GOPERNATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 25th October 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd October 1875, on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TOTAL TRAIN MILES.		
	No. of Passen- gers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.					
		Rs.	A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs.	A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	124,975	1,73,357	6 3	15,891 1 11	705,006 30	2,79,305	2 0	25,602 19 4	41,494 1 3	{ 40,895 Coaching. 45,306½ Mer- chandise.
Or per mile of railway For previous 12 weeks of half-year ... ..	.....	135	7 5	12 8 4	.....	218	4 0	20 0 2	32 8 0	
	1,280,940½	15,01,849	13 1	137,669 11 4	76,08,090 0	32,41,885	14 4	297,172 17 6	434,842 8 10	1,096,544½
Total for 13 weeks...	1,405,915½	16,75,207	3 4	153,560 13 3	83,13,096 30	35,21,191	0 4	322,775 16 10	476,336 10 1	1,182,746½
COMPARISON.										
Total for correspond- ing week of pre- vious year	107,073	1,37,429	13 6	12,507 14 9	6,43,173 0	2,87,384	15 6	26,343 12 5	38,941 7 2	{ 41,593 Coach- ing. 52,372 Mer- chandise. 2,575 Return empty.
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	107	6 3	9 16 11	.....	224	9 0	20 11 8	30 8 7	
Total to correspond- ing date of previous year	1,423,259	17,17,233	15 1	167,413 2 3	10,960,489 0	46,87,467	3 7	429,684 9 10	587,007 13 1		1,562,093

* Deducted miles 939½ from Coaching, and 5,839½ from Merchandise, excess included in week ended 4th September 1875.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th October 1875, on 1,279½ miles open.

		Rs.	A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs.	A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	118,539½	1,57,835	4 0	14,468 4 7	5,46,588 20	2,34,471	7 9	21,403 4 5	34,961 9 0	* { 41,170½ Coaching. 58,454½ Mer- chandise.
Or per mile of rail- way ... ..	.....	128	5 4	11 0 1	.....	183	3 6	16 15 11	28 2 0	
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	1,405,915½	16,75,207	3 4	153,560 13 3	83,13,096 30	35,21,191	0 4	322,775 16 10	476,336 10 1	
Total for 14 weeks ..	1,524,455	18,33,042	7 4	168,028 17 10	88,59,085 10	37,55,662	8 1	344,269 1 3	512,297 19 1	1,282,371½
COMPARISON.										
Total for correspond- ing week of pre- vious year	120,618	1,65,016	13 6	15,126 10 10	6,71,567 20	2,96,622	15 6	27,190 8 10	42,316 19 8	* { 42,084 Coach- ing. 55,602 Mer- chandise 2,167 Return empty.
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	128	15 1	11 16 5	.....	231	12 0	21 4 11	33 1 4	
Total to correspond- ing date of previous year	1,543,877	18,82,250	12 7	172,539 13 1	1,16,41,056 20	49,84,090	3 1	4,56,874 18 8	629,414 11 9	

* Deducted miles 664 from Coaching and added 4,858 to Merchandise, excess and short included in week ended 11th September 1875.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th October 1875, on 1,279½ miles open.

		Rs.	A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs.	A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	97,817½	126,038	1 6	11,553 9 10	444,340 20	1,84,289	2 0	16,893 3 5	28,446 13 3	* { 42,064 Coaching. 50,806½ Mer- chandise.
Or per mile of rail way ... ..	.....	98	7 9	9 0 7	.....	144	0 1	15 4 0	22 4 7	
For previous 14 weeks of half year	1,524,455	1,833,042	7 4	168,028 17 10	88,59,085 10	37,55,062	8 1	344,269 1 3	512,297 19 1	
Total for 15 weeks...	1,622,272½	1,959,080	8 10	179,582 7 8	9,304,025 30	39,39,951	10 1	361,162 4 8	540,744 12 4	1,375,302½
COMPARISON.										
Total for correspond- ing week of previous year	143,446	222,363	6 9	20,383 6 3	674,108 30	2,70,823	11 9	24,825 10 2	45,208 16 5	* { 44,197 Coaching. 53,982 Mer- chandise.
For mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	173	12 1	15 18 6	.....	211	10 0	19 8 0	35 6 6	
Total to correspond- ing date of previous year	1,687,323	2,104,614	8 4	192,922 10 4	12,315,165 10	52,54,913	14 10	481,700 8 10	674,623 8 2	

* Added miles 229½ to Coaching and 8,577½ Merchandise, short included in week ending 18th September 1875.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd October 1875, on 223½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TOTAL TRAIN MILES.
	No. of Passen- gers.	Coaching receipt.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	3,895	9,311 7 6	853 11 1	38,869 20	12,678 5 0	1,162 3 6	2,015 14 7	* { 4,306½ Coach- ing. 2,391½ Mer- chandise.
Or per mile of rail- way ... ..	.....	41 9 10	3 16 3	.....	56 10 7	5 3 11	9 0 2	
For previous 12 weeks of half-year ...	47,073½	1,09,206 9 0	10,010 12 0	3,92,383 30	1,14,090 15 0	10,458 6 9	20,468 18 9		80,603½
Total for 13 weeks ...	50,973½	1,18,518 0 6	10,864 3 1	431,203 10	1,26,769 4 0	11,620 10 3	22,484 13 4	87,361½
COMPARISON.								
Total for correspond- ing week of previous year	3,991	10,035 13 6	919 19 0	36,023 30	13,551 11 0	1,242 4 9	2,162 3 9	{ 4,043 Coach- ing. 2,200 Mer- chandise.
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	44 13 8	4 2 3	.....	60 9 0	5 11 0	9 13 3	
Total to correspond- ing date of previous year	54,919	1,20,374 9 9	11,034 6 8	6,62,474 0	1,96,283 11 3	17,002 13 5	29,027 0 1		113,238

* Added miles 55½ to Coaching and 391½ to Merchandise, short included in week ended 4th September 1875.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th October 1875, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Rs. A. P.	
Total traffic for the week	4,126½	9,305 0 0	852 19 2	57,465 0	19,481 2 0	1,785 15 5	2,638 14 7	* { 4,236½ Coach- ing. 3,119½ Mer- chandise.
Or per mile of railway For previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	50,973½	1,18,518 0 6	10,864 3 1	4,31,203 10	1,26,769 4 0	11,620 10 3	22,484 13 4	87,361½
Total for 14 weeks...	55,100	1,27,823 0 6	11,717 2 3	4,88,668 10	1,46,250 6 0	13,406 5 8	25,123 7 11	94,716½
COMPARISON.								
Total for correspond- ing week of previ- ous year	4,063	10,675 15 0	978 12 7	46,640 10	16,344 2 0	1,498 4 3	2,476 16 10	{ 4,089 Coach- ing. 3,118 Mer- chandise. 246 Return empty.
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	47 11 5	4 7 6	.....	73 0 9	6 13 11	11 1 5	
Total to correspond- ing date of previous year	48,982	1,31,050 8 9	12,012 19 3	7,00,123 10	2,12,627 13 3	10,400 17 8	31,503 16 11	120,711

* Deducted miles 14½ from Coaching and added 14½ to Merchandise, excess and short included in week ended 11th September 1875.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th October 1875, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	3,782	8,734 5 0	800 12 11	55,541 10	10,180 8 0	1,758 4 3	2,558 17 2	* { 4,302½ Coach- ing. 1,890½ Mer- chandise.
Or per mile of rail- way ... ..	.....	39 0 7	3 11 7	.....	85 11 7	7 17 2	11 8 9	
For previous 14 weeks of half-year ...	55,100	1,27,823 0 6	11,717 2 3	488,668 10	1,46,250 6 0	13,406 5 8	25,123 7 11	94,716½
Total for 15 weeks...	58,882	1,36,557 5 6	12,517 15 2	5,44,200 20	1,65,430 14 0	15,164 9 11	27,682 5 1	100,910
COMPARISON.								
Total for correspond- ing week of previous year	5,367	14,414 5 3	1,321 6 3	51,476 20	18,444 3 0	1,690 14 4	3,012 0 7	{ 4,252 Coach- ing. 3,658 Mer- chandise.
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	64 6 9	5 18 1	.....	83 6 11	7 11 2	13 9 3	
Total to correspond- ing date of previous year	64,349	1,45,464 14 0	13,334 5 6	7,60,599 30	2,31,072 0 3	21,161 13 0	34,515 17 6	128,621

* Added miles 51½ to Coaching and deducted 1,273½ from Merchandise, short and excess included in week ended 18th September 1875.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd October 1875, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	9,251	1,143 0 0	114 6 0	22,193 0	596 0 0	80 12 0	173 18 0
Or per mile of railway	330	41 0 0	4 2 0	793 0	21 0 0	2 2 0	6 4 0
For previous 13 weeks of half-year...	95,108	12,161 0 0	1,216 2 0	1,73,398 0	5,458 0 0	545 16 0	1,761 18 0
Total for 14 weeks	1,04,417	13,304 0 0	1,330 8 0	1,95,591 0	6,054 0 0	605 8 0	1,935 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,771	1,123 0 6	112 6 1	11,351 0	352 7 0	35 4 11	147 11 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	349	40 1 9	4 0 2	405 16	12 9 5	1 5 2	5 5 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	97,658	12,620 1 4	1,262 0 2	1,63,197 25	4,995 6 0	499 10 9	1,761 10 11

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th October 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	10,071	1,321 0 0	132 2 0	16,288 0	475 0 0	47 10 0	179 12 0
Or per mile of railway	360	47 0 0	4 14 0	582 0	17 0 0	1 14 0	6 8 0
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	1,04,417	13,304 0 0	1,330 8 0	1,95,591 0	6,054 0 0	605 8 0	1,935 16 0
Total for 15 weeks	1,14,488	14,625 0 0	1,462 10 0	2,11,879 0	6,529 0 0	652 18 0	2,115 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,922	1,107 15 3	110 15 11	14,139 0	430 10 0	43 1 3	163 17 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	319	39 9 1	3 19 2	504 39	15 6 1	1 10 9	5 9 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,06,580	13,728 0 7	1,372 16 1	1,77,330 25	5,426 0 0	542 12 0	1,915 8 1

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th October 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,443	1,068 0 0	106 16 0	13,615 0	415 0 0	41 10 0	148 6 0
Or per mile of railway	302	38 0 0	3 16 0	486 0	15 0 0	1 10 0	5 6 0
For previous 15 weeks of half-year...	1,14,488	14,625 0 0	1,462 10 0	2,11,879 0	6,529 0 0	652 18 0	2,115 8 0
Total for 16 weeks	1,22,931	15,693 0 0	1,569 6 0	2,25,494 0	6,944 0 0	694 8 0	2,263 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,908	1,166 10 9	115 13 4	11,261 0	357 13 6	35 15 8	161 9 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	318	41 4 11	4 2 7	402 7	12 12 9	1 5 7	5 8 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,15,488	14,884 11 4	1,488 9 5	1,88,597 25	5,783 13 6	578 7 8	2,066 17 1

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 2nd October 1875, on 158½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	32,330	23,620 9 1	2,166 0 10	1,26,773 26	50,437 7 0	4,623 8 8	6,789 9 6
Or per mile of railway	204	149 5 1	13 13 9	801 4	318 11 6	29 4 4	42 18 1
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	380,386½	2,20,932 13 5	20,262 3 4	15,94,911 29	4,64,672 1 2	42,591 18 10	62,847 2 2
Total for 14 weeks	412,716½	2,41,562 6 6	22,418 4 2	17,21,685 15	5,15,109 8 2	47,218 7 6	69,636 11 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29,894½	19,496 10 7	1,787 3 11	2,83,499 26	93,594 5 3	8,579 9 7	10,366 13 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	189	123 3 3	11 5 10	1,791 19	591 6 11	54 4 4	65 10 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	393,107	2,26,080 13 11	20,724 18 4	24,63,355 6	7,28,134 2 9	66,653 19 4	87,378 17 8

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 9th October 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	36,990	20,595 10 0	2,437 18 8	110,401 6	31,201 7 6	2,860 2 8	5,298 1 4
Or per mile of railway	234	168 1 0	15 8 1	008 1	197 2 8	18 1 6	33 9 2
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	412,716½	2,44,562 6 6	22,418 4 2	17,21,685 15	5,15,109 8 2	47,218 7 6	60,636 11 8
Total for 15 weeks	4,40,706½	2,71,158 0 6	24,856 2 10	18,32,146 21	5,46,310 15 8	50,078 10 2	74,934 13 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,235	22,131 12 2	2,028 14 11	206,407 0	66,443 5 7	6,090 12 10	8,119 7 9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	197	139 13 8	12 16 5	1,304 12	419 13 10	38 9 9	51 6 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,24,312	2,48,221 10 1	22,753 13 3	26,69,762 6	7,04,577 8 4	72,744 12 2	95,498 5 5

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd October 1875, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total Traffic for the week	1,747	1,064 0 0	106 8 0	13,155 0	978 0 0	97 16 0	204 4 0
Or per mile of Railway	64	39 0 0	3 18 0	483 0	36 0 0	3 12 0	7 10 0
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	15,811	10,651 0 0	1,065 2 0	66,257 0	5,589 0 0	559 18 0	1,625 0 0
Total for 14 weeks	17,558	11,715 0 0	1,171 10 0	79,412 0	6,577 0 0	657 14 0	1,829 4 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,143	828 3 8	82 16 5	3,980 20	294 12 3	29 9 6	112 5 11
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year	42	30 6 4	3 0 9	146 3	10 13 1	1 1 8	4 2 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	14,954	11,023 8 2	1,102 6 4	143,245 80	8,611 11 0	861 3 4	1,063 9 8

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th October 1875, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total Traffic for the week	1,317	1,085 0 0	103 10 0	6,692 0	398 0 0	39 16 0	143 6 0
Or per mile of Railway	48	88 0 0	3 16 0	224 0	14 8 0	1 9 0	5 5 0
For previous 14 weeks of half year	17,558	11,715 0 0	1,171 10 0	79,412 0	6,577 0 0	657 14 0	1,829 4 0
Total for 15 weeks	18,875	12,750 0 0	1,275 0 0	85,504 0	6,975 0 0	697 10 0	1,972 10 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,318	981 10 0	98 3 4	8,249 30	745 6 0	74 10 9	172 14 1
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year	48	86 0 4	3 12 1	302 30	27 5 8	2 14 8	6 6 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	16,272	12,004 13 2	1,200 9 8	1,51,495 20	9,357 1 0	935 14 1	2,136 3 9

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th October 1875, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total Traffic for the week	1,107	649 0 0	64 18 0	3,108 0	338 0 0	33 16 0	98 14 0
Or per mile of railway	41	23 8 0	2 7 0	125 0	12 0 0	1 4 0	3 12 0
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	18,875	12,750 0 0	1,275 0 0	85,504 0	6,975 0 0	697 10 0	1,972 10 0
Total for 16 weeks	19,982	13,399 0 0	1,339 18 0	88,612 0	7,313 0 0	731 6 0	2,071 4 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,377	1,117 8 11	111 14 6	5,379 10	449 2 9	44 18 4	150 12 10
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year	51	41 0 0	4 2 0	197 16	16 7 9	1 12 11	5 14 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	17,649	13,122 1 1	1,312 4 2	156,874 30	9,806 3 0	980 12 5	2,292 16 7

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 44 of 1875.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 30th October 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Hurdwan, Nov. 1,* '75	Nil.	Rainfall at Culna .06, at Boodbood .16, at Jehanabad .29, and at Raneegunge .31. The crop on the high lands in the west and north of the district require more rain. In the east and south of the district and sudder sub-division no more rain is required.
	2 Bankoora, Oct. 30, "	.07	Slight rain fell almost all over the district during the first day of the week; the rest of the week was dry. Prospects of the crops are very good. Cold weather sowings commenced.
	3 Beerbhoom, " 30, "	.06	A little rain has fallen all through the district. Harvest prospects continue good; no want of rain at present.
	4 Midnapore, " 30, "	.44	For the last four days the weather has been fine, and the rains seem to have terminated. If no storms visit the district, the harvest will be the best there has been for many years past.
	5 Hooghly, " 30, "	Nil.	Weather clear and sunny; heavy dews at night. Wind from north-east and north. High land rice is a little the worse for want of rain. Low land rice will do well.
	Howrah, " 30, "	.13	Character of the weather is all that can be wished. State and prospects of the crops are exceedingly good.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Nov. 1,† '75	Nil.	Weather clearer and cooler. The prospects of the amun or late rice, continue to be favorably reported. It is being harvested at some places. Sowings of cold weather crops progressing favorably. Fever increasing at Barripore and decreasing at Sathkira. It is still prevailing in sub-division Bassirhat.
	7 Nuddea, Oct. 30, "	.05	Very slight and partial rain. A good crop of late rice is now pretty certain. The cold weather crops (except chillies, which have been eaten by insects) are going on well, but rain would do good. There is cholera in several parts of the district; the attack in the north of the Chooadangah sub-division is severe, and extra medical help has been applied for.
	8 Jessor, " 30, "	.34	Weather cool, wind northerly; slight rain has fallen in all the sub-divisions. Prospects of all crops are very satisfactory.
	9 Moorshedabad, " 30, "	Nil.	Weather cooler; heavy fogs and dews at night. In the west and north the prospects of the crops are good. The ryots state that they expect to recoup the losses of the past three years. In the Sudder more rain is wanted. Irrigation, however, is being carried on successfully wherever practicable. The amun crop is coming into ear, but requires rain on the higher lands. Rubbee sowing and ploughing continues. Indigo, sugarcane, mulberry, and arhur pulse are doing well. The price of common rice is 11 chittacks cheaper than that in last return. The cheapest rate is 26 seers per rupee at Gowas, and the dearest is 16 seers per rupee at Kallyangunj. Health of the district is generally good. Fever still exists in Sujagunj thana, and a few cases of cholera are reported from Nawada thana.
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	10 Dinagepore, " 30, "	Nil.	Weather cool; wind south-west or west. Sometimes cloudy, but prospects of rain doubtful. Slight rain in the south on the 22nd October. Rice and pulses are suffering. Four annas probably lost already; unless rain falls with the new moon, twelve annas will be lost. Cholera in Nowabgunge. Small-pox in Hentabad.
	11 Muddah, " 30, "	Nil.	Though clouds have gathered in some places, there has been no rain anywhere. The winter and late autumn rice crops have suffered from the want of rain. If there should be none, a quarter of the winter crop will probably be lost. Nineteen attacks and eight deaths from cholera were reported during the week.
	12 Rajshahye, " 30, "	Nil.	There has been slight rain in most parts during the week, except in the north and west Burind of the district. The rain of the last week has done some more benefit to the rice crop, but more is required, especially in Muddah and Godagaree (the north and west of Burind). Rubbee, or cold weather crops, are still being sown, and those that have already been sown are looking well. Eleven cases of cholera reported from Charghat and Rajapore; two proved fatal.

* Telegram of the 1st November, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 1st November, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Con'd.)</i>			
RAJSHAHY DIVN.—(Contd.)	13 Rungpore, Oct. 29, '75	Nil.	Weather fair. Prospects of crops have undergone no change since last report. There has been no rain, and at present there does not seem any promise of any. Cultivation for the cold weather crops is generally in progress.
	14 Bogra, „ 30, „	·51	Weather warm in the middle of the day, with occasional showers, and nights beginning to be cold. The Collector sees no reason for expecting any diminution in his estimate of the crops. At least twelve annas ought to be reaped. There is water available everywhere if the ryots will use it. Everywhere rain has not been so heavy as in the Sudder station.
	15 Pubna, „ 30, „	·24	Slight rain has fallen. Weather clear and fine, but unseasonably hot. State and prospects of the crops are good. Cholera is still present in Berah and its neighbourhood.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Da jeling, „ 29 „	Nil.	No rain yet, but the sky has been lowering frequently during the week, and there has been a good deal of mist. The <i>hemanti</i> or late rice crop, is looking dry on the high lands of the plains, but as yet no serious complaints are made. Rain is generally needed. The other crops are progressing favorably.
	17 Julpigoree, „ 30 „	Nil.	No rain in any part of the district since last report, so far as can be ascertained. Reports have been received from all parts of the district. The accounts are good from the extreme east of the Dooars, and bad from all other parts. Throughout the Dooars from 12 to 14 annas of an average crop may be expected. In Patgram and south part of Boda pergunnah, which are thickly populated, the yield may be less than half an average crop. Western portion of the district has half an average crop if not more. The dews are heavy, and rain would probably knock off the flower, and then do harm.
	Cooch Behar, „ 28 „	Nil.	Fair weather. The prospects of crops continue unfavorable. Rain is very much wanted.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
Dacca DIVN.	18 Dacca, Nov. 1,* '75	Nil.	Weather fair and cold. The cold weather seems to have set in without any atmospheric disturbance. Rain is wanted for the rice on high lands. The crops are generally very good.
	19 Fureedpore, Oct. 30, „	·09	Very little rain. The crops on the whole are good and promising as before. A few cases of cholera reported in the Madaripore sub-division; otherwise the health of the district is generally good.
	20 Backergunge, „ 28 „	Nil.	State and prospects of the crops are generally good, but want of rain is complained of in thanas Burrisal, Nulchetty, Mendigunge, Dowltkhan, and Baramaddi.
	21 Mymensing, „ 29 „	·04	Weather fine and generally warmer than in the previous week. State and prospects of the crops are generally favorable. More rain is desirable.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22 Tipperah, „ 29 „	Nil.	Weather clear, cold, and dry. The late rice is not doing well for want of sufficient rain in October; more rain is much required.
	23 Chittagong, „ 28 „	A few drops	Heavy dews, cool breeze, and hot sunshine. To the south of the district the reports of the crops are favorable, but more rain is required. To the north the rain of the 19th has rendered prospects slightly better, but much of the crop on the higher lands, transplanted after the cutting of the early rice, will be an almost total failure through the early stoppage of the rains, and the attacks of insects; in the lower lands some damage has also occurred. No amount of rain now could repair the damage already done in the north, though a few good showers would check further loss.
	24 Noakholly, „ 28 „	Nil.	Weather fair and cool; wind generally from the north. The <i>amun</i> crop is progressing favorably. More rain is wanted.
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 26 „	·47	Showers of rain on the 24th and 25th October. Foggy mornings usually. Harvesting of the <i>joom</i> paddy crop nearly over. The falls of rain during the week have improved the prospects of the rice sown by the plough cultivators. Cotton is being gathered in small quantities.
BEHAR.	Hill Tipperah, „ 27 „	·21	The little rain which fell during the week has benefited the crops; more is wanted which will probably come as the sky still remains cloudy. The late rice crop, however, is in a promising condition at present.
	26 Patna, Nov. 1,* „	Nil.	No rain as yet. Rice on the high lands is dying for want of it, and it is also wanted for the sowing of the spring crops. In the south-west of the district some benefit has been derived from canal water. Health of district is generally good, but many cases of cholera are still occurring in the vicinity of Dinapore.
	27 Gya, Oct 30, „	Nil.	Part of the week was cloudy, but signs of rain passed off, and the weather has been clear with westerly wind and hot sun. Rain is much required for the cold weather sowing operations, where irrigation is not possible. The rice crop in some parts is better than was expected. Heavy dews at night do much good to it. Crops of <i>koorthi</i> and <i>rohur</i> (pulses) look well. In the high lands the rice has been to some extent grazed down by cattle, having withered up.

* Telegrams of the 1st November, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.																								
BEHAR.—(Contd.)																											
PATNA DIV.—(Contd.)	28 Shahabad, Oct. 30, '75	Nil.	Weather cloudy and hot, but cool in the mornings and evenings. State and prospects of the crops are much the same as before. Crops failing from want of rain. Efforts to supply water from canals seem to have been begun too late to save all the rice, but will be useful for the <i>rubbee</i> crops.																								
	29 Durbhunga, „ 30, „	Nil.	Weather cloudy on the 27th and 28th. The rest of the week was fine. No improvement in the prospects of the crops.																								
	30 Mozufferpore, „ 30, „	Nil.	Weather cold and clear. No signs of rain. Rice on high lands is nearly all lost. Probable outturn of rice crop in the district 4 annas; possible outturn 6 annas. Rubbee crops suffering greatly from drought; likely to die in most parts within two or three weeks without rain. Prospects believed by people to be worse now than at the end of October 1873. Worst parts of district are Shewhur and Seetamarhee thanas in Seetamarhee sub-division, Paro and Mozufferpore thanas in Sudder sub-division, and Lallgange thana in Hajepore sub-division. Speaking generally, the east side of the district is better than the west. Brisk importations of grain are being made from Patna and Revelgunge in Sarun, to Mozufferpore and Seetamarhee.																								
	31 Sarun, „ 30, „	Nil.	Weather clear and fine. Mornings and nights are cold. West wind prevailing. No chance of rain at present. The prospect of the rice crops is getting worse day by day. In the high lands the crop is dying off, and is being cut for fodder for cattle; in low lands it is still doing well and is coming into ear. Irrigation is being resorted to where practicable. Fields are being prepared for poppy and <i>rubbee</i> or cold weather sowings. The early <i>rubbee</i> sowings are germinating well. There is still moisture in the ground. Fields are also prepared for indigo. Want of rain is generally felt all over the district. Prices (wheat, barley, and grain excepted) are stationary. General health good.																								
	32 Chumparan, „ 29, „	Nil.	There has been no rain anywhere, though it has been anxiously looked for. The wind is now westerly, and there appears to be no chance of rain. The rice crop, except in the low-lying lands, will be almost a total failure. Though efforts are being made to irrigate the <i>rubbee</i> in some parts, yet throughout a large part of the district irrigation, with the appliances now at the command of the people, is almost impossible. There will not be more than a 4-anna rice crop this year.																								
BHAGULPORE DIV.	33 Monghyr, „ 30, „	Nil.	Weather fair. No change from last week. The high lands which are not irrigated will yield very scanty rice crops. The Jamui Sub-Divisional Officer hopes for an average of 8 annas throughout the extensive rice tracts in his jurisdiction. The Khuruckpore tract is expected to yield about 12 annas, as irrigation is largely resorted to. No return has been received from the Bucktearpore circle, but not more than an 8-anna crop can be looked for there. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings are general throughout the district, but the general complaint is want of moisture in the soil.																								
	34 Bhagulpore, Nov. 1,* „	Nil.	All hope of rain is now over, and cold westerly winds set in. Only rice on high land has suffered south of the Ganges. Every possible effort is being made to irrigate the crops in Muddehpoorah and Soopool. The crops in Muddehpoorah on the whole are fair. Only the western portion of the subdivision will give a short outturn. The reports from Soopool, especially Naradigur and Pertabgunge jurisdiction, are very bad. No chance of saving any of the high land crops now. There is a general cry of want of moisture for the <i>rubbee</i> sowings, but <i>koorthi</i> and <i>kulai</i> pulses are well up. General health very good.																								
	35 Purneah, Oct. 30, „	Nil.	Fine clear weather, with dry wind from north and north-west. From the low lands a fair return is expected from the <i>aghani</i> rice sown. That planted on the high lands has for the most part failed, though from personal inspection of the crops in Kissenganj and in the south-east of the district, the Collector does not think the failure will be so great as was reported last week. The reports from Arrareah are more favorable. Those from Daudaha and the south-west, where there is much low land, are good. The outturn from the high lands in the extreme north will not be very bad. Cold weather sowings are still progressing favorably. The mustard is germinating. Fever very prevalent, and cholera reported from different villages all over the district. This unhealthiness is attributed to the great changes and variation in the temperature.																								
	36 Sonthal Pergas, „ 30, „	Nil.	Rainfall at Deoghur 24 and Godda 17. The rice all over the southern two-thirds of the district will be good. The northern third, the sub-divisions of Godda and Rajmehal, will not have good returns. There is still a chance of rain, which would make a difference. The nearest estimate that can be made now of the outturn in the sub-divisions and pergunnahs up to date is,—																								
<table> <tr> <th colspan="4">Sudder Sub-Division.</th></tr> <tr> <td>Jamtara outpost</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>13 annas.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Dumka zemindari</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>13 „</td></tr> <tr> <td>Damin Govt. estate</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>12 „</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sultanabad pergunnah</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>14 „</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ambar pergunnah</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>13 „</td></tr> </table>				Sudder Sub-Division.				Jamtara outpost	13 annas.	Dumka zemindari	13 „	Damin Govt. estate	12 „	Sultanabad pergunnah	14 „	Ambar pergunnah	13 „
Sudder Sub-Division.																											
Jamtara outpost	13 annas.																								
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Sultanabad pergunnah	14 „																								
Ambar pergunnah	13 „																								
<table> <tr> <th colspan="4">Sub-Divisions.</th></tr> <tr> <td>Deoghur</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>12 annas.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Godda</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>10 „</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rajmehal</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>10 to 12 annas.</td></tr> </table>				Sub-Divisions.				Deoghur	12 annas.	Godda	10 „	Rajmehal	10 to 12 annas.								
Sub-Divisions.																											
Deoghur	12 annas.																								
Godda	10 „																								
Rajmehal	10 to 12 annas.																								

* Telegram of the 1st November, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	37 Cuttack, Oct. 23, '75	6.2	Rain has fallen in all parts of the district, and there is now no further cause for anxiety. As to the crops, an excellent harvest may be expected. Cholera still prevalent in several places.
	38 Pooree, „ 28, „	11.79	There was good rain in the first half of the week. The weather is now fair and hot. The <i>lughoo</i> or first late rice is now generally ripening, and the <i>sarad</i> or the main late rice is in ear. The state and prospects of the crops have been greatly improved by the late rain and are very favorable. Miscellaneous crops are doing well.
	39 Balasore, „ 29, „	1.32	On the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th there has been a rainfall averaging three inches over the southern portion of the district, where rain was so much wanted. The prospects of the crops throughout the district are now so good, that fine weather only is required to secure a better harvest than has been reaped for many years.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, Oct. 29, '75	0.89	Weather cloudy and unseasonably warm, indicating rain. The little rain which fell at the close of last week and on Sunday has undoubtedly been beneficial to what has been sown, which is germinating, as also to the standing crops, but more is required to get in the whole of the rubbee crop.
41	Lohardugga, „ 30, „	0.82	The weather has been cloudy and appears still unsettled. About an inch of rain fell on the 22nd and 23rd October. This rain came most opportunely, and has done immense good. The late rice crop is now safe, and the harvest will be a good average one. In Palamow rain is urgently required for the rubbee sowings. General health good.
42	Singbhoom, „ 29, „	3.29	Weather seasonable. State and prospects of the crops are very favorable. District is healthy.
43	Manbhoom, „ 30, „	0.30	Weather is rather hot for this time of the year. Reports of crops are favorable throughout the district. Cold weather sowings have commenced.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 2nd November 1875.H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 10th Octo-ber 1875.	Rain from 17th to 23rd October 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BUREDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1875.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	1.55	0.16	58.64	23rd Oct.	
		Cutwa	0.48	0.27	58.30	ditto	
		Culina	1.78	0.42	48.52	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	0.14	0.20	43.61	ditto	
		Raneegunge	0.09	0.38	46.35	ditto	
		Jehanabad	2.11	2.62	45.35	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	1.77	3.71	57.92	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0.02	1.32	64.63	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	0.68	75.49	ditto	
		Jeypore	0.85	0.72	5.97	ditto ...	From 19th Sept. 1875.
	Midnapore	Midnapore	1.95	1.11	53.26	ditto ...	Not received 3rd to 9th Oct. 1875.
		Tumlook	0.50	0.10	58.41	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Gurbetta	3.85	2.30	53.95	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	3.00 Not rec.	1.30 Not rec.	61.49 63.20	ditto ... 25th Sept.	Ditto ditto.
	Hooghly	Hooghly	0.91	0.70	53.01	23rd Oct.	
		Serampore	2.60	0.32	50.32	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	2.16	0.61	59.69	ditto	
		Mobeshrekha	2.10	0.17	39.71	ditto ...	From 31st May 1875.
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	3.40	2.70	73.38	ditto	
		Calcutta	2.67	0.37	58.77	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary	2.38	0.68	57.45	ditto	
		{ Jail	2.38	0.72	57.02	ditto	
		Busseerhat	1.02	0.45	50.17	ditto	
		Baraset	2.63	0.34	63.38	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	3.31	0.89	67.66	ditto	
		Barripore	4.91	0.11	60.49	ditto	
		Satkhira	1.03	0.71	64.95	ditto	
		Barrackpore	2.10	0.61	47.31	ditto	
	Nudda	Dum-Dum	1.18	1.23	59.35	ditto	
		Kishinaghur	0.63	0.35	54.70	ditto	
		Bongong	0.49	0.99	62.44	ditto	
		Meherpore	0.23	1.15	51.00	ditto	
		Choondanga	0.12	Not rec.	49.35	16th Oct.	
	Jessore	Kooshtea	0.35	0.45	55.92	23rd "	
		Ranaghat	0.82	0.47	54.28	ditto	
		Jessore	0.25	0.40	63.75	ditto	
		Nurrail	0.22	0.32	59.62	ditto	
		Khoolna	0.20	0.20	60.85	ditto	
	Moorsheadabad	Jhenida	0.01	0.25	66.07	ditto	
		Bagirhat	0.84	Nil	74.92	ditto	
		Magoorah	1.16	0.12	64.82	ditto	
		Berhampore	0.40	0.92	54.60	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	0.22	1.32	57.88	ditto	
	Dinagapore	Lallbagh	0.35	0.52	57.86	ditto	
		Jungypore	0.02	0.81	44.47	ditto	
		Azingunge	0.16	0.10	52.09	ditto	
		Lallgolla	Nil	0.55	48.22	ditto	
		Kandee	0.25	0.37	54.76	ditto ...	From 14th Mar. 1875.
	Maldah	Dinagapore	Nil	Nil	43.60	ditto	
		Maldah	Nil	0.02	54.40	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	62.16	ditto	
		Bauleah	0.41	0.45	49.00	ditto	
		Nattore	0.45	0.86	49.22	ditto ...	Not received 19th to 25th Sept. 1875.
	Rajshahye	Rungpore	Nil	0.23	60.45	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	0.11	Nil	52.72	ditto	
		Kurigram	Nil	Nil	18.27	ditto	
		Bagdogra	Not rec.	Nil	20.91	ditto ...	From 25th July 1875.
		Bogra	1.30	0.04	57.30	ditto ...	Ditto ditto. Not received 10th to 16th Oct. 1875.
Pubna	Pubna	0.25	0.48	50.08	ditto		
	Serajgunj	0.60	Not rec.	54.00	16th Oct.		
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	ditto	97.61	15th Sept.	
		{ Hospital	Nil	Nil	114.84	23rd Oct.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	108.53	ditto	
Boda		Nil	Nil	72.07	ditto		
Buxa { Commissioner's Office		0.27	Nil	149.38	ditto		
{ Civil Surgeon's Office		Nil	Nil	154.02	ditto		
Titalya		Nil	Nil	90.99	ditto		
Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	90.40	ditto		

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 10th to 16th October 1875.	Rain from 17th to 23rd October 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.—(Continued.)								
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1875.			
	Dacca	Dacca... { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0.19	66.34	23rd Oct.		
		Dacca... { Hospital ...	Nil	0.22	59.42	ditto		
		Moonsheegunge ...	Nil	0.15	50.97	ditto		
		Manickgunge ...	Nil	1.59	55.00	ditto		
	Fureedpore	Fureedpore ...	0.58	0.22	68.42	ditto		
		Goulundo ...	0.69	0.63	63.29	ditto		
		Madaripore ...	0.42	0.19	64.38	ditto		
	Backergunge	Burrisal ...	0.97	0.08	68.02	ditto		
		Perozepore ...	0.60	0.15	74.05	ditto		
		Patoakhally ...	1.27	0.89	119.10	ditto		
		Dowlutkhan ...	Nil	0.32	110.46	ditto		
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh ...	1.43	0.04	80.13	ditto		
		Jamulpore ...	0.35	Nil	75.06	ditto		
		Atia ...	0.50	0.37	70.86	ditto		
		Kishoregunge ...	0.05	1.37	88.43	ditto		
	Chittagong.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0.60	139.70	ditto	
			Chittagong { Jail ...	Nil	0.77	135.72	ditto	
			Cox's Bazar ...	0.24	0.06	147.04	ditto	
		Noakholly	Noakholly ...	Nil	0.65	119.81	ditto	
		Comillah	Comillah ...	Nil	Nil	89.30	ditto	
		Tipperah	Tipperah ...	Nil	1.17	78.29	ditto	
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	Brahmunberiah ...	Nil	1.17	78.29	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah	Rangamatee Hill ...	0.20	0.68	103.25	ditto		
		Hill Tipperah ...	0.09	0.39	100.91	ditto		
BEHAR.								
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	Nil	0.03	45.38	ditto		
		Behar ...	Nil	Nil	38.67	ditto		
		Barh ...	Nil	Nil	41.45	ditto		
		Dinapore ... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	39.58	ditto		
		Dinapore ... { Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	43.89	ditto		
	Gya	Gya ...	Nil	Nil	38.25	ditto	Not recorded 1st to 4th Aug. 1875.	
		Nowadah ...	Nil	Nil	39.20	ditto		
		Arungabad ...	Nil	Nil	42.57	ditto		
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	32.68	ditto		
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	Nil	Nil	33.06	ditto	Not received 18th to 25th Sept. 1875.	
		Sasaram ...	Nil	Nil	50.94	ditto		
		Buxar ...	Nil	0.51	42.63	ditto		
		Blhuboah ...	Nil	Nil	49.17	ditto		
	Muzafferpore	Muzafferpore ...	Nil	Nil	31.65	ditto	Not received 12th to 18th Sept. 1875.	
		Hajepore ...	0.11	Nil	56.27	ditto	Ditto ditto.	
		Seetamurhee ...	Nil	Nil	26.07	ditto	Ditto ditto.	
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga ...	Nil	Nil	45.82	ditto		
		Mudhoobunnee ...	Nil	Nil	34.76	ditto		
		Tajpore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	43.94	9th Oct.		
	Sarun	Chupra ...	Nil	Nil	32.44	23rd "		
		Sewan ...	Nil	0.53	43.55	ditto		
	Chumparun	Motiharee ...	Nil	Nil	47.73	ditto		
		Bettiah ...	Nil	Nil	51.68	ditto		
	Monghyr	Monghyr ...	Nil	Nil	46.46	23rd Oct.		
		Begoo Serai ...	Nil	Nil	41.98	ditto	Not received 26th Sept. to 2nd Oct. 1875.	
		Janooee ...	Nil	Nil	45.48	ditto		
	Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	Nil	Nil	36.47	ditto	
			Sooool ...	Nil	Nil	43.50	ditto	
			Muddehpooora ...	Nil	Nil	42.26	ditto	
			Banka ...	0.45	0.29	39.94	ditto	
			sonbursa ...	Nil	Nil	42.68	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah ...	Nil	Nil	44.16	ditto		
		Kusengunge ...	Nil	Nil	53.35	ditto		
		Arrareah ...	1.43	Nil	48.07	ditto		
	Southal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka ...	0.08	1.09	55.33	ditto	Not received 1st to 7th Aug., and 5th to 11th Sept. 1875.	
		Rajmehal ...	Nil	Nil	48.46	ditto		
		Deoghur ...	Nil	0.43	41.41	ditto	Not received 26th Sept. to 2nd Oct 1875.	
		Jamtara ...	0.11	1.00	48.00	ditto		
		Gudda ...	0.08	0.25	38.30	ditto		

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 10th to 16th October 1875.	Rain from 17th to 23rd October 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	CUTTACK.	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	Nil	7.40	85.90	23rd Oct.	Not recorded 2nd July to 11th Sept. 1875.
		Cuttack ... { Hospital	Nil	9.50	91.17	ditto	
		Cuttack ... { Jajpore	Nil	6.15	65.95	ditto	
		Cuttack ... { Kendraparah	Nil	4.50	60.90	ditto	
		Cuttack ... { Jugutsingpore	Nil	7.80	33.45	ditto	
		Cuttack ... { False Point	Nil	4.40	86.90	ditto	From 16th May, and not received 28th Sept. to 2nd Oct. 1875.
		Pooree ... { Pooree	Nil	12.75	63.37	ditto	
		Pooree ... { Khoordah	Nil	4.09	84.30	ditto	
		Balasore ... { Balasore ... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	2.00	2.02	52.56	ditto	
		Balasore ... { Balasore ... { Collector's Office	0.11	1.70	59.03	ditto	
		Balasore ... { Bhuddruck	Nil	1.88	50.53	ditto	
		Balasore ... { Jellapore	1.26	3.05	60.67	ditto	
		Balasore ... { Sorah	Nil	3.81	61.90	ditto	
		Balasore ... { Chaudbally	Nil	2.72	57.08	ditto	
		Cuttack Tributary Mehal	Sumbalpoore	Nil	1.63	65.14	ditto
CHOTA NAGPORE.	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Hazareebagh ... { Hazareebagh ... { Jail	Nil	0.04	43.50	ditto	
		Hazareebagh ... { Hazareebagh ... { Dispensary	Nil	0.88	50.04	ditto	
		Hazareebagh ... { Pachumba	Nil	0.60	47.68	ditto	
		Lohardugga ... { Ranchee	Nil	0.93	59.00	ditto	
		Lohardugga ... { Palamow	Nil	0.11	43.17	ditto	
		Singbhoom ... { Chyebassa	0.17	2.73	63.95	ditto	
		Manbhoom ... { Purulia	0.37	1.05	53.18	ditto	
		Manbhoom ... { Govindpore	0.84	0.94	51.58	ditto	
		ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.					
		Sylhet ... { Sylhet	2.36	Nil	183.67	ditto	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Seesaugor ... { Seesaugor	0.75	Not rec.	99.34	16th Oct.	
		Seesaugor ... { Golaghat	0.01	ditto	79.52	ditto	
		Seesaugor ... { Jorehaut	0.10	ditto	84.75	ditto	
		Seesaugor ... { Nazeerah	0.43	ditto	92.19	ditto	
		Seesaugor ... { Deopanie	1.81	ditto	81.07	ditto	
		Seesaugor ... { Hatticpootie	1.34	ditto	84.74	ditto	
		Seesaugor ... { Masengah	0.22	ditto	78.28	ditto	
		Seesaugor ... { Suntuck	2.44	ditto	99.17	ditto	
		Seesaugor ... { Cherideo	0.08	ditto	103.55	ditto	
		Benares ... { Benares	Not rec.	ditto	42.67	9th Oct.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Atyab ... { Atyab	0.20	0.40	177.42	23rd "	

CALCUTTA,
The 30th October 1875.

W. G. WILLSON.
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 24th to 30th October 1875.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Oct. 24th	10	29.946	29.964	77.2	74.7	88	E	...	0.25	CK, CS	
		16	29.811	29.829	81.0	75.5	76	W N W	...	...	K	
	25th	10	29.923	29.941	82.5	76.3	74	N E	...	...	...	b
		16	29.786	29.804	85.3	76.0	63	N N W	...	...	K	
	26th	10	29.932	29.950	83.5	75.0	65	E by N	...	...	...	b
		16	29.804	29.822	84.4	74.5	60	W	...	...	K	
	27th	10	29.944	29.962	83.6	75.2	65	W by N	...	...	...	b
		16	29.804	29.825	87.0	74.7	54	N	...	...	...	b
	28th	10	29.926	29.944	83.6	74.5	63	W S W	...	...	CK	
		14	29.795	29.813	86.6	76.0	56	W	...	...	...	b
	29th	10	29.905	29.923	83.7	73.3	58	N N W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.775	29.793	86.6	73.6	51	N by W	...	...	CS	
CALCUTTA.	30th	10	29.920	29.938	83.3	75.5	67	W by S	...	...	...	b
		16	29.798	29.816	87.6	75.4	65	N by W	...	...	K	
	24th	10	29.949	29.955	76	74	90	E N E	5.7	0.20	N	o, g scuds.
		16	29.828	29.834	80	75	78	N N E	4.2	...	N	g, v
	25th	10	29.930	29.936	84	76	67	N E	5.0	...	N	b, v
		16	29.813	29.819	84	76	67	N W	8.6	...	KS	b
	26th	10	29.943	29.949	84	76	67	N N E	1.9	...	K	b, v
		16	29.831	29.837	84	75	64	N N W	4.9	...	KS	
	27th	10	29.959	29.965	83	76	71	N W	2.8	...	K	b
		16	29.824	29.830	81	77	71	W N W	3.8	...	K	b, v
	28th	10	29.928	29.934	86	80	75	W	5.4	...	K	b
		16	29.806	29.812	87	77	61	W S W	3.4	...	KS	b, v
CALCUTTA.	29th	10	29.906	29.912	84	76	67	N N W	5.6	...	...	b
		16	29.802	29.808	85	75	60	N	5.7	...	K	b
	30th	10	29.932	29.938	84	78	75	N W	1.2	...	...	b
		16	29.818	29.824	86	76	61	N N W	11.3	...	K	b, v
	24th	10	29.840	29.833	82	76	74	N	3.3	...	CK, KS	v
		16	29.718	29.810	82	75	70	N W	3.0	...	C, CS, KS	g
	25th	10	29.812	29.835	80	74	74	E	1.2	...	C, KS	b, v
		16	29.710	29.802	83	77	75	W S W	3.6	...	K, KS	b, v
	26th	10	29.857	29.949	83	77	75	N N W	0.5	...	K, KS	b, v
		16	29.727	29.819	85	76	64	S W	2.9	0.60	K	b, v
	27th	10	29.867	29.900	82	76	74	N	1.2	...	K	b, v
		16	29.727	29.819	84	74	60	W S W	3.5	...	KS	b, v
CALCUTTA.	28th	10	29.817	29.909	86	75	57	E N E	1.2	...	KS	b, v
		16	29.756	29.848	86	77	61	N W	2.2	...	K, KS	v, b
	29th	10	29.797	29.889	83	76	71	N	2.1	...	...	b, v
		16	29.695	29.787	87	77	61	W	4.6	...	K	b, v
	30th	10	29.817	29.909	83	77	75	N	3.2	...	...	b, m
		16	29.710	29.802	85	74	57	W N W	2.9	...	...	b, v
	23rd	10	29.842	29.872	82	79	87	S by E	0	0.22	...	c
		16	29.727	29.757	84	78	75	S E by S	8	0.05	...	cloudy.
	24th	10	29.897	29.927	86	79	72	S by E	7	0.01	...	b, c
		16	29.753	29.783	84	78	75	S E	10	...	...	c
	25th	10	29.891	29.921	83	78	78	S E by S	2	...	...	c
		16	29.787	29.817	84	78	75	S E by E	9	...	...	c
CALCUTTA.	26th	10	29.927	29.957	85	76	64	S	3	...	...	b, c
		16	29.781	29.811	85	78	71	E by S	8	...	...	b
	27th	10	29.903	29.903	85	77	68	S by W	4	...	...	c
		16	29.820	29.850	85	77	68	S E by S	7	...	...	b
	28th	10	29.932	29.962	88	78	62	S by W	4	...	...	b, c
		16	29.783	29.813	85	77	68	S E by E	6	...	...	b
	29th	10	29.923	29.953	78	75	86	N by W	4	0.04	...	cloudy.
		16	29.794	29.824	83	79	83	N N W	5	0.10	...	cloudy.
	24th	10	29.859	29.942	77	73	81	N E	3.3	0.40	N, C	
		16	29.750	29.833	77	74	86	N E	4.8	0.10	N	
	25th	10	29.853	29.936	81	75	74	N E	2.2	...	CK, N, C	d
		16	29.730	29.822	82	76	71	N E	1.5	...	KS, N, C	
CALCUTTA.	26th	10	29.868	29.951	82	76	74	N N E	0.6	...	C, CK	
		16	29.757	29.839	84	76	67	N N E	1.2	...	K	b
	27th	10	29.885	29.967	83	77	75	W N W	3.7	...	C, CK	b
		16	29.701	29.843	86	75	57	N	1.1	...	C	b
	28th	10	29.845	29.927	84	75	64	W	0.3	...	C	b
		16	29.728	29.810	86	77	64	W	0.9	...	K, CK, C	
	29th	10	29.843	29.926	82	77	78	N	0.2	...	CK	b
		16	29.716	29.798	87	77	61	W N W	1.3	...	CK, K	b
	30th	10	29.850	29.932	85	78	71	S	0.1	...	CK, C	
		16	29.746	29.828	87	77	61	N W	1.5	...	S, K	b
	24th	10	29.809	29.920	83	78	78	N E	2.7	...	...	b
		16	29.792	29.814	79	77	90	N	1.1	...	...	b
CALCUTTA.	25th	10	29.912	29.934	82	78	82	N E	2.2	...	...	b
		16	29.794	29.815	84	76	67	S S W	3.8	...	...	b
	26th	10	29.922	29.943	83	78	78	N E	2.6	...	...	b
		16	29.791	29.812	85	78	71	S	3.8	...	...	b
	27th	10	29.942	29.963	83	78	78	E	1.4	...	...	b
		16	29.778	29.799	86	79	72	W	4.3	...	...	b
	28th	10	29.892	29.914	82	76	74	N E	2.0	...	...	b
		16	29.761	29.782	85	78	71	W	4.3	...	...	b
	29th	10	29.874	29.896	82	77	78	N E	2.0	...	...	b
		16	29.742	29.763	85	77	68	W	5.1	...	...	b
	30th	10	29.882	29.904	82	77	75	N E	1.6	...	...	b
		16	29.739	29.760	86	78	68	N W	5.3	...	...	b

• Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th October 1875.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st October 1875.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb.	Miles.	In.		
Oct.	22nd	29.902	84.5	77.9	135.0	79.8	75.4	72.3	0.79	E, E by N & E N E	...	111.1	.....	...	Overcast and cirrocumuli.
	23rd	892	77.5	73.0	...	74.8	72.6	71.1	.89	N E & E N E	...	142.8	0.11	...	Overcast. Slight rain nearly the whole day.
	24th	881	82.5	73.0	135.0	77.1	74.4	72.5	.86	E, N E & W N W	...	112.3	*0.25	...	Overcast and cirrocumuli. Light rain at 2, 2½ and 4 A.M.
	25th	858	85.5	74.8	140.8	79.8	75.2	72.0	.78	N by E & N W	...	79.3	.....	...	Cumuli and clear.
	26th	864	86.4	73.5	138.0	79.8	74.5	70.8	.75	N W & S S W	...	68.5	.....	...	Clear and cumuli.
	27th	866	87.6	75.0*	139.5	80.9	75.0	70.9	.73	S W & N W	...	92.0	.....	...	Clear and cirrostrati. Slightly foggy from 7 to 10 P.M.
	28th	844	87.5	74.3	141.8	81.1	75.1	70.9	.72	N W, W, & W S W	...	70.8	.....	...	Clear and cirrostrati.
	29th	824	87.5	76.5	140.0	81.2	74.3	69.5	.69	W S W & N	...	97.7	.....	●	Ditto.
	30th	848	87.7	75.0	139.0	80.8	74.3	69.7	.70	N by W & N by E	...	85.5	.....	...	Clear and cumuli.
	31st	866	86.1	73.0	138.5	79.2	71.3	65.8	.65	E by N & W by N	...	75.5	.....	...	Clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower raingauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	14.7
The maximum temperature during the past ten days	...	87.7
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	88.8
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0.76
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.86
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st	... { by lower raingauge	0.36
	... { by anemometer gauge	0.29
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	2.15
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st October	...	59.89
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	66.91

GOPERNAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 1st November 1875.

* Fell since 4 P.M. of the 23rd to 4 A.M. of the 24th.

**Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the
Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of September 1875.**

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" North. Longitude 88° 20' 34" East. Height of the cistern of the
standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.		
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·704
Max. height of the barometer, occurred at 9 A.M. on the 22nd	29·915
Min. height of the barometer, occurred at 3 P.M. on the 9th	29·457
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·458
Mean of the daily max. pressures	29·765
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·635
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·130
<hr/>			
	°		
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	82·8
Max. temperature, occurred at 1 P.M. on the 12th	91·7
Min. temperature, occurred at 3 & 9 A.M. on the 9th & 17th	77·8
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	13·9
Mean of the daily max. temperature	87·9
Ditto ditto min. ditto	79·7
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	8·2
<hr/>			
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	80·0
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	2·8
Computed mean dew-point for the month	78·0
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	4·8
	Inches.		
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·940
<hr/>			
	Troy grain.		
Mean weight of vapour for the month	10·09
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	1·66
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	0·86
	°		
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	139·4
<hr/>			
	Inches.		
Rained 24 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	2·14
Total amount of rain during the month	7·41
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	6·86
Prevailing direction of the wind	S, S S W & S S E.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 30th October 1875.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

KHURREEF SEASON 1875, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1875.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of September 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.		RICE IRRIGATION.						SUGARCANE AND OTHER PERENNIAL CROP IRRIGATION.				Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).		Grand total of corresponding period of last year.		RAINFALL.			REMARKS.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st June 1875.	Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1875 and up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7, & 8).	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during month.	Inches during Khurreef season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17						
East ...	Cutlack	{ Kendrapara ... Hish Level, Section I. Toldundah ... Matchong ... Total of the month ... Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	1,269	494.57	3,119	3,753	17	6,889	115	...	115	7,004	8,998	...	...	...			
			675	115.57	2,533	2,766	...	5,299	29	...	29	5,323	7,254	...	...	...			
			1,390	43.64	304	12	1	317	73	...	72	389	2,025	...	...	...	44.38		
			650	23.17	139	32	3	174	47	...	47	231	1,776	...	...	...	...	
			...	...	6,063	6,383	21	12,679	263	...	263	(a) 12,942	20,053	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western ...	{ Midnapore ... Howrah ... Total of the month ... Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	{ Midnapore ... Panchkoorah ... Total of the month ... Total of the corresponding month of previous year ... Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	875	891.46	15,206	23,091	...	43,297	...	...	...	43,297	54,150	...	...	...			
			300	40.90	...	8,240	...	8,240	...	...	...	...	10,169	16,08	...	...	...	49.44
			...	...	15,206	36,331	...	51,537	...	...	...	51,537	64,310	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	22,646	41,416	248	61,310	...	...	...	61,310	...	...	...	...	...	...
			21,301	42,504	21	64,216	263	...	263	64,479	84,363			
Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year ...			...	...	38,303	45,332	340	84,190	176	7	183	84,363	...	...	...	...		
			(a) The details of column 13 are—																			
			At the rate of Re. 1 ... 12,531																			
			Ditto of Rs. 1-8 ... 126																			
			Ditto of Rs. 3 ... 23																			
			Total ... 12,679																			
			Perennial—																			
			Sugarcane ... 178																			
			Huldi ... 14																			
			Garden produce ... 50																			
			Brinjals ... 15																			
			Plantains ... 3																			
			Saru ... 3																			
			Garden-nut ... 1																			
			Total ... 263																			
			Total ... 12,943																			

G. A. SEARLE, Lieut.-Col., s.c.,
Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 30th October 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 16th October 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	27,755	17,483 15 6	1,802 13 11	115,209 28	31,175 10 4	2,857 15 4	4,480 9 3
Or per mile of railway	175	110 7 9	10 2 6	728 1	197 0 2	18 1 2	28 3 8
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	440,706½	2,71,158 0 6	24,856 2 10	1,832,146 21	5,46,310 15 8	50,078 10 2	74,934 13 0
Total for 16 weeks	477,461½	2,88,642 0 0	26,458 16 9	1,947,356 9	5,77,486 10 0	52,936 5 6	79,395 2 3
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,365½	24,421 8 5	2,238 12 9	146,309 32	49,479 3 1	4,535 11 11	6,774 4 8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	198	154 5 2	14 2 11	924 22	312 10 8	28 13 3	42 16 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	455,707½	2,72,643 2 6	24,992 6 0	2,816,071 38	8,44,056 11 5	77,280 4 1	1,02,272 10 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd October 1875, on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TOTAL TRAIN MILES.
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	105,398½	1,62,909 1 9	14,938 16 9	661,586 20	2,89,931 3 0	29,577 0 6	41,515 17 3	• { 46,001½ Coaching. 60,149 Merchandise.
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	127 5 6	11 13 6	.....	226 8 10	20 15 4	32 8 10	.....
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	1,622,272½	19,59,080 8 10	1,79,582 7 8	9,304,925 30	39,39,951 10 1	3,61,162 4 8	5,40,744 12 4	1,375,303½
Total for 16 weeks...	1,727,671	21,22,049 10 7	1,94,521 4 5	9,965,612 10	42,29,882 13 1	3,87,739 5 2	5,72,260 9 7	1,481,462½
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	106,445	1,60,678 14 3	14,728 18 0	479,726 30	2,45,577 2 6	22,511 4 9	37,240 2 9	• { 41,973 Coaching. 47,248 Merchandise. 915 Return empty.
For mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	125 8 10	11 10 2	.....	191 14 4	17 11 10	29 2 0	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,793,708	22,65,293 1 7	2,07,651 17 4	12,794,892 0	53,00,491 1 4	5,04,211 13 7	7,11,863 10 11	1,850,319

Added miles 1,080 to Coaching and 12,475½ to Merchandise less included in week ended 25th September 1875.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd October 1875, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	4,697½	10,070 15 6	978 3 5	64,537 0	18,641 5 0	1,708 15 9	2,696 19 2	4,172½ Coaching. 5,157 Merchandise.
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	47 11 1	4 7 5	.....	83 5 0	7 12 9	12 0 3	.....
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	58,882	1,36,557 5 6	12,517 15 2	544,209 20	1,65,430 14 0	15,164 9 11	27,682 5 1	100,910
Total for 16 weeks	63,579½	1,47,228 5 0	13,495 18 7	608,746 20	1,84,072 3 0	16,873 5 8	30,369 4 3	110,239½
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,466	12,379 13 0	1,134 16 4	41,751 10	15,532 5 0	1,423 15 11	2,558 12 3	4,391 Coaching. 3, Merchandise.
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	55 5 3	5 1 5	.....	69 6 8	6 7 3	11 8 8	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	63,815	1,57,844 11 0	14,469 1 10	802,351 0	2,46,604 5 3	22,605 7 11	37,074 9 9	136,42½

..... Coaching and added for to Merchandise amount and short included in week ended 25th September 1875.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

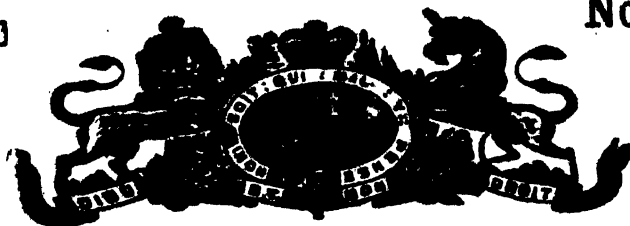
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd October 1875, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	9,256	1,164 0 0	116 8 0	13,005 0	400 0 0	40 0 0	156 8 0
Or per mile of railway	331	41 8 0	4 3 0	468 0	14 0 0	1 8 0	5 11 0
For previous 16 weeks of half-year...	1,32,351	15,693 0 0	1,569 6 0	2,25,494 0	6,944 0 0	694 8 0	2,363 14 0
Total for 17 weeks	1,32,187	16,857 0 0	1,685 14 0	2,38,589 0	7,344 0 0	734 8 0	2,420 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,383	1,078 8 6	107 16 5	13,194 20	413 3 0	41 6 4	149 3 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	300	38 8 1	3 17 0	471 9	14 12 0	1 9 6	5 6 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,32,981	15,962 14 10	1,596 5 10	2,01,792 5	6,197 0 6	619 14 0	2,215 19 10

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd October 1875, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,483	840 0 0	84 0 0	1,038 0	169 0 0	16 18 0	100 18 0
Or per mile of railway	54	31 0 0	3 2 0	38 0	6 0 0	0 12 0	3 14 0
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	19,982	13,399 0 0	1,339 18 0	88,912 0	7,313 0 0	731 6 0	2,071 4 0
Total for 17 weeks	21,465	14,239 0 0	1,423 18 0	89,950 0	7,482 0 0	748 4 0	2,172 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	789	411 8 2	41 3 0	27 0	8 3 0	0 16 5	41 19 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	29	15 1 7	1 10 2	1 0	0 4 9	0 0 7	1 10 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	18,438	13,533 9 3	1,353 7 2	156,901 30	9,914 6 9	981 8 10	2,354 16 0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE INSANE ASYLUMS OF BENGAL FOR 1874.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 9th November 1875.

READ—

The Report on the Insane Asylums of Bengal for 1874.

Read again—

The Report for 1873, with the orders of Government thereon.

IN reviewing the annual report on the Insane Asylums of Bengal for the year 1873, the Lieutenant-Governor remarked on the great annual increase observable in the number of insanes under treatment, and on the consequent necessity of providing additional accommodation in the asylums. The past year has proved no exception to the rule as regards this increase, the number of patients in confinement at its close having been 1,074 against 1,003 at its commencement. In the number of fresh admissions, however, a slight decrease is observable, the figures having been 470 for 1873 and 446 for 1874. On the other hand, while the number of deaths increased from 119 in 1873 to 140 in 1874, the number of discharges shows a considerable reduction, those cured in the latter year having amounted to 209 only against 278 in 1873, and those improved to 50 only against 62. With a decrease in the number of

discharges there was necessarily an increase in the average period of detention of each lunatic. In the past year this amounted to 267·83 days. The Surgeon-General again points to this result as indicative of the growing tendency of chronic lunatics to accumulate in the asylums.

2. The question of how to provide accommodation for the increased number of insanes under treatment is one which of late has received the earnest attention of this Government. In the past year an additional asylum capable of accommodating 230 patients was opened at Berhampore. But even including the accommodation afforded by this building, the total number of insanes provided for is only 990, while the average strength of the patients under treatment during the past year was 1103·64. In view of these circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor has already ordered the construction of an additional wing to the asylum at Dacca. A committee was also appointed to report as to whether the disused Military Hospital at Chinsurah was adapted for an insane asylum; and in accordance with their recommendation an application was made to the Government of India in the Military Department to transfer the building to this Government for the above purpose. The Lieutenant-Governor has, however, been informed within the last few days that the building referred to cannot be given up. Under these circumstances immediate steps will be taken for utilizing, if possible, some other building for the purpose. The construction of a new asylum at Cuttack has been postponed merely on financial grounds, but will be taken in hand as soon as funds are available. Meanwhile, all that is possible has been done to relieve the overcrowding in the existing asylums. As noticed by the Surgeon-General, the question of converting one or more of the district jails into lunatic asylums was considered during the year, but the increasing jail population, and the fact that the jails themselves were already overcrowded, rendered this course impracticable. Arrangements have been made with the Chief Commissioner of Assam for the transfer of 30 lunatics, who belong to that province, from the Dacca to the Tezapore asylum, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that no further delay will occur in opening out that asylum.

3. On an examination of the details of the admissions to the several asylums, the Surgeon-General finds generally a confirmation of the results observed in previous years. The patients belong chiefly to the poorer classes of society, being cultivators, domestic servants, beggars, coolies, or shopkeepers. They are principally drawn from the large towns where the asylums are situated, or from their immediate neighbourhood. Cachar and Sylhet, however, continue to send to our asylums an exceptionally large number of insanes. The age of the insanes when brought to the asylums continues to range generally from 20 to 40 years.

4. In remarking on the increased mortality of the asylums, the Surgeon-General observes that while there was an excess over the average of five years previous of 28·8 per cent. in the absolute number of deaths, the death-rates yet remained nearly the same. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the ratio of deaths to daily average strength was 13·3, or precisely the same as the average of five years previously, while the ratio to the total number of patients treated was slightly increased, having been 9·3 against 8·9. Contrasting the ratio borne by deaths to average strength in Bengal with the corresponding figures for asylums in other presidencies, we have the following table:—

PROVINCES.	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.
Bengal	1050·86	140	13·32
North-Western Provinces	567·26	67	11·8
Central Provinces	238·07	28	11·76
Oudh	139·46	28	20·07
Punjab	307·5	34	11
British Burmah	140	10	7·14

Excepting the asylums in Oudh, these figures are not favorable to Bengal; but it has, however, to be observed that Bengal has a number of insanes under treatment far in excess of any of the other provinces named.

5. In reviewing the causes of the mortality in the Bengal asylums, the Surgeon-General remarks that the chief peculiarities of 1874 were an excess of dysentery and of lung diseases. The proportion of the total number of deaths due to the former disease was, it appears, 25 per cent. against an average for ten years of 17·46. Of deaths due to lung diseases, the proportion similarly was, it appears, 10·7 per cent. against 5·7. Although no certain conclusion can be drawn as to the causes to which the increase in bowel complaints were due, it appears that the mortality from these diseases was lower in the asylums than that which usually occurs in provincial hospitals and jail hospitals in Bengal. As regards these cases, the Surgeon-General is inclined to think that they merely show the modes of death among a class of worn and wasted human beings in whom little life is left. It is important, however, to ascertain what proportion of patients died from these and other diseases soon after their admission into the asylums; and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the Surgeon-General will be able to furnish this information in future reports. With respect to lung diseases, the Surgeon-General observes that these are due for the most part to exciting causes capable of prevention, and that cold and contaminated air are the most frequent causes. In noting that the great majority of cases were confined to the Dacca asylum, the Surgeon-General states that, assuming that the lunatics were sufficiently clad and that their wards were properly warmed, it is reasonable to attribute the excessive number of deaths which occurred there to the overcrowding which prevailed throughout the year. But it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that if proper advantage had been taken of the instructions issued to transfer the harmless lunatics from the Dacca asylum building to the Lallbagh barracks, and for the boarding out of others, no hurtful overcrowding should have been allowed to occur in the asylum. The report, however, does not show what the actual population retained throughout the year in the asylum proper really was, and though it appears that advantage was taken of the orders issued to transfer some of the lunatics as above indicated, the numbers are not given. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts, however, that, with the extension of the building which has already been ordered to be taken in hand, all room for apprehension in the future on the score of overcrowding will cease.

6. Taking the asylums separately, the general results of the past year may be summarised thus:—

ASYLUMS.	Total treated.	Cured.	Transferred to friends.	Died.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.
Dullunda	508	105	23	47	351·9	7·85
Dacca	375	38	10	45	255·6	28·35
Patna	300	38	6	34	280·8	29·35
Cuttack	84	14	7	3	57·8	2·42
Moydapore	94	14	4	5	75·11	3·23
Berhampore	118	.....	1	6	82·3	6

7. The total expenditure incurred by the Government on account of all the asylums was Rs. 1,16,474 against Rs. 1,01,641 in 1873. The average cost of each patient, after deducting Rs. 1,686-14-3, the amount realized from the friends of patients, and Rs. 10,244-12-6, which represents the actual profit derived from manufactures carried on in the asylums, was Rs. 99-7-8 as against Rs. 100-10-7 during the previous year. Referring to the remarks recorded last year, the Lieutenant-Governor would again impress upon all Superintendents the necessity of exacting payment from those patients, or their friends, who are able to pay. The falling off of the receipts under this head during the past year has not been explained, but the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that some endeavour has been made to derive remunerative labor from the lunatics as a set-off to the expenditure incurred.

8. *Dullunda.*—The management of this asylum by Dr. Payne continues to merit the approbation of Government. In the early part of the year there was considerable overcrowding, but this was afterwards relieved by transfers to the new asylum at Berhampore. The admissions and the cures effected during the year were slightly above the average. The death-rate was 13·3 per cent., or much the same as in the previous year. The most pleasing feature in the management of the asylum is the full employment given to the inmates; an average of 311 out of 351 patients having been engaged in industrial pursuits, the

profits arising from which are said to have amounted to Rs. 5,709. At the same time, however, it is to be observed that the average cost of each patient in this asylum is somewhat greater than at any of the others, amounting to Rs. 133-8.

9. *Dacca*.—The admissions to this asylum amounted to 133 against 101 on an average of the five previous years. Overcrowding is said to have prevailed throughout the year, but, as already noticed, it is not reported to what extent the instructions of Government to make use of the Lallbagh barracks were carried out and with what effect. The number of recoveries was above the average, but the number discharged improved was below the average. The death-rate was 17·6 as compared with 19·2 in 1873 and 18·4 in 1872, and was also below the average of the five preceding years, which amounted to 18·7. The average cost of each patient was Rs. 108, or Rs. 25 less than at Dullunda, but somewhat more than at any of the other asylums. The profit due to the labor of the patients is stated at Rs. 3,059.

10. *Patna*.—The number of admissions to this asylum was unusually small, having amounted to 88 only against an average of 107; but the recoveries and discharges were much fewer than in the previous year, and far below the average. The death-rate was 12 per cent. against an average of 10·3. This exceptional rise appears to be attributable to six deaths from cholera and two from accidental causes. The average cost of maintaining each patient was Rs. 94, while the profit arising from the employment of the insanes is stated at Rs. 1,078. Attention is drawn to the crowded state of this asylum. This was relieved to some extent by the occupation of the verandahs of the building and by transfers to the new asylum at Berhampore.

11. *Cuttack, Moydapore, and Berhampore*.—The small asylums at Cuttack and Moydapore call for but few remarks. Both asylums were unusually crowded during the year, but in both the death-rate was small, being 5·2 and 6·6 respectively. The Berhampore asylum was opened only towards the close of the year. There were six deaths, an excessive number considering the smallness of the number of patients. It appears, however, that all the patients who died were over 40 years of age, with one exception, and that half of them died within a month of their arrival in the asylum.

12. The management of the Bhowanipore asylum for Europeans continues to be satisfactory. The number of patients admitted and re-admitted during the year was 36, and, including those who remained from the previous year, the total number treated was 60. Of these, three were discharged cured, 13 were transferred to their friends improved, and 18 were sent to England. The number of deaths was three only. The total cost of the asylum was Rs. 28,517, but of this sum Rs. 5,253 was recovered for the maintenance of the patients.

13. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in acknowledging the efficient services of the several Superintendents who have managed the asylums committed to their care, and he has also to thank the Officiating Surgeon-General for the careful report submitted by him.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. L. MANGLES,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON
THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT IN THE
LOWER PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.**

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,—MIS. REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 9th November 1875.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Administration of the Excise Department in the Lower Provinces for the year 1874-75.

THE thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to the Officiating Member in charge for this interesting and comprehensive report of the working of the Department of Excise during the past year. To a certain extent the year 1874-75 forms an epoch in the history of Abkaree Administration in Bengal. It is not that the principles upon which the Government desires that this department of the public revenue should be managed have undergone any modification, but that opportunity was taken during the year to place on record a detailed exposition of those principles, and to offer explanations upon certain points in respect of which the action of the officers of Government appeared to have been misconstrued or misapprehended by a portion of the public. These questions were fully discussed in the Lieutenant-Governor's Minute dated the 18th February 1875, and in the connected correspondence with the Government of India upon the subject. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe, from the present report, that the principles of administration set forth in those papers are fully accepted and acted upon both by the Board of Revenue and by Divisional and District Officers throughout the country.

2. The financial results of the year under review exhibit a falling off of revenue to the extent of Rs. 1,80,064, which is entirely due to the scarcity which prevailed during the earlier months of the year in Behar and Northern Bengal. Five divisions, those of the Presidency, Cooch Behar, Dacca, Chittagong, and Orissa, showed an increase of Rs. 90,447, but in the remaining divisions of Burdwan, Rajshahye, Patna, Bhagulpore, and Chota Nagpore, the receipts diminished by Rs. 2,70,511. The total revenue of the Lower Provinces was Rs. 56,29,261, against Rs. 58,09,325 collected in the previous year. The falling off was most marked in the Patna division, in which it amounted to Rs. 1,18,018, almost the whole of this decrease being in the items of country spirits and tari.

3. The charges of the year were Rs. 3,00,083, being an increase of Rs. 2,960 over those of the preceding year. The increase is due to the reconstruction of the Midnapore distillery, which was blown down by the cyclone of 15th October 1874, and to higher charges for the freight of opium to Orissa and Chittagong. The sum of Rs. 276 had to be remitted during the year, and Rs. 9,763 appear in the accounts as uncollected balance, but two-thirds of this had actually been collected, though not credited in the treasury. The actual uncollected balance was Rs. 3,213, of which only Rs. 580 are considered irrecoverable.

4. The revenue of the year from country spirits was Rs. 22,28,066, showing a decrease of above a lakh of rupees compared with the preceding year. The deficiency would have been greater but for the effect of a judicious order by the Member in charge, who directed that in the distressed districts licenses should be put up to auction twice during the year, for half-yearly periods only, so that the revenue might get the earliest benefit from returning prosperity. The outstill system, which is found to be better suited than the central distillery system to thinly populated tracts at a distance from the control of superior officers, has been extended during the year in the districts of Midnapore and Chittagong, and is now in force in 14 districts of the Lower Provinces. The system proves efficacious in checking illicit distillation, while, under the precautions adopted by the Board for limiting the number of shops, there is no reason to think that it tends to encourage drinking. The number of shops under this system diminished during the year from 1,076 to 719, the greatest decrease having taken place in the districts of the Chota Nagpore division.

5. The number of licenses under the central distillery system was 4,446, from which 2,439,690 gallons of spirit passed into consumption. A

comparison of the figures with the average of the five preceding years shows that the introduction of the system of settling shops by auction has led to a marked reduction in the number of retail shops, and a marked decrease in consumption, with a considerable increase of revenue. Each gallon of the spirit consumed in the five years contributed 10 annas 1 pie to the revenue on an average, while the produce of 1874-75 contributed 13 annas 4 pie per gallon.

6. The experiment of taxing the materials used in the manufacture of country spirits instead of the spirit itself, which was referred to in the third paragraph of the Resolution on last year's report, was continued during the year in five districts of the Patna and Bhagulpore divisions. This system is reported to work well in the Central Provinces, but in Behar the results are not found to be satisfactory, the consumption showing an increase combined with a large falling off in revenue. During the current year the Member in charge proposes to continue the experiments with a higher rate of duty on the materials used. But the Lieutenant-Governor is constrained to remark that the plan has already been in operation for three years without any measure of success having been attained. Unless the experiments now in progress under the orders of the Board prove more successful than any which have yet been tried, it will be necessary to revert to the old system.

7. The consumption of country rum declined during the year from 87,841 gallons in 1873-74 to 72,614 gallons in 1874-75, and the receipts showed a decrease of Rs. 35,288, which indeed would have been even larger had not the introduction of the auction system led to increased receipts from license fees in the Dacca division. The steady decrease in the consumption of this spirit, which has now continued for several years, is due to the preference of the public for cheap descriptions of imported brandy. It remains to be seen whether the recent change in the tariff, by which the duty on brandy has been raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per gallon, will lead to an increased demand for country rum.

8. The number of licenses for the sale of imported spirits and wines was 822, against 891 in the preceding year, but, owing to the extension of the auction system, the revenue amounted to Rs. 90,059, being an increase of Rs. 10,256 over the receipts of 1873-74. There was a falling off in Calcutta, in which no less than 51 shops were closed, but elsewhere the higher prices obtained for the licenses more than compensated for the diminution in their number. The importation of foreign wines, spirits, and beer all showed an increase as compared with the previous year, both in the quantities imported, and in the customs revenue derived from them. It seems probable that the increasing importation of these liquors will in some measure be checked by the operation of the new tariff law.

9. Some samples of the cheap spirit sold under the name of imported brandy were analysed during the year by the order of Government, in order to test the truth of a statement made in a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor that these spirits were compounded of deleterious substances, highly injurious to health, and were unfit for human consumption. As this so-called brandy is frequently sold at as low a price as Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 per dozen, the above statement was not in itself improbable. But, except in one instance at Patna, the analysis of the Chemical Examiner did not show that the spirits contained any ingredient more noxious than alcohol. In the instance referred to, the liquor was destroyed as unfit for use.

10. The revenue from tari, like that from country spirits, fell off in the Patna and Bhagulpore divisions in consequence of the scarcity. In the other divisions of the Lower Provinces it was nearly stationary. The total collections were Rs. 6,02,724, against Rs. 6,20,834 in the preceding year, a decrease of Rs. 18,110. It is noticeable, however, that in Tirhoot the settlement of shops by auction, and an alteration which was made in the mode of instalments for realizing the revenue, resulted in a considerable increase in the collections notwithstanding a large decrease in the number of licenses issued. It is not clear from the report whether the system which worked so well in this district is in force elsewhere, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to draw the attention of the Member in charge to the subject.

11. The receipts from pachwai have been declining for several years, and the decrease during 1874-75 amounted to no less than 32.5 per cent., the collections under this head having been Rs. 85,371 compared with Rs. 1,28,854

in the previous year. But the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the decrease in receipts was more than proportioned to the diminution in the number of licenses, or in other words, that the average revenue realized from each license was less than it was in 1873-74, a fact of which no explanation is offered in the report. In Moorshedabad the number of licenses only decreased from 241 to 236, but the receipts diminished from Rs. 16,527 to Rs. 9,129. In Beerbhoom, taking the average of the five years from 1869 to 1874, it appears that 479 licenses used to produce a revenue of Rs. 39,318; but in 1874-75 a sum of only Rs. 24,002 was realized from 574 licenses. These figures appear to call for some further explanation.

12. The area of land cultivated with ganja was smaller than in the preceding year, and the average yield per beegha was also less, so that there was a considerable decrease in the gross quantity produced. The total consumption of the year was 7,830 maunds 11 seers 13 chittacks, including 632 maunds 15 seers 2 chittacks exported from Behar to the North-Western Provinces. The number of retail licenses granted for the sale of ganja remained very nearly the same as in the previous year, but the consumption diminished by 3.6 per cent.; while the decrease of revenue was only 1.8 per cent., the collections of the year having been Rs. 10,58,178 against Rs. 10,77,849 in 1873-74. These satisfactory results have been obtained by the introduction of the auction system in the grant of licenses for the sale of ganja.

There is an increase of consumption in the divisions of Patna, Chittagong, Chota Nagpore, and Orissa. In the Patna division this is due only to increased exportation to the North-Western Provinces, but in the other divisions, and especially in Orissa, it shows a real increase in the local consumption which the Lieutenant-Governor views with much regret. The Government has lately ordered the levy of a higher rate of duty upon ganja, and it is hoped that this measure will have the effect of checking the taste of the people for this noxious drug.

13. The consumption of opium has remained very nearly stationary but there has been a marked increase of revenue, arising partly from the enhancement of the selling price of the drug, and partly from the levy of license fees from the vendors. The number of opium shops shows a very considerable diminution during the year. The total receipts from opium were Rs. 11,96,532, the collections of the preceding year having been Rs. 11,63,393 and the average of the five previous years Rs. 10,58,884. A further increase in the selling price has been sanctioned in several districts from the 1st April 1875, and it is intended to try the experiment of putting up to auction the licenses in the town of Calcutta. The authorities succeeded in making some important seizures of contraband opium sent partly from Nepaul and partly from Patna, and it is also stated that the smuggling of opium from the Cox's Bazar sub-division, in Chittagong, into British Burmah has much diminished.

14. Prosecutions under the Excise Laws were less numerous than in the preceding year, but some cases occurred in every district of the Lower Provinces. Altogether, 2,032 persons were arrested, and of these 1,619, or 81 per cent., were convicted, a proportion which shows that arrests are not made without sufficient reason. Of the number convicted, 301 were sentenced to imprisonment, and the remainder to fines. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 42,116, about half of which was actually realized. Rs. 16,065 were distributed as rewards to informers and apprehenders, besides special rewards amounting to Rs. 3,447. The Lieutenant-Governor gathers from the remarks made in this section of the report that, in the opinion of the Member in charge the police do not in general exert themselves sufficiently to detect and punish offences against the Excise Laws. But it is observed that, of the persons arrested last year, above four-fifths were brought to trial by the agency of the police, and only 390 by the assistance of the officers of excise. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, while approving the proposal that District Superintendents who may distinguish themselves by taking special interest, or the contrary, in this branch of their duties, shall be brought to the notice of Government in the reports, considers that measures to rouse abkareo darogahs and other officers of excise to greater activity are still more urgently called for. It is also noticed that in cases prosecuted to conviction, inadequate penalties are frequently imposed; but this matter is one in which the Executive Government can hardly interfere with the discretion of the courts.

15. On a general review of the Excise Administration of the year, as set forth in the present report, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that this department of the public service may be considered to be established upon a secure and satisfactory footing. It was inevitable that a severe and widespread calamity like the famine of 1873-74 should unfavorably affect this branch of the revenue. But the extent of the falling off was less than might have been expected; it did not amount to so much as the increase which had been obtained in the previous year; the collections had already begun to improve before the close of the year; and there is no doubt that the receipts of a single prosperous season will be sufficient to make up the deficiency. From a financial point of view, therefore, the results of the year are not unsatisfactory; for the causes which have produced the decline in the revenue are of only partial and temporary operation, while those which tend to increase it are general and permanent. But it is of more importance that the system of Abkaree Administration should be morally sound, than that it should be financially lucrative. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that if it cannot yet be said that this result has in all respects been attained, at least the progress made towards it has not been inconsiderable; and he has full confidence that the officers of Government of every grade will not relax in their efforts to remove any defects in the system which experience may bring to light, and to make the Excise Administration an engine of moral improvement as well as a source of State revenue.

16. During the year of report the department was under the charge of Mr. Alonzo Money, C.B., to whose experienced and energetic supervision much of the success which has attended its working must justly be attributed. The Lieutenant-Governor also observes with satisfaction that among Divisional Commissioners, Lord Ulick Browne and Mr. S. C. Bayley are specially commended for their attention to this branch of their duties; and he has taken note of the approval bestowed upon the Collectors and subordinate officers mentioned in the 166th paragraph of the report.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**RESOLUTION ON THE BOARD'S REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE LOWER PROVINCES FOR THE
YEAR 1874-75.**

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 9th November 1875.

READ—

The Board's Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for the year 1874-75.

THE fourfold classification of estates prescribed by the late Lieutenant-Governor has been carried out in the present report, but it has not yet been introduced into the district revenue-rolls, pending the passing of a measure for the registration of possessory titles in land. Under this system, the estates in the Lower Provinces are divided into the four following classes :—

- I.—Estates settled in perpetuity, 139,435 in number.
- II.—Estates, the property of individuals, under temporary settlement.
These are 8,219 in number, of which 5,394 belong to the Province of Orissa.
- III.—Estates, the property of Government, not included in class IV. The number of these is 2,501.
- IV.—Ryotwaree tracts, the property of Government and held under direct management, the area of each tract not being less than 5,000 acres. There are 31 of these tracts, the most important of which are the Damin-i-koh in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Western Dooars in Julpigoree, the Terai in Darjeeling, the khalsa portions of Palamow in Lohardugga, and the Kolhan in Singbhoom.

The total number of estates is 150,186, against 150,265 in the preceding year. But this apparent diminution is due to the Damin-i-koh being shown as one ryotwaree tract instead of 1,586 separate estates. In reality the normal increase in the number of estates, owing principally to partitions, and also in a small degree to new settlements, has continued during the year.

2. Arrangements have been made which will have the effect of excluding from the statements of demands and balances in future reports all sums not realizable by law within the year. This reform has been carried out in a manner which will involve no hardship either to proprietors of estates or to ryots, as in cases in which the latest day for payment has been altered, the time allowed for payment has been prolonged. The law, however, requires that any change in the latest dates of payment shall be notified three clear months before the close of the official year, and as the arrangements were not completed in time to allow of the publication of the notice during December 1874, the orders will not come into full operation till the beginning of the year 1876-77.

3. The current demand of the year was Rs. 3,66,44,861, showing an increase of Rs. 80,333 over that of the previous year, which was Rs. 3,65,64,528. This increase, which is due to resettlements and extension of cultivation, occurred chiefly in the Dacca and Patna divisions. The increase in 1873-74 was Rs. 1,09,040, and in 1872-73 Rs. 43,635. This steady growth of the land revenue indicates a development of the agricultural wealth of the country which the Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction.

4. From this current demand, however, must be deducted the sum of Rs. 22,06,741, which was nominally a demand of the year, but not realizable during the year by any process of law. The demand actually realizable within the year was Rs. 3,44,38,120, of which Rs. 3,31,03,902, or 96·12 per cent., were collected. The arrear demand amounted to Rs. 47,76,380, and of this the collections were only Rs. 31,17,316, or 65·26 per cent., the remissions having been unusually large. On the total demand of Rs. 3,92,14,500 the collections amounted to Rs. 3,62,21,218, or 92·36 per cent.

5. The remissions of the year were exceptionally heavy, amounting to Rs. 12,27,049; but eleven-twelfths of this total consisted of the suspended Orissa balances of 1866, which have at last been finally remitted, after the completion of the inquiries into the corresponding remission of rents by the zemindars to their ryots. The remaining remissions are thus classified:—

	Rs.
Nominal remissions	35,551
Remissions of right	14,432
„ of grace	46,763
	<u>96,686</u>

Of the remissions of grace, the largest amounts were granted in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and in Chittagong, on account of failure of crops and diluvium or deterioration of lands. Almost all the remissions of grace occurred in estates the property of Government.

6. The unrealized balance was as follows:—

	Rs.
In estates permanently settled	9,78,025
In temporarily settled estates	2,07,583
In Government estates	5,80,625
Total	<u>17,66,233</u>

Of this amount the greater part has already been collected or is in course of realization, a sum of only Rs. 78,853 being considered irrecoverable or doubtful.

7. The two headings of remissions and balances are closely connected with each other. An examination of the figures relating to the remissions of the year leads to the remark that the total sum is not only unusually large, but that it is distributed in a manner which would scarcely have been anticipated. Excluding from the statement the large amount remitted in Orissa, which is of a special nature, and will not recur, there remains a balance of Rs. 96,686 remitted during the year. The corresponding amount in 1873-74 was Rs. 33,981, and in 1872-73 Rs. 39,394. A necessity for more liberal remissions of the Government demand during the year under review might

have been expected as a result of the scarcity which prevailed during the earlier months of the year over Behar and Northern Bengal. But it is observable that no remissions of grace were required to be made in any district of Behar. More than four-fifths of the total sum remitted as an act of grace was absorbed by the two districts of Chittagong and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and in other districts the largest amounts occurred in Midnapore, 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Bogra, in none of which, with the exception of Bogra, was the scarcity felt with any general severity. The Lieutenant-Governor would ask the Member in charge to consider how far these results appear to indicate a necessity for more careful inquiries on the part of district and divisional officers before remissions of this class are recommended and sanctioned. The remarkable increase under the head of nominal remissions from Rs. 8,768 in the preceding year to Rs. 35,551 appears also to call for some explanation. The Lieutenant-Governor would have expected that the remissions under this class would show little variation in successive years.

8. Turning to the question of the uncollected balances, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the balances on permanently settled estates amounted to 3.03 of the demand, and as more than half of the balance is due from wards' estates, which are not liable to sale in realization of arrears, the result is not unsatisfactory. Above a lakh of rupees are outstanding in Tirhoot, in consequence of the scarcity; but there is no doubt that this sum, and, indeed, all the arrears shown against permanently settled estates, will eventually be recovered. In estates of the second class, the balances in Orissa and Midnapore are unimportant, but in the remaining districts, with a demand of about 7½ lakhs, the arrears amount to nearly 25 per cent. In estates the property of Government the result was still more unfavorable, the balances being no less than 31 per cent. These figures show the necessity of insisting upon greater punctuality being observed in collections both from temporarily settled estates and from estates the property of Government, and it is to be hoped that the orders which the Member in charge proposes to issue on the subject will have a salutary effect. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that in the next annual report the Board will be able to show that this defect has been effectually remedied, as it is one which cannot be permitted to continue. In Government estates in Bengal, managed on the tehsildar system, there appears no reason why the demand should not be realized as regularly as is the case in the districts of Assam.

9. The sales of Government estates during the year were insignificant, but orders have been passed, by the gradual operation of which small detached estates will be sold after resettlement, and those only will be retained which can be brought under the tehsildar system, or be managed direct by the Collector or sub-divisional officers.

10. The settlement operations of the year resulted in a net increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 51,090. The most important settlements were in Midnapore, Hooghly, and Backergunge. The settlement of some large estates in Midnapore is still in progress, the area amounting to about 500 square miles. In many districts settlement operations were much retarded by the pressure of work arising out of the famine. With regard to the difficulty noticed in paragraph 51 of the report, as having been felt in the resettlement of chur lands in Noakhally, it appears clear to the Lieutenant-Governor that the farmers could have had no power to create tenures for any longer period than the currency of their own leases, and that the rights both of Government and of the actual cultivators should be duly enforced in any resettlements that may be made.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that he is obliged to animadvert on the fact that the fund for the improvement of Government estates has been very imperfectly utilized during the year, and it would seem that the district officers, in some cases at least, have failed to understand the orders regarding its distribution. It may be hoped that the revised rules, which are stated to be now under the consideration of the Board, will clear up any doubts which at present exist. The officers in charge of these estates must understand that this Government property should be managed in an improving spirit, so as to present a model to the zemindar estates around.

12. The paragraphs of the report which deal with the subject of irrigation and drainage will be considered in the Irrigation Branch of the Department of Public Works.

13. Under instructions from the Secretary of State, the Member in charge was requested specially to notice in this year's report the subject of the new subordinate executive establishments. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the general opinion regarding these establishments is favorable, and that they are reported to have done good service not only in work connected with the scarcity, but also in statistical inquiries, settlements, and miscellaneous revenue business.

14. The statements which show the working of the sale provisions of Act XI of 1859 and Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, sufficiently prove that the stringency of these laws is so tempered by the lenient and considerate manner in which they are administered by the officers of Government that they do not produce any real hardship to proprietors of estates. In 4,337 instances during the year estates became liable to sale for default in the payment of revenue. But in 3,808 of these the property was exempted from sale, and recourse was actually had to sale in only 529 cases. The corresponding number was 1,005 in 1873-74, and 762 in 1872-73. More than half of the sales which took place were of estates in the district of Chittagong, in which there is an excessive number of petty mehals. In fifty-two cases the property put up for sale was purchased on behalf of Government, these being generally small and valueless estates. Appeals against sales were preferred in 35 cases, or in one case out of every

15. Eight sales were annulled on the ground of irregularity of procedure, and in two cases Government was recommended to annul the sales on account of hardship. In the opinion of the Member in charge, an opinion which is shared by the great majority of local officers, the existing law does not in practice operate harshly upon proprietors, while tenure-holders would be sufficiently protected if they would only take the trouble to secure their tenures by legal registration. But it is found, in fact, that the registration provisions of Act XI of 1859 are very sparingly resorted to. Only 95 tenures were admitted to common registry, and 24 to special registry, during the year. The little care which is shown by the people to avail themselves of the simple and easy mode of protection afforded by the law is in itself a proof that the sale law is not administered in a manner to cause hardship or to excite apprehension.

15. The number of partition cases disposed of during the year was 374, of which all but 39 belonged to the three divisions of Bhagulpore, Patna, and Orissa. A Bill for the amendment of the law on the subject is now before the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor.

16. During the year an area of 2,278 acres of land was acquired for public purposes, for which compensation was paid in cash to the extent of Rs. 11,26,459, besides an abatement of annual revenue amounting to Rs. 416. Above seven lakhs of this total were paid for the purchase of the Dhurumtollah Market, the cost being borne by the Calcutta Municipality. The purchases made by the Port Trust Commissioners amounted to Rs. 86,618. The only large sum paid by Government was one of nearly two lakhs for $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land required for the extension of the Cossipore Gun Foundry. The Lieutenant-Governor has taken note of some suggestions made in the report for the amendment of some minor defects in the working of the law, and these will receive due attention whenever the subject comes under legislative consideration.

17. The proceedings of the year under the Waste Land Rules were unimportant, except in the Western Dooars, in which rules for the grant of leases of lands for tea cultivation were sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor. The principle of the rules is to grant a preliminary non-transferable lease for five years, on the condition that if during this period 15 per cent. at least of the area shall have been actually brought under tea cultivation, the lessee shall be entitled to a renewal for 20 years, and to renewals in perpetuity for similar periods, the renewed lease being transferable with the consent of Government. These precautions were considered necessary to prevent land being taken up by mere speculators, while the conditions were accepted by *bonâ fide* planters as conferring a sufficiently secure title. Tea cultivation in the Dooars is rapidly extending, and the Lieutenant-Governor believes that this important industry will be judiciously encouraged by the rules which have been sanctioned. Supplementary rules for the grant of leases of ordinary arable land in the Dooars have been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor since the close of the year.

18. Cases under the rent laws are now tried by revenue officers only in Julpigoree and Darjeeling, and in the districts of the Orissa and Chota Nagpore Commissionerships. The total number of cases varied little from that of the preceding year, a diminution in the Orissa districts and in Manbhoom being balanced by an increase in Julpigoree and in Lohardugga. The state of feeling between landlords and tenants is discussed at some length in the report. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the number of notices of enhancement served through Collectors rose from 6,521 in 1873-74 to 9,343; while the number of notices of relinquishment remained nearly stationary, being 7,983 against 7,874 in the previous year. This increased number of enhancement notices is not necessarily a symptom of the growth of hostility between the zemindar and the ryot. In some parts of the country, as in the Orissa districts and in Shahabad, it merely shows that the landlords are beginning more generally to have recourse to legal, instead of to illegal, means of raising their rent-rolls. The Member in charge thinks that, on the whole, there are signs of a more reasonable spirit prevailing in the counsels of both landlords and tenants. But the Lieutenant-Governor observes that, in the eastern districts at least, the signs of this improvement are less marked than could be desired. In Pubna the unfriendly feeling between the parties has not died out, and has even extended to some villages in the district of Bogra. In Tipperah, Dacca, and Mymensingh the differences are still unsettled, and rents have in some cases been altogether withheld. It is hoped that the Bill for the prevention of agrarian disputes, which is now before the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor, will effect something towards the removal of these difficulties, by establishing a more simple and expeditious procedure than that of the existing law.

19. The receipts of sub-divisional treasuries were Rs. 2,90,54,220, and the disbursements Rs. 2,72,12,690, both sides of the account showing a large increase over the figures of the previous year. The system is reported to be of great advantage and convenience to the public, and it has recently been extended by the opening of several new sub-divisions with the sanction of the Government of India. A case, however, which occurred during the year in one of the Orissa districts, shows that the working of these sub-divisional treasuries requires to be carefully and closely supervised by officers in charge of districts.

20. The records in Collectors' offices are generally reported to be in good order. Revised rules for the keeping of English records were issued by the Board during the year, the main principle being to substitute classification by subject for classification by date.

21. The Member in charge has expressed himself satisfied with the manner in which the Commissioners of Revenue have performed their duties during the year. Messrs. Ravenshaw, Bayley, Cockerell, Lord Ulick Browne, Sir W. J. Herschel, and Colonel Dalton are specially commended. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to express his entire concurrence in the opinion recorded by Mr. Schalch of the value of the services of Colonel Dalton, who has now retired from Government employ. His Honor also notices with satisfaction the approval bestowed by the Member in charge upon the officers named in the concluding paragraph of the report. To Mr. Schalch himself the acknowledgments of Government are due for the care and ability with which he has continued to administer the department of Land Revenue.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 6th November 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, Nov. 8,* '75	Nil.	The reports on the state and prospects of the crops received during the week ending 7th November are on the whole more favorable.
	2 Bankoora, " 6, "	Nil.	Dry weather. The prospects of the crops continue favorable.
	3 Beerbhoom, " 6, "	Nil.	Dry and clear weather. Reaping of early winter rice in progress. Harvest prospects are excellent all round.
	4 Midnapore, " 6, "	Nil.	Fine and dry weather. Every crop in the district is doing well so far as the district officer has learnt, excepting mulberry, which has been very poor during the year. A sixteen anna rice crop is expected.
	5 Hooghly, " 6, "	Nil.	Clear weather throughout. Wind from north and north-east. No change in the prospects of the crops; e.g., high land rice is a little worse for want of rain; low land rice will do well.
PRESIDENCY DIV.	Howrah, " 6, "	Nil.	Fair weather; cold weather has set in. State and prospects of the crops are, favorable.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, Nov. 8,† '75	Nil.	Seasonable weather. Crops promising well. Cultivation of cold weather crops progressing. Cholera has appeared at Diamond Harbour and Busseerhaut. Fever continues at Baraset and Barripore.
	7 Nuddea, " 6, "	Nil.	Dry and hot in the middle of the day. Chillies will be better than was at first expected. All other crops are promising, but would derive much benefit from rain. Cholera is bad in the Alumdangah and Damurhudda thanas of the Chooudaugh sub-division, and in parts of Kooshtea and Meherpore.
	8 Jessore, " 6, "	Nil.	Weather cool; the sky was perfectly clear throughout the week. Prospects of the late rice and of all winter crops continue favorable.
RAJSHAHY DIV.	9 Moorshedabad, " 6, "	Nil.	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of the crops are good. Crops on high land however want rain. Prices are stationary. A few cases of cholera reported from Nowada. Fever is reported to exist to some degree in the Sudder sub-division.
	10 Dinagore, " 5, "	Nil.	Weather cool. Westerly wind. No prospect of rain at present. The crops especially those on the high lands, are suffering from want of rain. One case of cholera in Nowabgunj; three cases of small-pox in Hemtabad.
	11 Maldah, " 6, "	Nil.	The weather has been occasionally cloudy in some places, but there has been no rain except a little in the north-east. The winter rice and <i>kalai</i> pulse, which had promised well, are now badly in want of rain. The late autumn rice and <i>rubbee</i> , or cold weather sowings, also require rain. Twenty-six attacks and 75 deaths from cholera were reported during the week; 70 of the deaths were in Kusba thana.
	12 Rajshahye, " 6, "	Nil.	No rain during the week. The want of rain has injured the prospects of the <i>ropa</i> , or transplanted rice, in the North and West Burhind; other kinds of rice have not suffered particularly. <i>Rubbee</i> crops have nearly been sown, but will also require rain. Twenty-four cases of cholera have been reported during the week from Bauleah, Bilmaria, Soothia Charchat, and Bandaikharah: four proved fatal.
	13 Rungpore, " 5, "	Nil.	Fair weather. There is little prospect now of an amelioration of the rice crop; the outturn will probably be an eight anna one. <i>Rubbee</i> , or cold weather crops, promise well.
COOCH BEHAR DIV.	14 Bogra, " 6, "	Nil.	Fair weather. State and prospects of the crops are good.
	15 Pubna, " 6, "	Nil.	Clear and fine weather. State and prospects of the crops are good. Cholera present in a sporadic form in most of the thanas in the district.
	16 Darjeeling, " 5, "	Nil.	Bright sunny weather throughout the week. The want of rain is felt in the <i>Terai</i> , but no serious results are anticipated. The winter rice crop is now in ear. The crops in the hills are on the whole doing well.
	17 Julpigoree, " 6, "	Nil.	No rain in any part of the district since last report. Accounts have been received from all parts, except the extreme east of the Doars. The prospects have not changed, i.e., good in the extreme east of the Doars, and bad in all other parts. Cholera still occurs here and there.
	Cooch Behar, " 4, "	Nil.	Fair weather. As there was no fall of rain during the week, the prospects of the late rice continue unfavorable. It is feared the outturn will not exceed nine annas. No correct estimate can however be yet formed.

* Telegram of the 8th November, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 8th November, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
Dacca Divn.	18 Dacca, Nov. 8,* '75	Nil.	Weather close and unseasonable. Sunday overcast. Rain is wanted for the high land crops, but generally prospects are good. Sporadic cholera prevalent in most parts of the district and in the town.
	19 Fureedpore, „ 6, „	Nil.	The weather during the week has been fine and sensibly cooler. Towards the close, however, it has been warm. The upland crops have suffered a little for want of rain. This want has been felt more owing to the early fall of the inundation; otherwise the crops are very good, and a good average crop is expected. Cholera has broken out in a few places in the head-quarters and Madareepore sub-divisions. Medicines have been forwarded to these localities.
	20 Backergunge, „ 4, „	Nil.	Weather dry and rainless. State and prospects of the crop are fair generally. In parts, especially in Dukhin Shabazpore, rain is much wanted, and crops scorched. Cholera prevalent in Dukhin Shabazpore.
	21 Mymensing, „ 5, „	Nil.	No rain has fallen; the temperature during the latter part of the week has again been high. State and prospects of the crops are generally favorable.
	22 Tipperah, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather cool, clear, and dry, with north or north-westerly winds. Rain is much wanted for the late rice. Owing to the small rainfall in October, the ground is hard and caked, and the crop in many places appears withering for want of sufficient moisture.
Chittagong Divn.	23 Chittagong, „ 4, „	Nil.	No rain in the district; cool in the mornings, and very hot sun afterwards. Insects are still reported as damaging the rice crop, which much requires rain.
	24 Noakholly, „ 4, „	Nil.	Weather fair and cool; wind generally north. The <i>amun</i> , or late rice crop, is progressing favorably in the low lands; in the high lands it is suffering from want of rain. Several cholera cases occurred in the district.
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 2, „	Nil.	Seasonable weather; foggy mornings and cold nights. The <i>joom</i> paddy harvest is nearly over. The paddy sown by plough cultivators is ripening in some places. Cotton is being gathered in small quantities.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 3, „	Nil.	The cold weather has fairly set in. No change in the state and prospects of the crops: <i>e.g.</i> , the late rice crop is in a promising condition, but wants more rain.
BEHAR.			
Patna Divn.	26 Patna, Nov. 8,* „	Nil.	No rain yet, nor do there appear to be any prospects of it, except that the weather is hotter than it should be at this time of the year. Still, taking it all round, the Collector does not think that the crop will be much below an average crop. The health of the district is generally good, and though there has been a severe outbreak of cholera in a small tract of the Dinapore sub-division, it is dying out.
	27 Gya, „ 6, „	Nil.	Bright cloudless weather; very cool mornings and evenings; highest reading of the thermometer 87° 8; wind north-west. All chance of rain is gone. Too late for irrigation to do any good to rice, which had hitherto withered for want of rain. Irrigated rice is doing fairly well in grain, cold-weather sowings germinating in most parts of the district. Prospects are much the same as last week.
	28 Shahabad, „ 6, „	Nil.	Weather fine and cold; west wind. No hope of rain. Rain is still wanted. Average rice outturn ten annas. Cold-weather sowings delayed for want of water. Canal irrigation is going on wherever possible.
	29 Durbhunga, „ 6, „	Nil.	Weather fine, with westerly wind, and nights cold. In the Mudhoobunnee sub-division the outturn of the rice crop will not exceed four annas; the rest of the district may yield a six anna crop. The <i>rubbee</i> crops in the Tajpore sub-division, which there constitute the main dependence of the cultivators, are reported to be flourishing, and in the Dulsing Serai thana jurisdiction, a great portion of which was inundated by the Ganges this year, will yield a twelve anna crop even without rain. Elsewhere the prospects of these crops are dependent on rain falling in time to preserve them from drying up.
	30 Mozufferpore, „ 5, „	Nil.	Dry weather; west wind. The prospects of the rice crop remain unchanged. The outturn for the whole district cannot exceed four annas. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are daily getting worse, and without early rain will probably not yield more than a three anna harvest.

* Telegrams of the 8th November, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
PATNA DIV.—(Contd.)	31 Sarun. Nov. 6, '75	Nil.	Weather clearer and cooler; west wind prevailing. Prospects of crops have undergone no change since last report. There has been no rain, and at present there does not seem any promise of any. In the high lands the rice crop is being cut for fodder for cattle; in low lands it is coming into ear. Irrigation is being resorted to where practicable. The <i>rubbee</i> sowings are still in progress. The early sowings are germinating well. There is still moisture in the ground. Fields are being prepared for indigo. Want of rain is generally felt all over the district. General health good.
	32 Champaran. „ 5, „	Nil.	Hot during the day and cool at night; the weather is not favorable for the growth of crops. There is no chance of rain. The rice crop, excepting in the low lands, will be a total failure, and if it does not rain soon the low land rice, too, will suffer materially. The <i>rubbee</i> has been sown, but it is not germinating well in high lands for want of moisture. The prospects of both these crops are not at all favorable, but there is no apprehension of much distress, inasmuch as the balance of the last year crops in hand would meet the demand.
BHAGULPORE DIV.	33 Monghyr. „ 6, „	Nil.	Weather set fair; no change since last week. An average eight anna crop of rice is expected only. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings are going on, but rain is much wanted.
	34 Bhagulpore, „ 8,* „	Nil.	No improvement in the prospects of the crops to report. The Collector has left for Soopool, where the crops are said to be fast dying off.
	35 Purneah. „ 6, „	Nil.	Weather hot and close for the time of year. From the extreme north, where the rainfall has been more abundant, and from the south and west, where the land is low, a fair crop of winter rice is expected. The reports from the greater part of the Sudder sub-division, and from the south of Kishengungo, are very bad. The rice on the high lands is for the most part dried up, and is being cut for fodder. In some places there is no moisture in the ground for <i>rubbee</i> sowings, which are however being pushed forward wherever possible. The mustard is coming up, and looks well. Wild animals and rats are doing great damage to the crop near the Koosi, and the people are said to be too ill to watch their fields at night. Taking the district all round, an eight anna crop may be gathered; but this is the highest estimate. General health is very bad; both cholera and fever are prevalent.
	36 Sonthal Pergha. „ 6, „	Nil.	The temperature has been high. It has several times looked like rain, especially at night, but none has fallen in the district. Weather dry, with occasional wind. No change in the prospects of the crops, except that the absence of rain during the past week is <i>pro tanto</i> detrimental to the sowing of the <i>rubbee</i> crops.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	37 Cuttack, Oct. 30, '75	4.05	Moderate rain fall in the early part of the week. Weather clear since then, but more rain may be expected. The crops are in a very promising condition everywhere. Cholera diminishing, but not wholly ceased.
	38 Pooree, Nov 4, „	.01	Weather cloudy, and beginning to be cold. The <i>lughoo</i> , or the first late rice, has begun to be reaped, yielding a fair outturn. The <i>sarad</i> , or the main late rice, is doing well. It is approaching maturity in Khoordah with favourable prospects. Miscellaneous crops are doing well.
	39 Balasore, „ 5, „	Nil.	The prospects of the paddy crop are very satisfactory, as the weather continues fine.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-Western Frontier Agency.		
	40 Hazareebagh, Nov. 5, '75	Nil.	Weather cold, seasonable, and set fair. The fall of rain reported last week came at a critical moment, and has been of immense benefit to the greater part of the district. About three annas of the <i>dhan</i> crop sown on the high land has been lost, but the rest, the greater breadth, has been saved. The <i>rubbee</i> crop is now being rapidly sown.
	41 Lohardugga, „ 6, „	Nil.	Fine weather; quite seasonable. The late rice crop is now safe, and the harvest promises to be a good average one. In the sub-division of Palamow the spring crops will probably be very short, as a much smaller area than usual has been sown owing to want of rain.
	42 Singbhoom, „ 5, „	Nil.	Seasonable. State and prospects of the crops are very favorable. District is free of any epidemic; but fever, which occurs at this season of year, is prevalent.
	43 Manbhoop, „ 6, „	.....	Weather seasonable, but possibly a little warmer than usual at this time. The rice is being harvested. Winter crops have been sown. All appear to be doing well. The rice harvest will on the whole be a very good one.

* Telegram of the 8th November, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 9th November 1875.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULWASH MILLER— CUMBOO, BAJEA.											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.																									
Western Districts																									
1	Burdwan	17 8	18 0	13 4	18 0	18 8	16 0	19 8	19 8	12 0	22 8	22 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	19 0	19 12	13 12	22 8	22 8	21 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	17 8	15 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	20 8	21 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	10 8	24 0	26 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	17 0	17 0	12 8	26 0 33 0	26 0 33 0	16 0 17 8	9 0	9 0	8 0 8 8	17 8	17 0	11 0 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	16 0	16 8	14 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 8	16 0	17 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts																									
	Calcutta	17 0	17 4	13 0	30 0	30 0	15 12	9 12	9 12	8 0	14 8	14 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	10 0 17 12	16 0 20 0	10 8 11 10	22 8	23 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	13 5	13 5	11 0	135 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	18 5	18 5	12 5	...	35 8	...	13 14	13 5	10 0	16 13	16 13	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Jessore	18 0	18 8	12 5	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 10	20 0	20 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	24 0	22 0	15 0	36 0 40 0	36 0 40 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	8 12	21 0	20 0	12 8	30 0	...	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dinapore	18 8	18 4	12 12	22 8	22 8	11 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	21 9 24 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Maldah	24 0	24 0	16 0	50 0	45 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	11 8	21 0	23 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye	20 10	20 10	14 4	37 8	33 12	...	15 0 19 11	13 0 15 0	9 12 10 8	22 8 24 0	22 8 26 8	15 0 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	22 8	22 8	12 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	7 7	19 2	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bogra	16 8	16 8	10 8	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	7 8	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Pubna	24 0	24 0	14 4	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	7 8	25 0	24 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	13 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	12 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	18 0	13 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts																									
18	Dacca	16 0	14 8	12 8	32 0	32 0	15 8	14 8	16 8	12 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Fureedpore	20 0	20 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	11 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	12 12	12 12	10 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 22-4 seers, barley 36 to 40 seers, best rice 12 to 18-12 seers, common rice 14 to 24, seers, and gram 18 to 24-8 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 18 to 40 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, maize 20 to 32 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 24-4 seers, barley 24 seers, best rice 18 to 26 seers, common rice 22-8 to 28 seers, maize 37-8 seers, and gram 20 to 24-4 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 13-8 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 23 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 13-4 to 20 seers, and gram 17-12 to 21 seers per rupee.

G In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 17 seers, best rice 13-8 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 16-5 to 21 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 22 seers, best rice 14 to 23 seers, common rice 19-8 to 27 seers, and gram 23 to 29 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 23 seers, best rice 19 seers, common rice 26 seers, and gram 23 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 31st October 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

GRANAT MILLETS— CHOLU, JOWAR.						LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.						MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.						GRAM.						FIRE-WOOD.						SALT.						DISTRICTS.
Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.					
...	Bengal.				
Western Districts.																																				
...	Burdwan.				
...	Bankoora.				
...	Deerbhoom.				
...	Midnapore.				
...	Hooghly.				
...	Howrah.				
Central Districts.																																				
...	Calcutta.				
...	21-Pergunnahs.				
...	Nuddea.				
...	Jessore.				
...	Moorshedabad.				
...	Dinagapore.				
...	Maldah.				
...	Rajshahye.				
...	Rungpore.				
...	Bogra.				
...	Pubna.				
...	Darjeeling.				
...	Jalpigonee.				
Eastern Districts.																																				
...	Dacca.				
...	Furzedpore.				
...	Backergunge.				
...	Mymensingh.				

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 24 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 20 to 22-8 seers, and gram 8 to 20 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 10 seers, best rice 4 to 14 seers, common rice 14 to 24 seers. Lesser millets 16 seers, maize 20 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 13 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 13-3 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 22 seers, and gram 20 seers per rupee.

N In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.

O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 11 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 21 seers, paddy 30 to 32 seers, and gram 12 to 21 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 10 to 17-12 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

DISTRICTS.																		
	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.					
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>																		
Tipperah	13 8	13 8	10 10	...	...	...	13 5	13 0	9 0	20 0	19 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonkhally ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	11 0	18 8	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	13 5	10 11	13 5	14 8	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	8 6	8 6	8 0	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	10 0	19 0	18 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																		
Patna	24 0	27 0	18 0	35 0	35 0	29 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	18 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	23 8	22 0	14 0	37 8	36 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	21 4	19 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	19 0	20 0	14 0	34 0	32 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	16 0	16 8	14 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...
Durbhunga	19 12	17 8	15 12	...	28 8	14 0	14 4	15 0	12 0	16 8	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozufferpore	20 0	20 0	14 0	35 0	30 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	15 0	14 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	21 0	22 0	16 4	35 0	32 0	22 0	9 8	9 8	7 12	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chumpanun	22 0	22 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	18 9	19 9	17 3	29 4	33 6	23 1	13 6	13 0	10 5	16 8	16 8	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore	20 3	20 3	17 0	37 14	40 4	20 3	16 6	17 11	12 10	18 14	18 14	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	25 0	25 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 5	16 8	16 8	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Fergunnah	20 0	18 0	11 8	29 0	34 0	...	17 0	16 0	9 0	21 0	20 0	11 0	55 0	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																		
Cuttack	21 0	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	17 1	15 12	17 1	23 10	23 10	24 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	14 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	17 1	23 10	21 0	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balagore	13 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
<i>South-Western Frontier Agency.</i>																		
Hazareebagh	21 0	21 0	11 12	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	22 8	18 0	19 0	31 0	...	16 0	18 8	18 0	16 0	22 8	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubhoom	17 0	16 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	14 0	13 0	10 8	20 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 17 to 20 seers, and common rice 18 to 24 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 21 seers, and common rice 20 to 23 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21-4 to 27-8 seers, barley 27-8 to 43-8 seers, best rice 17-8 seers, common rice 18-12 to 25 seers, lesser millets 37-8 to 45 seers, maize 30 to 32-8 seers, and gram 25 to 33-8 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20-6 to 25 seers, barley 30-4 to 40 seers, best rice 9-8 to 12 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, great millets 23 to 29-8 seers, lesser millets 37-8 to 44 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram 30 to 31 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 25 to 30 seers, best rice 10 to 13-8 seers, common rice 15 seers, lesser millets 27 to 30 seers, maize 27 to 30 seers, and gram 22 to 25 seers per rupee.

V In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 24 seers, barley 20 to 50 seers, best rice 9 to 17 seers, common rice 14 to 20-8 seers, lesser millets 21 to 45 seers, maize 25 to 40 seers, and gram 14 to 30 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

The 9th November 1875.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 31st October 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND GREENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)																		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Tipperah.
...	17 8	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 4	
...	15 0	16 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	7 8	Chittagong.
...	16 0	13 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nonkholly.
...	210 0	210 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	11 3	11 3	8 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 6	Hill Tipperah.
BEHAR.																		
32 0	33 0	24 0	...	...	...	30 0	35 0	20 0	30 0	29 0	25 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Patna.
...	42 8	36 4	23 0	31 8	28 0	21 0	27 8	25 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	7 4	Gya.
32 0	32 0	...	32 0	33 0	...	32 0	31 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	19 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Shahabad.
...	29 8	30 0	32 8	29 8	32 0	33 8	24 4	23 4	27 0	150 0	176 0	200 0	7 6	7 6	6 12	Durbhunga.
...	35 0	30 0	27 8	30 0	27 4	27 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Mozufferpore.
...	...	22 0	36 0	36 0	25 0	33 8	33 0	23 8	30 0	29 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Saran.
...	35 0	33 0	35 0	33 0	32 0	34 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	Chunparan.
...	29 4	31 5	26 2	28 3	28 3	19 9	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Monghyr.
...	E 30 0 to 38 0	32 0 to 50 0	26 0 to 32 0	35 6	31 9	21 7	27 12	25 14	19 0	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Blagnipore.
...	26 0	22 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah.
...	E 40 0	...	56 0	45 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
ORISSA.																		
...	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	16 6	15 12	22 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	12 8	10 10	Cuttack.
...	13 2	13 2	21 0	64 0	64 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pooree.
...	10 8	13 0	12 0	160 0	140 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balasore.
CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
...	E 40 0 to 50 0	36 0 to 50 0	30 0 to 45 0	E 30 0	30 0 to 35 0	27 0 to 25 0	22 0	24 0	13 8	210 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Hazareebagh.
...	45 0	11 0	35 0	23 0	18 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 4	Lohardugga.
...	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoon.
...	E 50 0	...	...	32 0	40 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	260 0	260 0	260 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoon.

- W In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, barley 22 to 30 seers, best rice 12-12 to 15-8 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, lesser millets 34 to 40 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers per rupee.
- X In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, barley 25 to 28 seers, best rice 16 to 17 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, maize 38 seers, and gram 19 to 22 seers per rupee.
- Y In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 24 seers, barley 47 to 60 seers, best rice 16 to 22 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, maize 40 to 60 seers, and gram 16 to 28 seers per rupee.
- Z In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 19 seers, best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, maize 40 to 45 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers per rupee.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 17th to 23rd October 1875.	Rain from 24th to 30th October 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	0.16	0.02	56.66	30th Oct.		
		Cutwa	0.27	Nil	58.30	ditto		
		Culna	0.42	Nil	48.52	ditto		
		Bood-Bood	0.20	Nil	43.61	ditto		
		Raneegunge	0.38	0.11	46.46	ditto		
		Jehanabad	2.62	0.05	45.40	ditto		
	Bankoora	Bankoora	3.71	0.01	57.03	ditto		
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	1.32	Nil	61.63	ditto		
		Hetampore	0.58	Nil	75.49	ditto	From 10th Sept. 1875.	
		Jeypore	0.72	0.02	6.99	ditto		
	Midnapore	Midnapore	1.11	Not rec.	53.26	23rd Oct.	Not received 3rd to 9th Oct. 1875.	
		Tumlook	0.10	ditto	56.41	ditto	Ditto ditto.	
		Gurbetta	2.30	ditto	53.95	ditto	Ditto ditto.	
		Contal { Dy. Collr.'s Office { Exe. Engr.'s Office	1.30 0.67	ditto Nil	61.49 60.02	ditto 30th Oct.	Ditto ditto.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	0.70	Nil	53.01	ditto		
		Seraumpore	0.32	0.15	50.47	ditto		
	Howrah	Howrah	0.61	0.20	59.89	ditto		
		Moheshrekha	0.17	Nil	39.71	ditto	From 31st May 1875.	
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	2.70	0.20	73.56	ditto		
		Calcutta	0.37	0.25	59.02	ditto		
		Alipore { Dispensary { Jail	0.68 0.72	0.17 0.14	57.62 57.16	ditto ditto		
		Busseerhat	0.45	0.11	56.28	ditto		
		Baraset	0.34	Nil	63.38	ditto		
		Diamond Harbour	0.89	0.05	67.71	ditto		
		Barripore	0.11	Nil	60.49	ditto		
		Satkhira	0.71	Nil	61.95	ditto		
		Barrackpore	0.61	Nil	47.31	ditto		
		Dum-Dum	1.23	0.53	59.88	ditto		
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	0.35	Nil	51.70	ditto		
		Bongong	0.99	Nil	62.44	ditto		
		Meherpore	1.15	Nil	51.00	ditto		
		Chooandanga	0.78	Nil	50.13	ditto		
		Kooshitea	0.15	Nil	55.92	ditto		
	Jessore	Ranaghat	0.47	Nil	54.28	ditto		
		Jessore	0.40	0.07	63.82	ditto		
		Nurrail	0.32	0.04	59.66	ditto		
		Khoolna	0.20	Nil	60.85	ditto		
		Jhenida	0.25	Nil	66.07	ditto		
	Moorshedabad	Bagirhat	Nil	0.09	75.01	ditto		
		Magoorah	0.12	Nil	64.82	ditto		
		Berhampore	0.92	Nil	51.60	ditto		
		Rampore Haut	1.32	Nil	57.88	ditto		
		Lalbhagh	0.52	Nil	57.86	ditto		
		Jungypore	0.81	Nil	44.47	ditto		
		Azingunge	0.10	Nil	52.99	ditto		
	RAJSHAHYE.	Dinagepore	Lalgholla	0.55	Nil	46.22	ditto	
			Kandee	0.37	0.01	51.77	ditto	From 14th Mar. 1875.
			Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	43.60	ditto	
			Maldah	0.02	Nil	54.40	ditto	
		Maldah	Chanchal	Nil	Nil	62.16	ditto	
			Bauleah	0.45	Nil	49.00	ditto	
		Rajshahye	Nattore	0.86	Nil	51.07	ditto	
			Rungpore	0.23	Nil	60.45	ditto	
Rungpore		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	52.72	ditto	From 25th July 1875.	
		Kurigram	Nil	Nil	18.27	ditto		
		Bagdogra	Nil	Nil	26.91	ditto	Ditto ditto. Not received 10th to 16th Oct. 1875.	
Bogra		Bogra	0.04	0.51	57.81	ditto		
		Pubna	0.48	Nil	50.08	ditto		
Pubna		Seraigunj	Not rec.	0.12	51.12	ditto	Not received 17th to 23rd Oct. 1875	
COOCH BEHAR.		Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office { Hospital	ditto Nil	Not rec. Nil	101.82 114.84	15th Oct. 30th "	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	106.53	ditto		
		Boda	Nil	Nil	72.07	ditto		
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office { Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil Nil	0.06 Nil	149.44 154.02	ditto ditto		
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	90.99	ditto		
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	90.40	ditto		

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 17th to 23rd October 1875.	Rain from 24th to 30th October 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.—(Continued.)							
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1875.		
	Dacca	Dacca... { Telegraph Office ...	0.19	Not rec.	66.34	23rd Oct.	
		... { Hospital ...	0.22	Nil	59.42	30th "	
		Moonsheegunge ...	0.15	Nil	50.97	ditto	
		Manickgunge ...	1.59	Nil	55.00	ditto	
	Fureedpore	Fureedpore ...	0.22	0.09	68.51	ditto	
		Goalundo ...	0.53	0.08	63.37	ditto	
		Madaripore ...	0.19	Nil	64.38	ditto	
	Backergunge	Burrisal ...	0.08	Nil	68.02	ditto	
		Perozepore ...	0.15	Nil	74.05	ditto	
		Patoakhally ...	0.89	Nil	119.10	ditto	
		Dowlutkhan ...	0.32	Nil	110.46	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh ...	0.04	Nil	80.13	ditto	
		Jamulpore ...	Nil	Nil	75.06	ditto	
		Atia ...	0.37	0.70	71.56	ditto	
		Kishoregunge ...	1.37	Nil	88.43	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	0.60	0.60	140.30	ditto	
		... { Jail ...	0.77	Nil	135.72	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar ...	0.06	0.82	147.80	ditto	
	Noakholly	Noakholly ...	0.65	Nil	119.81	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	Nil	Nil	89.30	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Brahmunberiah ...	1.17	Nil	78.29	ditto	
		Rungamatee Hill ...	0.68	0.47	103.72	ditto	
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	0.39	0.11	101.02	ditto		
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	0.03	Nil	45.38	ditto	
		Behar ...	Nil	Nil	38.07	ditto	
		Barh ...	Nil	Nil	41.45	ditto	
		Dinapore ... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	39.58	ditto	
	Gya	... { Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	43.80	ditto	
		Gya ...	Nil	Nil	38.25	ditto	Not recorded 1st to 4th Aug. 1875.
		Nowadah ...	Nil	Nil	39.20	ditto	
		Arungabad ...	Nil	Nil	42.57	ditto	
	Shahabad	Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	32.68	ditto	
		Arrah ...	Nil	Nil	33.06	ditto	
		Sasseram ...	Nil	Nil	50.98	ditto	
		Buxar ...	0.51	Nil	42.63	ditto	
	Mozufferpore	Bhuboah ...	Nil	Nil	49.17	ditto	
		Mozufferpore ...	Nil	Not rec.	31.05	ditto	Not received 12th to 18th Sept. 1875.
		Hajepore ...	Nil	ditto	56.27	ditto	ditto.
		Seetamurhee ...	Nil	ditto	26.07	ditto	ditto.
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga ...	Nil	Nil	45.82	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee ...	Nil	Nil	34.76	ditto	
		Tajpore ...	Not rec.	Nil	43.94	ditto	Not received 10th to 23rd Oct. 1875.
	Sarun	Chupra ...	Nil	Nil	32.44	ditto	
		Sewan ...	0.53	Nil	43.55	ditto	
	Chumparun	Motiharee ...	Nil	Nil	47.73	ditto	
		Bettiah ...	Nil	Nil	51.08	ditto	
	Monghyr	Monghyr ...	Nil	Nil	46.46	ditto	
		Begoo Serai ...	Nil	Not rec.	42.04	23rd Oct.	
		Jamooee ...	Nil	ditto	45.48	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	Nil	Nil	36.47	30th Oct.	
		Soopool ...	Nil	Nil	43.50	ditto	
		Muddehpooa ...	Nil	Nil	42.26	ditto	
		Banka ...	0.20	Nil	39.94	ditto	
		Sonbursa ...	Nil	Nil	42.68	ditto	
Purneah	Purneah ...	Nil	Nil	44.16	ditto		
	Kisengunge ...	Nil	Nil	53.35	ditto		
	Arrareah ...	Nil	Not rec.	48.07	23rd Oct.		
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka ...	1.09	Nil	55.33	30th "		
	Rajmahal ...	Nil	Nil	48.46	ditto	Not received 1st to 7th Aug. and 5th to 11th Sept. 1875.	
	Deoghur ...	0.43	Nil	41.02	ditto		
	Jamtara ...	1.00	Nil	48.00	ditto		
Godda ...	0.25	Nil	86.30	ditto			

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 17th to 23rd October 1875.	Rain from 24th to 30th October 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	7.40	0.50	86.40	30th Oct.	Not recorded 2nd July to 11th Sept. 1875.	
		Cuttack ... { Hospital	9.50	0.75	91.92	ditto		
		Jajpore	0.15	Not rec	65.95	23rd Oct.		
		Kendraparah	4.50	ditto	60.90	ditto		
		Jugutainapore	7.80	ditto	33.05	ditto		
	False Point	4.40	0.20	87.10	30th Oct.			
	Pooree	Pooree	12.75	0.79	64.18	ditto		
		Khoordah	4.09	1.51	85.81	ditto		
	Balasore	Balasore... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	2.02	0.47	53.03	ditto		From 16th May, and not received 26th Sept. to 2nd Oct. 1875.
		Balasore... { Collector's Office	1.70	0.42	59.45	ditto		
		Bhuddruck	1.88	0.10	50.63	ditto		
		Jellasore	3.05	Nil	60.57	ditto		
		Sorah	3.81	0.08	61.98	ditto		
	Chandbally	2.72	Nil	57.08	ditto			
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbalpor	1.63	0.88	66.02	ditto		
	CHOTA NAGPORE.							
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... { Jail	0.94	0.02	43.52	ditto		
		Hazareebagh... { Dispensary	0.88	0.01	50.05	ditto		
	Lohardugga	Pachumba	0.60	Nil	47.66	ditto		
		Ranchee	0.93	0.03	59.03	ditto		
	Singbhoom	Palamow	0.11	Nil	43.17	ditto		
		Chyebassa	2.73	0.81	64.76	ditto		
Manbhoom	Purulia	1.05	Nil	53.18	ditto			
	Govindpore	0.94	Nil	51.58	ditto			
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.								
Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	Nil	183.57	ditto			
Seebsaung r	Seebsaung r	0.50	Not rec.	99.84	23rd Oct.			
	Golaghat	Not rec.	ditto	79.52	16th "			
	Jorehaut	0.30	ditto	85.05	23rd "			
	Nazeerah	0.41	ditto	92.60	ditto			
	Deopanie	0.58	ditto	81.65	ditto			
	Hattiepootie	Nil	ditto	84.74	ditto			
	Mazengah	0.39	ditto	78.67	ditto			
	Suntok	Nil	ditto	99.17	ditto			
	Cherideo	0.12	ditto	103.67	ditto			
	Benares	Benares	Not rec.	ditto	45.05	16th Oct.		
Akyab		0.40	Nil	177.42	30th "			

CALCUTTA,
The 6th November 1875.

W. G. WILLSON.
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 31st October to 6th November 1875

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Oct. 31st	10	29.944	29.982	83.5	70.8	50	E N E	..	...	...	b
		16	29.916	29.934	85.5	71.4	47	N	...	...	...	b
	Nov. 1st	10	29.980	29.998	80.0	69.3	55	N N W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.970	29.988	81.0	68.6	41	N W	...	...	...	b
	2nd	10	30.003	30.021	78.0	69.3	63	N W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.988	29.906	82.4	69.0	47	W	...	...	...	b
	3rd	10	29.986	30.004	79.5	70.8	62	S W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.986	29.984	84.0	73.0	56	N	...	...	...	b
	4th	10	29.985	30.003	79.6	72.0	67	W	...	...	C	b
		16	29.987	29.905	84.4	71.0	48	S W	...	...	...	b
	5th	10	30.055	30.073	79.8	72.0	66	N W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.939	29.957	83.0	71.5	54	S	...	...	...	b
SARGOL ISLAND.	Oct. 31st	10	29.943	29.940	85	74	57	E N E	4.5	...	...	b, m
		16	29.939	29.945	81	72	53	N N E	7.8	...	...	b
	Nov. 1st	10	29.981	29.987	83	71	52	N N W	7.7	...	...	b, v
		16	29.988	29.994	83	70	49	N N W	10.4	...	...	b, v
	2nd	10	30.015	30.021	79	70	61	N N W	7.2	...	...	b, v
		16	29.903	29.914	82	70	53	N W	6.2	...	...	b, v
	3rd	10	29.999	30.005	79	71	65	N N W	7.7	...	...	b, m
		16	29.988	29.994	83	71	52	N W	7.6	...	...	b
	4th	10	29.993	29.999	80	74	74	N N W	4.7	...	C	b, m
		16	29.999	29.905	84	71	50	N N W	7.1	...	C	b, m
	5th	10	30.060	30.056	81	72	62	N N W	5.9	...	C	b, m
		16	29.948	29.954	83	71	52	N W	8.7	...	...	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	Oct. 31st	10	29.982	29.955	80	70	58	N	1.2	...	...	l, m
		16	29.733	29.825	81	71	50	N W	5.4	...	...	b, v
	Nov. 1st	10	29.878	29.971	79	66	47	N N W	2.0	...	...	b, m
		16	29.784	29.876	84	69	43	N W	4.4	...	...	b, m
	2nd	10	29.898	29.991	79	70	61	N N W	2.0	...	...	b, m
		16	29.899	29.901	81	74	60	W	4.1	...	K	b, v
	3rd	10	29.902	29.995	82	79	87	N	2.1	...	K, KS C	b
		16	29.796	29.888	85	77	68	W	2.2	...	CK, KS	l, v
	4th	10	29.874	29.966	83	77	75	N	0.6	...	CK	b, v
		16	29.801	29.893	86	75	57	W	2.9	...	K, KS	b, v
	5th	10	29.934	30.026	84	77	71	N N W	0.6	...	K, KS	h, m
		16	29.841	29.932	88	78	62	W N W	2.2	...	K, KS	b, v
MADRAS.	Oct. 31st	10	29.970	30.063	80	76	82	N N W	0.7	...	KS, C	b, v
		16	29.846	29.938	87	74	51	N	1.0	...	...	b, v
	Oct. 30th	10	29.916	29.946	88	80	69	E S E	6	...	...	c
		16	29.803	29.833	85	78	71	E N E	7	...	...	b, c
	31st	10	29.935	29.965	86	76	61	E N E	6	...	...	b
		16	29.837	29.867	86	75	57	N E by N	8	...	...	l, c
	Nov. 1st	10	29.979	30.009	87	77	61	E N E	7	...	...	c
		16	29.887	29.917	87	77	61	N E	9	...	...	b
	2nd	10	30.002	30.032	88	77	58	N N E	9	...	...	b, c
		16	29.897	29.927	87	77	61	N by W	2	...	...	b, c
	3rd	10	30.003	30.033	83	77	75	N N W	12	...	...	b, c
		16	29.900	29.930	83	72	56	N by W	14	...	...	b, c
CUTTACK.	Oct. 31st	10	29.903	29.945	85	77	68	W N W	0.3	...	CK	b
		16	29.785	29.847	87	76	58	N N W	1.1	...	K, CK, C	b
	Nov. 1st	10	29.915	29.998	82	74	66	W N W	1.1	...	...	b
		16	29.837	29.919	84	78	75	W N W	2.2	...	C, S	b
	2nd	10	29.968	30.049	79	68	54	W N W	0.9	...	...	b
		16	29.845	29.928	82	67	42	N N W	2.3	...	...	b
	3rd	10	29.939	30.023	78	68	57	W N W	0.7	...	...	b
		16	29.825	29.907	83	70	49	W N W	2.3	...	C	b
	4th	10	29.929	30.012	80	71	62	W N W	0.7	...	...	h
		16	29.833	29.915	84	69	43	N	4.5	...	...	b
	5th	10	29.973	30.056	80	71	62	W N W	0.1	...	C	b
		16	29.883	29.965	84	71	50	N N E	5.7	...	...	b
AKYAB.	Oct. 31st	10	29.889	29.903	83	77	75	N	2.4	...	...	b
		16	29.752	29.773	85	77	68	W N W	4.0	...	...	b, v
	Nov. 1st	10	29.912	29.934	82	77	78	N N W	2.3	...	...	b
		16	29.828	29.849	85	79	75	W	5.8	...	...	b
	2nd	10	29.902	29.984	83	76	74	E N E	2.2	...	...	b
		16	29.836	29.857	85	78	71	N W	4.5	...	...	b
	3rd	10	29.972	29.993	83	78	78	W	1.7	...	...	b
		16	29.858	29.879	85	78	71	W	3.8	...	...	b
	4th	10	29.950	29.977	85	79	75	N E	1.2	...	...	b
		16	29.848	29.869	85	77	68	W	4.8	...	...	h
	5th	10	29.996	30.017	84	79	79	E N E	2.0	...	...	b
		16	29.901	29.932	84	75	61	S S E	4.0	...	...	b
	6th	10	30.006	30.037	84	79	79	W	1.7	...	...	b
		16	29.888	29.909	85	79	75	W	4.0	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th October 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 1st to 7th November 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb.	Miles.	In.		.
Nov.	1st	29.908	85.0	70.0	141.0	76.9	68.9	63.3	0.64	W by N, N W, & W N W	...	84.5	.....	...	Clear.
	2nd	.935	83.8	69.0	141.2	75.7	68.4	63.3	.67	W N W & W	...	89.5	.....	...	Clear.
	3rd	.922	84.8	69.5	137.4	76.8	70.5	66.1	.71	S W & S by W	...	64.6	.....	...	Clear.
	4th	.929	85.8	72.5	139.2	77.9	71.3	66.7	.70	W S W, W, & S W	...	95.2	.....	...	Clear.
	5th	.985	85.0	70.0	130.0	76.7	70.7	66.5	.72	S E & S S W	...	57.4	.....	...	Clear. Slightly fogg. at 6 and 7 A.M.
	6th	.983	86.0	70.6	137.0	77.5	70.5	65.6	.68	S W & W N W	...	79.2	.....	D	Clear, and cirrostrat Slightly foggy at 9 and 10 P.M.
	7th	.961	84.5	71.2	137.7	77.0	69.7	64.6	.67	W, N W, & W by S	...	110.0	.....	...	Clear, and cirrostrati.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain-gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon

			°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days			... 17.0
The maximum temperature during the past seven days			... 86.0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year			... 87.3
The mean humidity during the past seven days			... 0.68
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year			... 0.80
			Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th			... { by lower rain-gauge
			... { by anemometer gauge
Ditto	ditto	ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	... 0.31
Ditto	ditto	between the 1st January and the 7th November	... 59.89
Ditto	ditto	ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	... 67.22

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 9th November 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, —BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 567.—The 6th November 1875.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Biagiruthee and Brahmaputra during the month of October 1875.

Date.	Distance.	RIVER GANGES.										RIVER BIAGIRUTHEE.				BRAHMAPUTRA.			
		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monchyr.		Sahebunge.		Ranpore.		Baileah.		Berhampore.		Kishnachur.	
		Miles.																	
			Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st			26'9"	194'07	194'07	194'07	194'07	194'07	194'07	194'07	194'07	194'07	194'07	194'07	194'07	194'07	194'07	194'07	194'07
2nd			24'4"	193'25	193'25	193'25	193'25	193'25	193'25	193'25	193'25	193'25	193'25	193'25	193'25	193'25	193'25	193'25	193'25
3rd			24'6"	193'82	193'82	193'82	193'82	193'82	193'82	193'82	193'82	193'82	193'82	193'82	193'82	193'82	193'82	193'82	193'82
4th			21'1"	190'10	190'10	190'10	190'10	190'10	190'10	190'10	190'10	190'10	190'10	190'10	190'10	190'10	190'10	190'10	190'10
5th			19'8"	188'10	188'10	188'10	188'10	188'10	188'10	188'10	188'10	188'10	188'10	188'10	188'10	188'10	188'10	188'10	188'10
6th			18'3"	187'10	187'10	187'10	187'10	187'10	187'10	187'10	187'10	187'10	187'10	187'10	187'10	187'10	187'10	187'10	187'10
7th			17'11"	185'77	185'77	185'77	185'77	185'77	185'77	185'77	185'77	185'77	185'77	185'77	185'77	185'77	185'77	185'77	185'77
8th			17'11"	185'23	185'23	185'23	185'23	185'23	185'23	185'23	185'23	185'23	185'23	185'23	185'23	185'23	185'23	185'23	185'23
9th			17'5"	186'48	186'48	186'48	186'48	186'48	186'48	186'48	186'48	186'48	186'48	186'48	186'48	186'48	186'48	186'48	186'48
10th			17'0"	185'32	185'32	185'32	185'32	185'32	185'32	185'32	185'32	185'32	185'32	185'32	185'32	185'32	185'32	185'32	185'32
11th			17'0"	185'32	185'32	185'32	185'32	185'32	185'32	185'32	185'32	185'32	185'32	185'32	185'32	185'32	185'32	185'32	185'32
12th			15'6"	182'82	182'82	182'82	182'82	182'82	182'82	182'82	182'82	182'82	182'82	182'82	182'82	182'82	182'82	182'82	182'82
13th			15'6"	182'82	182'82	182'82	182'82	182'82	182'82	182'82	182'82	182'82	182'82	182'82	182'82	182'82	182'82	182'82	182'82
14th			15'7"	181'90	181'90	181'90	181'90	181'90	181'90	181'90	181'90	181'90	181'90	181'90	181'90	181'90	181'90	181'90	181'90
15th			11'6"	180'82	180'82	180'82	180'82	180'82	180'82	180'82	180'82	180'82	180'82	180'82	180'82	180'82	180'82	180'82	180'82
16th			11'6"	180'82	180'82	180'82	180'82	180'82	180'82	180'82	180'82	180'82	180'82	180'82	180'82	180'82	180'82	180'82	180'82
17th			11'5"	180'73	180'73	180'73	180'73	180'73	180'73	180'73	180'73	180'73	180'73	180'73	180'73	180'73	180'73	180'73	180'73
18th			11'4"	180'65	180'65	180'65	180'65	180'65	180'65	180'65	180'65	180'65	180'65	180'65	180'65	180'65	180'65	180'65	180'65
19th			11'4"	180'65	180'65	180'65	180'65	180'65	180'65	180'65	180'65	180'65	180'65	180'65	180'65	180'65	180'65	180'65	180'65
20th			10'9"	180'07	180'07	180'07	180'07	180'07	180'07	180'07	180'07	180'07	180'07	180'07	180'07	180'07	180'07	180'07	180'07
21st			10'6"	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57
22nd			10'3"	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57
23rd			10'0"	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57	179'57
24th			9'9"	179'47	179'47	179'47	179'47	179'47	179'47	179'47	179'47	179'47	179'47	179'47	179'47	179'47	179'47	179'47	179'47
25th			9'7"	179'36	179'36	179'36	179'36	179'36	179'36	179'36	179'36	179'36	179'36	179'36	179'36	179'36	179'36	179'36	179'36
26th			9'3"	179'56	179'56	179'56	179'56	179'56	179'56	179'56	179'56	179'56	179'56	179'56	179'56	179'56	179'56	179'56	179'56
27th			8'11"	178'07	178'07	178'07	178'07	178'07	178'07	178'07	178'07	178'07	178'07	178'07	178'07	178'07	178'07	178'07	178'07
28th			8'9"	177'90	177'90	177'90	177'90	177'90	177'90	177'90	177'90	177'90	177'90	177'90	177'90	177'90	177'90	177'90	177'90
29th			8'7"	177'82	177'82	177'82	177'82	177'82	177'82	177'82	177'82	177'82	177'82	177'82	177'82	177'82	177'82	177'82	177'82
30th			8'6"	177'82	177'82	177'82	177'82	177'82	177'82	177'82	177'82	177'82	177'82	177'82	177'82	177'82	177'82	177'82	177'82
31st			8'3"	177'56	177'56	177'56	177'56	177'56	177'56	177'56	177'56	177'56	177'56	177'56	177'56	177'56	177'56	177'56	177'56

J. E. T. NICOLLS, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th October 1875, on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TOTAL TRAIN MILES.
	No. of Passen- gers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	69,813	1,55,647 14 3	14,207 14 5	684,646 30	3,59,028 15 9	32,910 19 10	47,178 14 3	{ 46,378½ Coaching 62,558½ Mer- chandise.
Or per mile of rail- way ... ..	.....	121 10 0	11 3 0	.....	280 8 9	25 14 4	36 17 4	
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	1,727,671	21,22,049 10 7	1,94,521 4 5	9,965,612 10	42,29,832 13 1	3,87,739 5 2	5,82,260 9 7	1,481,452½
Total for 17 weeks...	1,817,484	22,77,297 8 10	2,08,788 18 10	10,650,259 0	45,88,911 13 10	4,20,650 5 0	6,29,439 2 10	1,590,184½
COMPARISON.								
Total for correspond- ing week of previous year	106,134	1,65,891 14 8	15,206 15 2	608,703 20	2,70,710 5 9	24,815 2 4	40,021 17 6	{ 42,091 Coaching. 44,048 Mer- chandise. 1,582 Return empty.
For mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	129 10 1	11 17 8	.....	211 8 6	19 7 10	31 5 6	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,898,902	24,31,185 0 3	2,22,858 12 6	13,403,595 20	57,71,201 7 1	5,29,028 15 11	7,51,885 8 5	1,938,049

* Added miles 2,098½ to Coaching, and 3,661½ to Merchandise short included in week ended 2nd October 1875.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th October 1875, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	3,427½	10,791 10 0	989 4 8	53,142 10	15,363 1 0	1,408 5 7	2,397 10 3		3,976½ Coaching. 3,249½ Mer- chandise
Or per mile of rail- way		48 3 8	4 8 5	.....	68 10 7	6 5 11	10 14 4		.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	63,679½	1,47,228 5 0	13,495 18 7	608,746 20	1,84,072 3 0	16,873 5 8	30,369 4 3		110,239½
Total for 17 weeks...	67,007	1,58,019 15 0	14,485 3 3	661,898 30	1,99,435 4 0	18,281 11 3	32,768 14 6		117,466½
COMPARISON.									
Total for correspond- ing week of previous year	4,279	12,433 10 0	1,139 14 11	53,988 0	17,605 0 6	1,613 15 11	2,753 10 10		4,117 Coaching. 3,347 Mer- chandise.
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		55 9 1	5 1 11	.....	78 10 11	7 4 3	13 6 2		.....
Total to correspond- ing date of previous year	73,094	1,70,278 5 0	15,608 16 9	856,339 0	2,64,209 5 9	24,219 3 10	39,823 0 7		143,889

* Deducted miles 27½ from Coaching, and 172 from Merchandise, excess included in week ended 2nd October 1875.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 23rd October 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	20,819	21,175 8 2	1,941 1 9	130,341 25	36,710 0 0	3,365 1 8	5,306 3 5
Or per mile of railway	188	133 13 0	12 5 4	823 26	231 15 7	21 5 4	33 10 8
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	477,461½	2,88,643 0 0	26,458 16 9	1,947,356 9	5,77,496 10 0	52,936 5 8	79,896 2 3
Total for 17 weeks	507,280½	3,09,817 8 2	28,399 18 6	2,077,697 34	6,14,196 0 0	56,301 7 2	84,701 5 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,951	20,137 9 10	1,846 18 11	132,815 28	36,535 1 2	3,349 1 0	5,194 19 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	202	127 4 0	11 13 4	839 11	230 13 11	21 8 3	33 16 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	487,658½	2,92,780 12 4	26,838 4 11	2,948,987 26	8,80,591 12 7	80,629 5 1	1,07,467 10 0

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

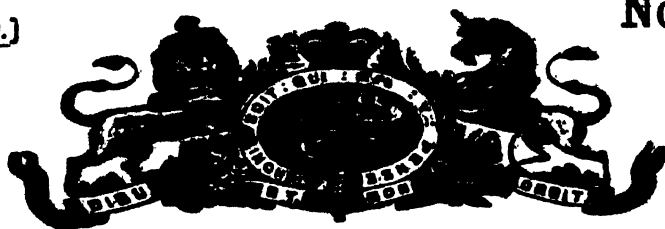
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th October 1875, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	9,408	1,173 0 0	117 6 0	30,152 0	625 0 0	62 12 0	179 18 0
Or per mile of railway	336	42 0 0	4 4 0	720 0	22 0 0	2 4 0	6 8 0
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	1,32,187	16,857 0 0	1,685 14 0	2,38,589 0	7,344 0 0	734 8 0	2,420 2 0
Total for 18 weeks	1,41,595	18,030 0 0	1,803 0 0	2,58,741 0	7,970 0 0	797 0 0	2,600 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,542	921 7 0	92 2 11	13,563 30	414 5 3	41 8 7	133 11 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	269	32 14 6	3 5 10	484 17	14 12 9	1 9 7	4 15 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,31,423	16,884 5 10	1,688 8 9	2,15,355 35	6,611 5 9	661 2 7	2,349 11 4

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th October 1875, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,191	625 0 0	62 10 0	1,298 0	208 0 0	20 16 0	83 6 0
Or per mile of railway ...	44	23 0 0	2 6 0	48 0	7 8 0	0 16 0	3 1 0
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	21,405	14,239 0 0	1,423 18 0	89,950 0	7,482 0 0	748 4 0	2,172 2 0
Total for 18 weeks ...	22,656	14,864 0 0	1,486 8 0	91,248 0	7,690 0 0	769 0 0	2,255 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,287	948 15 0	94 17 10	1,980 30	294 1 3	29 8 2	124 6 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	47	34 13 2	3 9 8	729 0	10 12 8	1 1 7	4 11 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	19,725	14,482 8 3	1,448 5 0	1,58,888 20	10,108 8 0	1,010 17 0	2,459 2 0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, BENGAL, FOR THE YEAR 1874.

POLICE.

Calcutta, the 18th October 1875.

READ—

Letter No. 8752, dated 24th September 1875, from the Inspector-General of Police, with the accompanying copy of his report on the Police of the Lower Provinces for the year 1874.

Read again—

The report for the previous year, with the Government Resolution thereon.

The acknowledgments of Government are due to the Officiating Inspector-General of Police for the greater punctuality with which his report on the working of the police during the past year has been submitted, as well as for the attention he has paid to the instructions recently issued with the view of ensuring condensation in its preparation. Having assumed office after the close of the year under review, Mr. Hume has not had the advantage of writing from personal experience and observation of the current of events as they transpired; but he deserves credit for the extent to which he has, during the past months of the current year, made himself acquainted with the working of his department, and identified himself with its administration.

2. In appointing a selected Civil Servant to the post of Inspector-General of Police, it was the object of the Lieutenant-Governor to secure

for the department the advantages which were to be expected from the superintendence of an officer of varied experience, who for many years had filled the posts of District Officer and Commissioner. The Lieutenant-Governor has every confidence, from the manner in which Mr. Hankey has entered upon the administration of his department, that nothing will be wanting on his part to initiate such improvements as may be called for from time to time in the police administration of the province.

3. During the late scarcity, the effects of which were severely felt in the earlier months of the past year, a heavy strain was placed on the Police Department, and Sir Richard Temple acknowledges with pleasure the admirable manner in which officers and men alike responded to the calls which were made upon their energies. In the guarding of treasure, in the escort of grain, in the preservation of order among great bodies of people massed together for the purposes of relief work, much good service of an unobtrusive character was faithfully rendered, and that too without necessitating any very large addition to the police force.

4. Excluding Assam, the total sanctioned number of inferior officers and men was 19,203; while inclusive of Assam, the number of superior officers was 85, or 10 less than in previous year. The distribution of the rank and file of the force according to the nature of its employment was as follows:—

General police duties	...	...	...	...	15,294
Jail guards	..	...	...	...	1,656
Magazine guards	...	...	...	...	210
Treasury, salt, and opium guards	...	...	...	...	1,430
Frontier guards	..	...	...	...	613

The decrease observable under each of these heads, when compared with the figures of the previous year, is attributable chiefly to the separation of the districts of Assam from the Bengal Administration; but the Inspector-General explains that, irrespective of this, there has been an actual decrease of 223 inferior officers and men, due chiefly to the substitution of warders for jail guards, which is still being carried out. The municipal police, exclusive of Calcutta and the Suburbs, including all grades, numbered 6,480 men, or 17 less than in 1873.

5. The total expenditure on account of the regular police force during the past year was Rs. 37,55,660, as against Rs. 43,69,296 during the previous year, resulting in a saving of upwards of three lakhs on the sanctioned estimate. Financially this result is satisfactory, as shewing (what the Lieutenant-Governor knows indeed to be the fact) that there has been considerable economy exercised in the administration of the department. The cost of the municipal police, exclusive of Calcutta and the Suburbs, was Rs. 5,22,942. In the constitution of the latter force, no change calling for remark was effected during the past year; the slight alterations in the force sanctioned for several towns resulted on the whole in a small saving, amounting to Rs. 2,455, as compared with the expenditure of the previous year.

6. The rural police are said to have continued in the same unsatisfactory condition as heretofore in respect to irregularity in the payment of the dues and allowances to the men, and consequent injury to their efficiency. Since the close of the year, however, steps have been taken to extend to a large number of districts the provisions of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, by means of which the Lieutenant-Governor is confident that the evils complained of, resulting chiefly from the non-payment of the chowkedars for their services, can with a vigorous administration be removed. As so much depends on the chowkedars in the matter of reporting and detecting crime, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that a greater number of rewards have been given to these men during the past year than has hitherto been the case. Practically the point is this: if these men are maintained in a respectable status, they afford such a degree of aid in the repression of crime as cannot otherwise be obtained; if they are not, they are apt themselves to become the leaders in crime, for the commission of which they have peculiar facilities.

7. In consequence of the increase of the grain traffic, the strength of the railway police was temporarily increased during the year. In several districts also extra patrol guards were employed on the chief routes leading through the distressed districts. The result of these measures was satisfactory.

8. The question of maintaining road patrols on the chief lines of communication in ordinary times is one involved in some difficulty. The expensive establishments maintained on the Grand Trunk Road are said to have answered their purpose. The great bulk of the traffic has now, however, been diverted by the railway, and the same incentives to crime do not exist as formerly. It is in the wilder parts of Hazareebagh, Lohardugga, and in the jungly districts of Western Bengal, that protection for travellers is now chiefly required. In these parts the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that practical measures have been adopted during the year for road patrol by the establishment of posts at convenient distances along the lines of traffic, at which local watchmen, digwars or ghatwals, have been stationed. Even this measure may not, however, be an unmixed good if a sufficient subsistence is not assured to these men, who may, as experience shows, when pressed with want, join the depredators whose movements they are set to watch.

9. It is satisfactory to notice that the number of officers and men of the force dismissed or otherwise punished during the year was somewhat less than in the previous one. The discipline of the force, however, in several districts, among which Jessore, Howrah, and Moorshedabad are most conspicuous, was far from satisfactory, if an inference is to be drawn from the large number of men whom it was found necessary to dismiss. The continued infrequency of complaints of torture and oppression is a matter for congratulation, as well as the fact that in the cases where charges were made on good grounds convictions were obtained. The fact, however, that there should be any torture at all, even in the slightest degree, is most grievous. The Lieutenant-Governor earnestly hopes that all police officers will do their utmost to extirpate utterly such an evil from the department. Promotion was given to 396, and money rewards to 380 men of all ranks for good conduct. A proper system has now been laid down for the grant of good-conduct stripes, and the number of men so distinguished in the force amounts to 3,086. The drill and external discipline of the police reserves at the head-quarters of the districts, and especially on the several frontiers, have been found by the Lieutenant-Governor to be fairly good.

10. The service of process in criminal cases has hitherto formed no small portion of the work of the police. Much relief, it was hoped, would be afforded to them by the introduction of the new rules, under which separate establishments were to be entertained for the purpose of serving process in non-cognizable cases. This expectation, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, has not been disappointed. The number of summonses served by the police in 1874 was only 181,182, against 354,504 in the previous year. Large as this decrease is, it does not, however, represent to the full the relief which ought to have been afforded by the new rules, as full effect was not given to them during the year in certain districts. It is again necessary to call the attention of the Inspector-General to the enormous number of "other orders" which are said to have been served by the police, amounting to 216,777. In Tirhoot and certain other districts, as observed in regard to the report for 1873, the famine may have given occasion to the issue of a large number of these orders; but in the 24-Pergunnahs, in which no less than 28,843 such orders issued during the past year, no sufficient explanation is afforded of the excessive burden which was thus thrown on the police.

11. The number of districts in which the work of inspection is said to have been insufficiently attended to by the District Superintendents was very small, while in most cases an explanation of the omission is forthcoming. It is creditable to Colonel Pughe and his deputies that they should have visited no less than 29 of the districts in these provinces during the year under review. Sir Richard Temple notices with satisfaction the large number of District and Assistant Superintendents who have been singled out for special mention in the 61st paragraph of the report; inasmuch as a study of the annals of the department brings out in striking relief the good consequences which immediately pervade the police in any tract of country when the District Superintendent exerts himself in a specially strenuous manner. The good results known to have been attained in some districts by the influence of the District Superintendent, such districts as Midnapore, Bhagulpore, Tirhoot, Purneah, Tipperah and others, and the bad results in Sarun, Shahabad, Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad,

and others, lend force to the presumption that whenever the result in any given district is continuously bad, there must be some deficiency traceable to the District Superintendent himself. The Lieutenant-Governor begs the attention of all police officers to this consideration. The same remark applies with the same cogency to the Magistrates, who must be regarded as equally responsible for failure, or as equally sharing the credit.

12. *Crime*.—In the past year a very considerable increase is observable in cognizable crime. In part this is owing to some change made in the classification of certain offences by the amended Code of Criminal Procedure. Making every allowance for this, however, the fact remains that there was a substantial increase of offences during the year. The total number of offences reported was 126,122, against 114,828 in the previous year, and 108,434 in 1872. Deducting false cases, the balance of cases accepted as true was 99,191 in 1874, 88,006 in 1873, and 82,988 in 1872. The proportion in which these offences were distributed under the several recognised heads of crime is shown in the following table:—

CLASS OF CRIME.					1872.	1873.	1874.
Class I—Offences against the State, &c.	...	...	...	...	3,120	2,929	2,606
„ II—Serious offences against the person, &c.	...	...	...	...	4,081	4,392	3,905
„ III—Offences against person or property, &c.	...	...	...	...	20,210	24,531	28,615
„ IV—Minor offences against the person	...	...	...	...	3,994	4,126	6,495
„ V—Minor offences against property	...	...	...	...	38,767	41,267	43,343
„ VI—Other offences not specified above	...	...	...	...	14,497	13,765	13,272
Other special laws	...	...	...	...	599	872	951

13. From the above, it appears that the increase has been chiefly confined to offences falling under Classes III, IV, and V. The addition of “hurt” to the number of offences under Class IV more than accounts for the increase under that head. Under the other two classes, considerable as the increase is, it is much less than might have been anticipated from the exceptional circumstances of the year. With the exception of the Cooch Behar and Dacca Divisions, in which there was some decrease, crime has increased in all the other divisions of the provinces under the Government of Bengal, and notably in Burdwan, Rajshahye, Patna, and Bhagulpore. The scarcity, Mr. Hankoy thinks, was directly the cause of much of that class of crime which is usually the result of want. His remarks on the causes to which the increase in crime may be generally ascribed are interesting. Chief among these Mr. Hankoy mentions the increase of population and of manufactures, and the enhancement of prices consequent on the progress of civilisation.

14. With respect to cases struck off as false, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the general percentage of such cases has fallen off from 23·4 in 1872 and 23·3 in 1873 to 21·3 during the past year, and that, as in former years, the largest percentage occurred in the Dacca Division, where out of 15,780 cases reported 6,460 were expunged as false. In Backergunge alone more than one-half the cases reported were declared to be false. As a rule, however, even in the same districts the fluctuations in the number of such cases from year to year is so marked as to leave but little doubt that the varying results must be in a great measure attributable to differences of procedure on the part of succeeding district officers. Notwithstanding, however, these fluctuations, the proportion of false cases has generally been the smallest in the Urdu-speaking districts. Mr. Hankey’s remarks on this subject, as well as those regarding the failure on the part of Magistrates to take proper notice of the offence of bringing false charges, have the Lieutenant-Governor’s concurrence. The attention of Magistrates is again requested to the desirability of visiting with punishment every complainant who may be proved to have brought a false and malicious complaint. But it is hardly credible that all the cases rejected as false were wholly without foundation. Mere exaggeration is doubtless accountable for the rejection of many complaints. This exaggeration, when unconscious or unintentional, may properly go unnoticed; but His Honor, in referring to the remarks recorded by him on this subject last year, must again insist upon proper action being taken when wilfully false charges are brought with a view to the perversion of justice.

15. Of the 126,122 cases reported, 14,334, or 11·3 per cent., were not inquired into by the police. But though this general result is very similar to that of previous years, the percentages of 1872 and 1873 being 11·5 and 11·6 respectively, the table furnished by the Inspector-General shows that much diversity of practice prevails in this particular also in the procedure of different District Magistrates, the percentages varying from 4 in the Backergunge and Mymensingh districts to 53·5 in the Sarun district. In reviewing the report for 1873, the Lieutenant-Governor pressed upon the attention of the Commissioner of Patna the course of procedure followed in Sarun, where for that year only 38·9 per cent. of the cases reported were inquired into. During the past year matters have not much improved, as 46·5 only of the cases reported were inquired into. The Lieutenant-Governor observes, however, that the Commissioner is reported to have taken measures to put a stop to this abuse, and it is hoped that the effect of these measures may be apparent in the returns of the current year.

16. Deducting cases thus passed over and cases expunged as false, but adding cases which occurred in the previous year, but which were not brought under inquiry until after its close, a number of 86,555 cases remained, against 73,141 in 1873. The results of the proceedings of the police as regards the accused in these cases were as follows:—

		1873.	1874.
Number of persons arrested	...	87,478	95,729
Finally convicted	...	50,540	57,704
Acquitted	...	32,493	31,801

The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Inspector-General in considering that these results are creditable, the percentage of cases in which convictions obtained having been 39·8 per cent., against 38 per cent. in 1873. The number of persons actually put on trial is said to have amounted to 93,524, of whom 61·7 per cent. were finally convicted, against 59·9 in 1873.

17. In the 99th paragraph of his report, Mr. Hankey gives a table showing the percentage of acquittals to persons brought to trial in each district in the Lower Provinces. Judged by this standard, the working of the police was unsatisfactory in Beerbhoom, Nuddea, and Moorshedabad, in which districts the percentages were 46, 47, and 48 respectively. On the other hand, the percentages were very good in Howrah, Darjeeling, and Dinagepore, where they amounted to 18, 19, and 23 only. Speaking of the large number of cases which break down before the court of sessions, Mr. Hankey says: "The failure complained of is, I believe, to be largely, if not mainly, attributable to the character and peculiarities of the people themselves. In point of fact, the evidence on which the lower court commits is not the same evidence upon which the higher court acquits. The length of time that frequently elapses between the day on which the witness first appears before the Magistrate and that on which he appears before the Judge too often proves fatal to the value of his evidence." These remarks apply, though in a less degree, to the failure of cases before the Magistrate which have seemed good to the police. While at the sessions, in many districts, from 60 to 70 per cent. of the persons committed escape, before the Magistrate the proportion is not unfrequently from 40 to 50 per cent. This is one of those matters in which the pointing out of the defect is easy, while the finding of a remedy is difficult.

18. The value of the property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 9,63,020, as against Rs. 11,09,028 in 1873; the amount recovered was Rs. 3,08,593, or 32 per cent., as compared with 25·1 per cent. only during the previous year.

19. Taking crime according to its sub-division into classes, it is observed that the number of true cases under Class I, "Offences against the State," has fallen from 2,929 in 1873 to 2,606 during the past year; and convictions were obtained in 1,342 cases, as compared with 1,565. Rioting, the chief offence ranked under Class I, which has largely decreased since 1871, has shown a further decrease of 298 cases as compared with 1871, and was of much less frequent occurrence in the Rajshahye division during the past than in the previous year, when the rent disputes were at their height. It continued, however, to be very frequent in the districts of the Dacca division, where it is not seldom attended by bloodshed. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the

local courts are alive to the necessity of dealing severely with every case of rioting where it is proved satisfactorily that deadly weapons have been used; and he trusts that the severe sentences which have of late been imposed in some cases will have an effect in repressing this crime. The Lieutenant-Governor greatly regrets to find that in Eastern Bengal rioting is attributed to disputes between zemindars and ryots. Steps have been taken to compose these disputes, with a certain degree of success so far; but it is hoped that there may soon be such modifications of the law as may enable the collectorate authorities to obviate the causes of the disputes. The Lieutenant-Governor is sorry to find that the same cause, namely, ill feeling between the zemindars and ryots, is reported as bringing about a large proportion of the numerous cases of wrongful confinement. The attention of the Government is being particularly directed to the removal or alleviation of the causes of such ill feeling wherever it may exist. In the Presidency Division, especially in the Jessore district, a considerable number of breaches of the peace have occurred, but generally the cases have been of a much less serious character than in the neighbouring districts of Backergunge and Fureedpore. In the Presidency, Dacca, and Chittagong Divisions, this crime appears to have been successfully dealt with, the percentages of conviction being large in all the districts; but the general percentage of convictions has fallen off from 41 in 1873 to 37·5, the results being most unfavorable in the districts of the Burdwan division. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor deems it just to all concerned to declare that the decrease in recent years of agrarian lawlessness, of the employment of lattials or clubmen, and of other violent methods, constitutes one of the most satisfactory signs in the present condition of Bengal. Doubtless many causes have contributed to this good result, such as the better adjustment of the relations between landlord and tenant, and the gradual raising of the status of the peasantry. And police administration can claim only a limited share in the credit.

20. The decrease shown of 487 cases falling under Class II, that is, of serious offences against the person, is a satisfactory feature in the returns; the more so seeing that convictions were obtained in an increased proportion of cases. The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested has also risen from 43 to 45. Of 302 true cases of murder, 125 were detected, against 139 detected out of 389 cases in the previous year. The result of the investigations held in Moorshedabad, Midnapore, Tipperah, and Rungpore, was far from satisfactory. In Fureedpore and Rajshahye the proportion of convictions obtained was good, and in the 24-Pergunnahs and Sarun very good. Mr. Hankey remarks on the great prevalence of the crime of murder in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the number of cases there exceeding those which occur in the whole of the other districts of the division put together. With 12 true cases in 1874, convictions were obtained in four only. Considering the small extent to which the police are used in this district, they can hardly be held responsible for this result. The inference would apparently indicate the desirability of employing the regular police agency more largely in that part of the country.

21. As regards other offences falling under Class II, the only points worthy of remark are the serious nature of several cases of rape which occurred, the increase in the number of infants exposed, especially in the Patna Division (a result ascribed to the scarcity), an increase in the number of cases of attempted suicide, and a decrease in cases of grievous hurt, of administering stupefying drugs, and of kidnapping or abduction.

22. Under Class III, which includes serious offences against person and property, there has been a large increase of cases, the number for the past year being 2,010, as against 1,202 in 1873. The chief heads of crime showing an increase are dacoity and serious mischief. The number of dacoities reported during the year amounted to 465, against 356 in 1873 and 341 in the previous year. The districts which showed the most remarkable increase, taking the average of the five preceding years, were Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, and Julpigoree. In the Burdwan Division the number of dacoities increased from 72 in 1873 to 116 during the past year, and the results generally were very unsatisfactory. In 50 cases only were convictions obtained, and of 624 persons brought to trial only 197 were convicted. The results were most unfavorable in the Beerbhoom, Bankoora, and Burdwan districts. In the district first named

17 cases only were detected out of a total of 58, and only 60 persons were convicted, while no less than 176 were acquitted. Want is said to have been the primary cause of the large number of dacoities in this and the other districts of the division, and the majority of cases are shown to have been committed during the months of April, May, and June, when the scarcity was at its height. It is satisfactory to learn, however, that since the deputation of a special additional police force to the Beerbhoom district, there has been a cessation of dacoity; but the marked prevalence of the crime in the division is greatly condemnatory of the police, and calls for the careful attention of the Commissioner and the District Officers. In Midnapore the Inspector-General expresses himself as highly satisfied with the steps taken to put down dacoity. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that convictions were obtained in no less than 15 out of 17 cases reported and accepted as true. Still, the number of prisoners acquitted was very large, having amounted to 120, against 64 convicted, and these figures would seem to show that some unnecessary arrests must have been made by the police.

In the Presidency Division there were 15 dacoities, as against nine in 1873. Convictions were obtained in eight cases, and of 74 persons brought to trial, 43 were convicted. No convictions were obtained in the three cases which occurred in Jessore. In the 24-Pergunnahs and in Nuddea the results were favorable.

In the Rajshahye Division dacoities increased from 113 to 135. In 38 cases only were convictions obtained, and of 652 persons brought to trial, 285 only were convicted. The results are most unsatisfactory in the Moorsshedabad and Dinagepore districts. The prevalence of the crime in the former district was noticed in the report for 1873, and special measures were adopted to check its growth. With this view six experimental outposts were established; but the Lieutenant-Governor observes that it is as yet impossible to judge of the effects, as these outposts were not established until July and August, and when upwards of 40 cases had occurred. In Rungpore and Pubna there was a decrease of thirteen and six cases respectively.

In the Dacca Division dacoities have decreased from 17 to 12, but in two cases only were convictions obtained. The Commissioner, however, concludes that but little blame attaches to the police, as, with two exceptions, the dacoities were committed on the rivers, and such cases are most difficult to detect. Though something may no doubt be said for this conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot accept it. Better arrangements must be made for patrolling the rivers in boats; the habits of the boatmen, fishermen, and other classes who live much on the rivers must be observed, and the bad characters, or the suspected members of gangs, among them must be brought to account.

In the Bhagulpore Division dacoities have increased from 20 to 38. In eight cases only were convictions obtained, and of 225 persons brought to trial, 36 only were convicted. Of the total number of cases, 30 occurred in the Purneah district alone, and of 202 persons brought to trial only 34 were convicted. The explanation given for these results is not satisfactory. Special measures have been taken to repress the prevalence of the crime in this district, but these did not come into operation till the latter half of the year. So far, however, as can yet be judged, they have been attended with success.

In the Patna Division cases of dacoity have fallen from 45 to 38. The results are more favorable than in the Bhagulpore and Rajshahye Divisions, the number of cases in which convictions were obtained being 16, and of 240 persons brought to trial 102 were convicted; but the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Commissioner in considering that the results are far from satisfactory.

In the Chota Nagpore Division dacoities increased from 34 to 45, and these occurred chiefly in the Hazareebagh and Manbhoom districts. In six cases only were convictions obtained, and of 124 persons brought to trial 20 only were convicted. The results are unsatisfactory, and especially so in Manbhoom. Of 15 true cases in this district only one was detected, and of 48 persons brought to trial only two were convicted. Credit is due to the Lohardugga police for the clever capture made by them of a gang of dacoits who had committed no less than five dacoities in the Palamow sub-division.

In the Orissa and Chittagong Divisions only one and four dacoities respectively were reported.

The large number of these heinous offences, and the general inability of the police to deal successfully with this crime, as above noticed, are matters which demand the serious consideration of the Inspector-General. The increase of dacoity cases from 356 in 1873 to 465 in 1874 is quite the most serious circumstance in this annual report. Doubtless much of this crime is of a comparatively mild character; some of the increase, too, is due to the famine in some districts, or to the scarcity in others. So far, and so far only, is the Lieutenant-Governor willing to accept the palliation offered for so unsatisfactory a result. On the other hand, he must warn all police officers that he believes the greater part of this crime to be preventible, and that, wherever it rears its head, there must be some fault on the part of the Magistrate and the District Superintendent. The continued prevalence of such a crime will not be tolerated in any district, as it will be taken to indicate a want of the first qualities which ought to distinguish the character of a police officer. The real dacoities are committed by professional criminals who are known, or whose existence is certainly ascertainable, and who belong to gangs which are traceable on enquiry. These men will sooner or later be found and caught if the Magistrate and the District Superintendent address themselves to the task with a resolve not to be baffled.

23. In the present report the crime of robbery has afforded little matter for comment. The figures closely follow those of the previous year, the number of true cases having been 255, against 253; the number of cases detected 80, against 75; the number of persons punished 170, against 146. The amount of property plundered was Rs. 10,250, against Rs. 8,331.

24. The transfer of simple hurt from the list of non-cognisable to that of cognisable offences has had the effect of more than doubling the number of crimes which in 1873 appeared under Class IV, "Minor offences against the person." If these are deducted, a decrease is shown of 756 cases as compared with 1873. Of the total number a very large proportion consists of cases of wrongful restraint and confinement, and, as in the preceding year, these have chiefly occurred in the Dacca and Rajshahye Divisions. The very large proportion of charges under these heads which were struck off as false is especially noticeable in the neighbouring districts of Purneah, Dinagepore, and Rungpore, and in Backergunge and Mymensingh.

25. In considering Class V, comprising minor offences against property, it is convenient to include serial Nos. 35 and 36 of Class III, that is, the graver forms of house-trespass and house-breaking. Counting these, but excluding false cases, the total number of offences was 69,948 in the past year, against 59,269 in 1873 and 53,996 in 1872. The number of cases detected increased from 11,514 in the year last mentioned to 12,636 in 1873, and 17,508 in 1874. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Hankey in considering that the results of the working of the police in these cases were more satisfactory than in the previous two years. The great increase observable under this head is chiefly attributable to cases of theft and lurking house-trespass. In cases of house-trespass and house-breaking the results of police inquiry were, as usual, very unsuccessful. In cases of ordinary theft the police have generally succeeded in obtaining convictions in a larger proportion of cases than during the previous year. The increase of such cases is specially marked in those divisions and districts in which want prevailed, and has been ascribed to this cause. Taking both the abovenamed crimes together, the number of cases reported in the Patna Division was 20,321, against 16,304 in 1873, and in the Bhagulpore Division 8,082, against 6,413. At the same time the "cases convicted" in these divisions, respectively, amounted to 3,616 and 1,574; against 1,908 and 994 in the previous year. In a year of scarcity, these results were to have been expected.

26. Cattle-theft is a crime which appears to have increased largely during the past year, and the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that this result cannot fairly be attributed to better reporting. There is, he fears, a real increase, due in some degree to criminal organization. The exigencies of the growing demand for hides do doubtless afford some temptation, and cattle are sometimes systematically poisoned for the sake of their hides. In the Patna

Division the increase amounted to 229 cases; in the Bhagulpore Division to 154. In the Rajshahye Division, where a steady increase is also observable, the result is attributed to an increase in the hide trade. These circumstances cause much mischief and scandal, and the Lieutenant-Governor believes that if the attention of District Superintendents shall be strenuously directed to the subject, some means of prevention will be found. He will hold these officers responsible either to effect such prevention, or to show that they have done all that was possible in this direction without entire success.

27. Much of the crime falling under Class VI, "Other offences not specified," concerns the revenue laws. A very marked increase is observable in the cases under the salt laws, the number of offences having been 1,675 in the past, compared with 807 in the previous year. There was an increase, almost in a similar ratio, in the number of persons convicted. The case reported from Howrah, where an attempt was made to smuggle 1,000 maunds of salt, exemplifies the serious frauds to which the revenue is subject. Under the excise and opium laws a decrease in crime is observable, and the convictions are reported to have been satisfactory.

28. In successive years the importance of controlling the movements of bad characters in the several districts where crime was most frequent has been pointed out. The Lieutenant-Governor has, moreover, expressed himself as anxious that charges of bad character should, when possible, be tried on the spot, that is, in the neighbourhood of the defendant's dwelling. He is glad to observe that this procedure is receiving a trial, and that its results are favorably reported on. Increased attention is in most districts being given to the movements of bad characters, and with the best effects, notably in Midnapore, Purneah, and Rungpore. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that Magistrates will note the remark of the Inspector-General, that it is not sufficient to increase the number of the names on the register, but that the most important thing is, after registration, to watch the proceedings of those who have been brought on the register. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that in the present circumstances of the country there is no single thing so conducive to good police administration as the watching of bad characters. In most places there are bad characters who are well known to the neighbourhood, and doubtless these are the persons who commit much of the crime which figures in the returns. In some places they are well looked after, and crime decreases in a tolerably exact proportion. In many places, however, they are inefficiently looked after, and crime proportionally flourishes. The Lieutenant-Governor would warn all District Superintendents that they will be expected to show fully the measures adopted for the surveillance of bad characters.

29. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with regret the large increase which is reported to have occurred in offences affecting the safety of travellers by rail. This is specially marked in cases of theft of spikes and fencing. Magistrates have already been warned against dealing with such offences leniently. The difficulty, however, is to detect the offenders, and there is much reason to fear that the impunity they have hitherto enjoyed will not favor a decrease in crime. Out of 59 cases of theft of the materials abovementioned, in 22 cases only were convictions obtained. Sir Richard Temple is doubtful how far any effective system of patrol could be organized, but if the Assistant Inspector-General has any specific proposals to make on the subject they should be separately submitted.

30. The total number of non-cognisable cases instituted during the year, whether by complaint or by the action of the Magistrates, was 92,225, against 104,742 in 1873. Process was issued in 70,881 cases, compared with 85,673 in the previous year. The number of cases in which the police were employed to investigate was 6,997, against 6,228 in 1873. Of the 75,529 defendants who appeared in court, 8,426 were discharged, 23,848 were acquitted, and 41,931 were convicted.

31. Against the decrease in crime indicated by these figures must be placed the increase in cognisable cases, caused by the transfer to that head of the offences of simple hurt and mischief. Omitting these, the ratio of convictions to acquittals considerably improved during the past year. This, the Inspector-General thinks, shows that the magistracy have exercised a better discretion in the use of their powers, and have been more careful in the matter

of issuing process. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of offences, there was a slight increase in the number of cases in which the police were employed to make inquiry. This is hardly satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor observes, however, that steps have been taken by some Commissioners to ensure the exercise of more discretion in this matter in future. The attention of the Magistrate of Midnapore should particularly be directed to the matter.

32. As regards professional criminals, the present report adds little to what we already know. Allusion is made to the irreclaimable habits of the Mughya domes. It is under contemplation by the Lieutenant-Governor to take special measures with a view to reclaim this tribe, if possible, to habits of honest industry. Similar steps will also be adopted for the control of the Bedyas, a tribe who are reported to have been driven out of Jessore into Nuddea by the strict surveillance which their predatory habits have rendered necessary.

33. In concluding his report, Mr. Hankey condenses the remarks of the local officers on the general character of the police in the several districts. These are generally favorable. In a few districts, as in Purneah, Shahabad, and Moorshedabad, their shortcomings have been conspicuous, but in most districts there is no doubt that the tone of the force is improving. In Gya the police have not hitherto borne a good reputation for detective ability.

34. The Lieutenant-Governor observes what is stated by Mr. Hankey in his 229th paragraph in regard to the numerical insufficiency of the police to discharge their duties efficiently. In cases where good cause can be shown for strengthening the force, the question will be considered on separate representations, so far as financial considerations may permit. It must be remembered, however, that much may be done to increase the efficiency of the existing force by judicious distribution, as well as by revising the allotments made to the several districts as occasion may require, and also by sparing the police any miscellaneous duty which can reasonably be avoided.

35. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Hankey for the full and interesting report submitted by him. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes that he could give unqualified commendation to the efforts of the police during 1874; but this is impossible in the face of the increase of dacoity and of cattle theft, the defective surveillance of bad characters in many places, and the proved mismanagement in several districts. Though the names of those officers who have been in fault are well remembered by the Lieutenant-Governor, he will refrain from mentioning them. He deems it but right, however, to declare his high satisfaction with Mr. Macaulay, Major Gordon, Captain Skinner, and Colonel Knyvett, among the long list of officers who have done well.

36. The Lieutenant-Governor has been at some pains to learn the general estimation in which the police is held by the natives of these provinces. He is disappointed at finding that this estimation is not so favorable as might have been expected in many quarters. In many sections of public opinion, the police is more complained of than perhaps any other institution in the country. While making every allowance for difficulties in this respect, the Lieutenant-Governor would urge all Magistrates and all superior police officers to strive to render the force comparatively pure and popular, and free from malpractices. If they will patiently and judiciously enquire among the people into the general character borne by the force, and attend to every instance where such character is reasonably impeached, very much good may be effected. The Lieutenant-Governor is well aware that one main difficulty with which our officers have to contend is the inferiority of the pay and status of the sub-inspectors of various grades as compared with the important work they have to do. The most conspicuous need in the present police, indeed, is the raising of the status of the lower grades of the native officers. The remedy here is difficult for financial reasons, among other, but the Lieutenant-Governor will try to compass it, if possible. On the other hand, the Lieutenant-Governor will not condemn the police force inconsiderately, as he well knows that there is no department in which it is more difficult to give satisfaction. And on the whole, Sir Richard Temple deems it just to the Police Department, and also to Colonel Pughe and other officers who have ably supervised it, to record the following qualified remarks in its favor.

37. It was understood from the first that the regular organization of the police, as prescribed by Act V of 1861, ought to be allowed a trial extending over at least a certain number of years. This organization has now had a twelve years' trial, and we ought to be able to say whether it has failed or succeeded. So far as the Lieutenant-Governor can learn, in Bengal it has certainly not failed. It has succeeded to some extent; but that extent has not been so great as might reasonably have been expected. It has effected some considerable improvement, though by no means all the improvement which its framers probably anticipated. It has ensured the undivided attention of a trained body of officers in a department where their activity is peculiarly needed. It has effectually made the police quite separate from the magisterial and the district establishments, thus precluding that combination of one set of employés with the other—those wheels within wheels of misconduct which, in former days, used to baffle investigations, and in this respect it has introduced a marked change for the better. It has greatly raised the character and status of the superior native officers of the force, and has to that extent checked malpractices and corruption. Though it has not prevented such evil things in the lower branches of the force, and has not done so much for the character and status of the petty officers and the constables, still even there it has effected some good, and has, at all events, substituted discipline for indiscipline. It has had a large and creditable share in the improved detection and repression of crime, which has been obtained of late years in Bengal. But it has failed to eradicate altogether some of those grievous faults, such as fabrication of evidence, occasional maltreatment of arrested persons, prisoners, and the getting up of false cases on a large scale. Though it has not won the entire confidence of the natives, and though its shortcomings are complained of by them, still they generally seem to regard it as a step in the right direction, and would regard any retrogression from its principles as a real misfortune.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. L. MANGLES,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT IN THE LOWER PROVINCES
OF BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1874-75.**

REGISTRATION.

Calcutta, the 11th November 1875.

READ—

The Report on the administration of the Registration Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1874-75.

Read again—

The Report for the previous year, with the orders of Government passed thereon.

DURING the greater part of the past year Mr. Bignold retained charge of the Registration Department. In January last, however, Mr. Beverley resumed his appointment as Inspector-General, and continued to hold it till after the close of the year. The present report has been prepared by Mr. P. Hurley, who, throughout the year, held the office of Inspector of Registration Offices, but, after its close, succeeded temporarily to Mr. Beverley's appointment. The report has evidently been carefully drawn up, and gives much interesting information regarding the working of the department.

2. In reviewing the report for 1873-74, the Lieutenant-Governor remarked on the great development of the operations of the department, owing to the extension of rural offices, and on the great increase in the number of registrations effected in consequence. He is pleased to observe from the present report that in these matters the results of the past year bear very favorable comparison with its predecessor. Forty-eight rural offices were opened in the interior, bringing the whole number up to 120, and since the close of the year 23 additional offices have been added to the list. An unprecedented increase has at the same time taken place in the number of registrations effected. These

amounted to 423,873, against 324,352 in the previous year. Contrasting the results with those obtained four years previously, the great increase in the operations of the department is still more marked, and that notably in the tracts for which rural offices have now been established, as shown by the following figures:—

	Number of registrations effected in 1870-71.	Numbers of registrations effected in 1874-75.	Increase.
Rural areas ...	98,856	208,880	110,024
Non-rural areas ...	139,439	214,993	75,554

3. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that these results are extremely gratifying, and that they afford every inducement to extend the system of establishing rural offices in the interior. It is clear that the people even in the rural areas are fully alive to the benefits of registration, and that, as additional rural offices have been opened out in each district, there has been a corresponding increase in the number of documents registered. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive any well-considered applications for the opening of more registration offices in the interior of the districts. The extent to which advantage is taken of the facilities for registration afforded in the several provinces under this Government is shown in the following table:—

PROVINCES.	Number of offices.	Number of registrations.	Percentage of registration on the whole.	Population.	Number of registrations per 1,000 of population.	Percentage of increase of registration over previous year.
Bengal ...	168	341,914	80.7	34,207,735	10.1	39.8
Behar ...	59	65,967	15.5	19,736,101	3.3	5.1
Chota Nagpore ...	10	9,345	2.2	5,419,591	2.7	3.3
Orissa ...	9	6,647	1.6	3,034,690	2.1	-13.6

These figures indicate that while much has been done in Bengal to meet the convenience of the people and to extend the usefulness of the department, much yet remains to be done in the other provinces, and notably in Orissa, where a considerable decline is observable in the number of registrations effected. The Commissioner of Orissa and the Inspector-General will be requested to report separately on the causes of this decline, inasmuch as, in the absence of explanation, the presumption must be adverse to the character of the department for efficiency in that particular province.

4. *Establishments.*—The number of offices of all kinds under the control of the Inspector-General of Registration at the close of the year was 246, as against 221 at the end of 1873-74, thus—

	1873-74.	1874-75.
District offices in charge of salaried sub-registrars, including one rural officer ...	23	23
District offices in charge of <i>ex-officio</i> sub-registrars, including one rural officer ...	27	19
Sub-divisional offices ...	86	72
Special offices at sub-divisions ...	9	11
Rural offices in the interior ...	75	120
Calcutta registry office ...	1	1
Total ...	221	246

The figures for 1873-74, it is to be observed, include 16 offices in districts now transferred to the Chief Commissionership of Assam, which are excluded from the figures for the past year. The true increase in the number of offices in the Lower Provinces during the year would therefore seem to be 41. The extent to which the number of rural offices has been increased has already formed the subject of remark; they now form more than one-half of the whole number of offices. At sub-divisions these offices are gradually supplanting the regular offices; and in one instance, at Julpigoree, the experiment has been tried of opening a rural office at the district head-quarters.

5. In contrasting as above the number of registrations effected in the past compared with the previous year, all the districts transferred to Assam, except Sylhet, were excluded. Excluding this district also from the calculation, the nett increase in the number of documents registered was 101,492, as shown in the margin. The total percentage of increase was thus 31.4 per cent., as compared with 17.66 per cent. in the previous year.

Registrations effected in 1874-75 ...	421,364
Ditto ditto in 1873-74 ...	319,872
Nett increase ...	101,492

6. In the following statement the increase in the past compared with the previous year of registration, as regards the several classes of documents, is shown:—

Registrations affecting Immovable Property.

	1873-74.	1874-75.
<i>A.—Compulsory</i> —Instruments of gift	567	573
Instruments of sale of value of Rs. 100 and upwards	31,008	31,729
Ditto of mortgage of value of Rs. 100 and upwards	28,325	33,519
Other instruments under Section 17, clauses 2 and 3 ..	259	292
Perpetual leases	66,386	100,325
Other compulsory leases	75,139	83,902
Total ...	201,684	250,340
<i>B.—Optional.</i> —Instruments of sale of less than Rs. 100 in value	53,868	65,526
Instruments of mortgage of less than Rs. 100 in value	15,688	23,971
Exempted leases	1,762	2,223
Awards	23	18
Miscellaneous documents	6,832	7,012
Certified copies of decrees	188	220
Total ...	78,361	98,970

Registrations affecting Movable Property.

	1873-74.	1874-75.
Instruments of sale	2,610	2,656
Obligations for payment of money	29,349	57,205
Other documents	10,986	13,281
Total ...	42,945	73,142
Add total registrations affecting immovable property	280,045	349,310
Wills registered	1,317	1,378
Authorities to adopt	45	43
Grand total ...	324,352	423,873

With a few exceptions, of which Cuttack, Sylhet, and Chumparun are the only important ones, the great increase observable from the above figures is shared in by all districts; but the 24-Pergunnahs, with an increase of 6,603 documents, Chittagong, with an increase of 10,909, and Jessore, with an increase of 26,709 documents, are by far the most conspicuous as contributing to the general result. As pointed out by the Officiating Inspector-General, Jessore has indeed far outstript all other districts in the progressive development of registration. The deeds registered there last year amounted to 50,573, against 23,864 in the previous year. This result is in a great measure accounted for by the fact that in the past year no less than ten rural offices were opened in the district, while in 1873-74 there was but one such office. In a less degree, the Officiating Inspector-General concurs with the District Registrar in assigning the high price of food-grains in parts of the district as the cause of the increase of transactions.

7. From the table given above, it is to be observed that as regards the classes of documents registered, the increase in the transactions of the year was greatest under the heads of perpetual and other leases, the registration of which is compulsory, of sales for small amounts, and of mortgages and obligations for the payment of money.

8. As regards perpetual leases, it is observed that the system of sub-infeudation, which of late years has been particularly noticeable in the littoral districts, though still confined to Eastern Bengal, has received a great extension during the year. From special enquiries made by the Officiating Inspector-General, it appears that in Jessore, Chittagong, Backergunge, and Noakhally actual cultivators seldom obtain the leases in question, which are generally granted to middlemen with the object not unfrequently of obtaining an enhancement of rent indirectly through them. The Lieutenant-Governor must observe that the growth of this practice in Central Bengal would be a matter

for regret. The attention of the Divisional Commissioners will be separately drawn to the subject. As regards leases other than perpetual ones, the registration of which is compulsory, little variation is observable in the figures for Behar for the past two years, except as regards Monghyr and Bhagulpore, where a considerable increase is observable, and Chumparun, where on the contrary there has been a decrease. In Bengal there was a decrease in the districts of Midnapore, Pubna, Backergunge, and Chittagong, but this was more than met by an increase in Jessore, Rajshahye, Dacca, Mymensingh, and Tipperah.

9. In view of the late scarcity it was to have been expected that there would be a large increase in the number of sales, mortgages, and obligations for small amounts, as the poorer classes chiefly would be affected by the high price of grain. This the returns show to have happened. Sales for large amounts during the past year but little exceeded on the whole the number in the previous year, while in certain districts, and notably in several of those where the scarcity was most felt, there was a considerable diminution in the number of such transactions. As regards mortgages of large amounts, the increase on the whole amounts to some 5,000 deeds. In the distressed districts, however, results did not vary materially from those of the previous year, the chief districts where the increase occurred being Burdwan, Midnapore, Nuddea, and Moorshedabad. As regards sales for small amounts, there was an increase of over 1,000 documents in each of the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, and the 24-Pergunnahs, while the rest of the increase of 12,000 documents observable on the whole was pretty generally distributed throughout the remaining districts.

10. As regards mortgages for small amounts, the increase on the whole was a little over 8,000 documents. The chief districts in which this increase occurred were Burdwan, Beerbloom, Midnapore, the 24-Pergunnahs, and Chittagong. In the Behar districts there was no material variation from the results of the previous year. As regards obligations for the repayment of money, however, there was an increase of over 100 per cent. in Bhagulpore, and of some 80 per cent. in Tirhoot. On the whole the increase in the number of documents of the kind registered was nearly 28,000. The greater part of this increase occurred in the district of Jessore, the number of such registrations there having risen from 6,068 in 1873-74 to 22,498 in the past year. The other districts, where a large increase is observable, are the 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddea.

11. The total amount represented by the bonds registered in the past year was Rs. 1,22,32,498, against Rs. 1,02,74,618 in the previous year. In some of the district returns great variations are observable, chiefly in the value of bonds for large amounts. Thus in Moorshedabad there is a decrease of some four lakhs and in Patna of some five lakhs in the value of bonds for more than Rs. 5,000. On the other hand, there is an increase of over 15 lakhs as regards bonds of the same class registered in Chumparun. No explanation of these variations has been given. This explanation will be separately called for. It must be understood by the local officers that annual reports are prepared not only for the record of facts, but also for the ascertainment of the causes, so that the Government may see whether any measure of improvement is called for.

12. The total receipts of the Registration Department during the year are stated to have been Rs. 5,52,325, against which is to be placed a gross expenditure (including printing charges, stationery, &c.) of Rs. 4,12,450, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,39,875. From the returns it does not appear whether building charges incurred in the Public Works Department have been debited against the receipts or not. In future the amount of such charges should always be stated.

13. In reviewing the report for 1873-74, the Lieutenant-Governor pressed upon the attention of the Inspector-General the necessity for a strict supervision of the many rural offices which had been established. It is now reported that the total number of inspections held throughout the year was 302, a number far in excess of those for previous years, but still in Mr. Hurley's opinion inadequate for the control of all offices. Now that a second Inspector of Registration has been placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General, the

Lieutenant-Governor trusts that no difficulty will be experienced in effectually carrying out the work of supervision.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware of the necessity which exists for improving the buildings occupied by the Registration Department in many districts. Hitherto financial difficulties have stood in the way of doing much which was desirable. As funds, however, are now available, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts to be able to provide during the ensuing year for the execution of the works which are of the most pressing necessity.

15. The question of the length of time taken to complete registration in the several offices is one which should have the Inspector-General's close attention, and should form a matter for investigation by inspecting officers. The Lieutenant-Governor does not think that it would be possible to lay down any hard-and-fast rule on the subject, but he thinks that where habitual delay in completing documents is observable in any office, strict explanations should be demanded.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that no mention is made in the report of the progress of the experiment, to which he attaches much importance, of employing printed forms for the registration of agricultural leases and bonds of small amount. In the next annual report he will expect to find careful and detailed mention of this subject. Under the instructions issued, this experiment is to be tried in a few selected offices where the levy of fees at reduced rates has been authorized in the case of those using the printed forms. The arrangements made probably came into effect too late in the year to admit of any opinion being formed as to the success of the scheme. The Lieutenant-Governor, trusts, however, that in the current year every attention will be given to it, and that the next report will contain full information as to the results obtained.

17. The points in which the present registration law is reported by district officers to be defective are not such, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, as to require any immediate action. They will be noted for consideration in case the question of amending the law should be taken up.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure the favorable testimony borne to the conduct of certain officers mentioned in the 31st paragraph of the report, and he is glad again to have to record his satisfaction with the manner in which the department has been administered throughout the year by the several officers who have had charge of it. The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are due to Mr. Hurley for his careful report.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
R. L. MANGLES,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE PROGRESS REPORT OF FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 10th November 1875.

READ—

The Progress Report of Forest Administration in Bengal for the year 1874-75.

THE Report shows that considerable progress was made during the year in the selection and formation of Government forests. At the beginning of the year, owing to the separation of Assam from Bengal, the Bengal Forest Department had been reduced to two divisions, Cooch Behar and Chittagong, and in the latter of these no forest reserves had been formed. The entire reserved area amounted to only 120 square miles in the Cooch Behar division, of which 106 square miles were situated in Darjeeling, and 14 in Julpigoree.

2. The cessation of the famine enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to devote more attention to the development of the Forest Department than he had previously been able to give to the subject, and his efforts for its improvement were effectively seconded by the Conservator and the subordinate officers of the department. The result has been that at the close of the year there

were five forest divisions, Darjeeling, Julpigoree, Palamow, the Sunderbuns, and Chittagong; and two more are in course of formation, viz. Sarunda and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Additions, amounting to 1,347 square miles, were made during the year to the reserved area, bringing up the total to 1,467 square miles. Of these additions, 115 square miles were in Julpigoree, 885 square miles in the Sunderbuns, and 347 square miles in Chittagong. Besides these, 151 square miles of forests in Palamow have been selected as reserves, but were not gazetted as such during the year.

3. No addition was made during the year to the area of the Darjeeling division, the reserved forests remaining as before at 75 square miles in the hill tract, and 31 square miles in the Terai. During the year the Sukna forests, covering an area of 6,902 acres, have been examined and valued. There were still about 15,000 acres unexplored, and these will be examined during the present year. The selection of reserves in the Dumsong sub-district of this division was also commenced during the year, and 40 square miles are ready to be gazetted.

4. In the Julpigoree division two further reserves have been formed, one of five square miles, adjoining the Muraghat sâl forest, and the other of 110 square miles, forming the Buxa plain reserve. The total area of reserves in this division now amounts to 82,511 acres, or 129 square miles. The addition to the Muraghat sâl forest consists chiefly of savannah land, which was included principally with the object of protecting the forest against fires by establishing a river boundary on three sides of it. The Muraghat forest now contains 171,590 sâl trees, principally seedlings and saplings. It is not intended that any cuttings of growing trees shall be made for several years to come, and in the meantime the forest will be protected against fire, grazing, and cultivation.

5. The Buxa plain reserve comprises a tract of almost level country, about 10 miles in breadth by $10\frac{1}{2}$ in length. It includes 74 square miles of sâl forest, six square miles of khari and sissoo, 28 square miles of savannah, and two of cultivated land. The sâl forest is stated by the Conservator to be among the very best in Bengal, the trees being of a fine shape, and attaining large dimensions. Five blocks have been formed for working purposes, and an outline of the working plan for the next eight years is appended to the Report. It is anticipated that the forest will yield at once an annual surplus of Rs. 20,000, which will be greatly increased hereafter.

6. It has been already stated that in the Palamow division the forests, though selected and examined, were not gazetted as reserves during the year. A detailed description and a working plan will appear in next year's Report. The valuation surveys show that the proportion of trees fit for cutting is small, and that the forests will require rest.

7. The formation of a forest reserve in the Sunderbuns was one of the most important operations of the year. The area selected is in the Jessore district, and contains 885 square miles. The most valuable tree in this tract is the soondree (*Heritiera littoralis*), which is largely used both for boat building and for many purposes of domestic architecture. Although the tree is of rapid growth, the best descriptions have for many years been cut down in so reckless a manner that the western parts of the Sunderbuns have already been exhausted to a large extent, and complaints are made that soondree logs of good quality are becoming scarce in the market. In the reserved tract it is intended that no soondree trees of less girth than three cubits shall be permitted to be cut, and it is hoped that by this means a perennial supply of this valuable timber will be secured. Trees of three cubits girth and upwards will be allowed to be cut on payment of half an anna per maund for the timber, and firewood and other forest produce will be charged for at half the above rate.

8. Since the close of the year it has been found necessary, for the better protection of the soondree forest, to reserve a further area, extending to the line of the sea-coast. This additional tract, however, will be kept as a firewood reserve, in which timber of all kinds may be cut for fuel on payment of the above rate of three pies per maund. It is the wish of the Lieutenant-Governor that in this area every facility should be afforded to the public consistent with the maintenance of future reproduction.

9. The reserved area in the Sunderbuns will, it is expected, yield a considerable revenue; but the object of Government in forming the reserve has not been so much the realization of profit as the preservation, for the public benefit, of a valuable property which was being recklessly destroyed, and which ministered to needs which could not well be supplied from any other quarter. The tract has for the present been placed under the charge of an Assistant Conservator with an establishment of Rs. 430 per month, and four pay-stations have been sanctioned for the collection of moneys due for forest produce.

10. In the Chittagong division, which previously contained only open forests, two reserves were gazetted during the year, the Myanee timber reserve of 339 square miles, and the Kurnafoolee plantation reserve of 8 square miles. The most valuable trees in the Myanee forest are the gurjun and the jarul, but both of these kinds have suffered much from indiscriminate cutting, and are now comparatively scarce. The Kurnafoolee reserve will be planted with teak, jarul, and toon.

11. The Assistant Conservator of Forests in Chittagong has hitherto been under the orders of the Commissioner, who was *ex-officio* Conservator of Forests in the Regulation Districts and Hill Tracts. The formation of reserved areas has rendered it necessary to bring the forests under more systematic management, and the forest officers will in future be under the orders of the Conservator of Forests, Bengal. But besides the reserved areas, in which no jooming or cultivation will be allowed, and which will be entirely under the management of the Forest Department, there will be a class of "district forests," managed by the Deputy Commissioner of the Hill Tracts, and from these forests the people will be permitted to supply themselves with forest produce for their domestic requirements. A proposal is also under consideration to introduce an Act to remove some difficulties in the collection of tolls on forest produce on the Chittagong rivers.

12. On the whole, it may be said that in the Chittagong Division a commencement of forest conservancy, which promises well for the future, has been made during the year. The practice of jooming is one which it is necessary to discourage, but which cannot be at once prohibited; and the people of the Hill Tracts, who have long been accustomed to a free use of forest produce, would feel it a hardship to be deprived of their former privileges. It has been the object of the Government to frame regulations which shall prevent the wasteful destruction of valuable timber, while avoiding all unnecessary interference with prescriptive rights; and it is believed that this result will be attained by the rules which have been sanctioned.

13. The yield of the forests is noticed at length in the 5th section of the Report. The accounts have been cleared by writing off from the books the timber not actually lying in the sale depôts. In the Darjeeling division 12,704 sleepers were cut and collected for the Northern Bengal State Railway: and a sum of Rs. 18,752 was realized for timber (principally sal) removed from the forests by private parties. In the Julpigoree division 1,598 pieces of timber were brought to the depôt, and about half of these were disposed of, partly by auction, and partly by private sale. Rs. 5,973 were realized in this division for timber removed by private parties. The stock in hand in both divisions at the close of the year amounted to 16,698 pieces.

14. In the present condition of the department, it is a matter of secondary importance that the operations should be carried on at a profit; but it is nevertheless satisfactory to find that the revenue of the past year considerably exceeded the expenditure. The budget estimate provided for a surplus of Rs. 13,948; but the actual receipts exceeded the estimate by Rs. 64,114, while the expenditure was Rs. 9,168 below the estimate. The total value of the year's transactions was Rs. 1,91,683, and the operations were conducted at a cost of Rs. 1,09,349, thus showing a cash surplus of Rs. 88,334, to which is to be added the difference (Rs. 10,113) between the value of the stock in hand at the commencement and at the close of the year, making the net profit of the year Rs. 92,617. This surplus was obtained entirely in the Darjeeling and Chittagong divisions: in Palamow and the Sunderbuns no revenue has as yet been collected; and in Julpigoree there was a small deficit during the year, though a surplus is expected next year.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in recognizing the earnest, able, and effective supervision which the Conservator, Dr. Schlich, has given to the Forest Department during the year. He is also glad to observe that the services of the subordinate officers of the department are favourably noticed by the Conservator.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EMIGRATION ON THE TRANSPORT OF EMIGRANTS TO THE LABOR DISTRICTS OF ASSAM, CACHAR, AND SYLHET, FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

EMIGRATION.

Darjeeling, the 10th October 1875.

READ—

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of Emigration on the transport of emigrants to the Labor Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, for the year 1874-75.

Read again—

The Report of the previous year, together with the Government Resolution thereon, and the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State in connection therewith.

THE most remarkable feature in the report of the Superintendent of Emigration for the year 1873-74 was the great increase in the number of emigrants despatched to the tea districts. This was in part ascribed to the pressure induced by the famine in those districts from which the laborers are recruited, and to advantage being taken of the opportunity to push on recruiting with greater energy. As the effects of the scarcity disappeared in the course of the year under review, the flow of emigration appears somewhat to have abated. This result is attributed by Dr. Grant not to any decrease in the demand for laborers in the tea districts, for recruiting operations have been continuously and vigorously carried on, but to an increasing difficulty in finding persons willing to emigrate. The rates of wages and general terms of service offered to intending emigrants were precisely the same as those of 1873-74. Considering the large indents which are now yearly made for laborers by the several British and foreign colonies, and by British Burma, the recruiters for the tea districts have considerable competition to encounter, and terms will probably have to be raised so as to ensure the necessary supply.

2. To meet the increasing difficulty in the recruitment of labor, an increase in the number of agents employed would be expected, and this the report shows has taken place. The number of contractors licensed throughout the year was ten, as compared with seven in the previous year: while the number of recruiting licenses granted was no less than 472, as compared with 284 in the previous year. Notwithstanding this large increase in the number of recruiters employed, it is satisfactory to observe that it was found necessary to cancel but four licenses, against three cancelled in 1873-74.

3. The number of laborers admitted into the recruiting depôts in Calcutta during the year was 14,030, against 15,066 in 1873-74. Of these, 13,360 are said to have been passed as fit for labor, or as fit to accompany their friends: while 444 were finally rejected, and 176 were retained for medical care and treatment. The total number of deaths in depôts was 75, of which 18 were due to cholera. The percentage of mortality was thus 0.53, against 0.41 in the previous year.

4. While the information given regarding these depôts is a little fuller than that contained in the previous report, it is as yet insufficient to enable Government to arrive at a distinct conclusion as to the benefit derived from the rule enforcing a visit to Calcutta as regards contractors' coolies and coolies recruited by garden-sirdars in large batches. Similarly, the information given regarding the working of the depôts at Goalundo is insufficient. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that it is stated that of the coolies recruited by

garden-sirdars who proceeded to Assam, 4,193 passed through depôts. All these cannot, according to the figures given, have passed through the Calcutta depôts. It is to be inferred, therefore, that some of them belonged to small batches who visited voluntarily the Goalundo depôts only. How many coolies of each class passed through these depôts, and what the average period of their detention at Goalundo was, is nowhere stated. The ratio of deaths to arrivals at Goalundo is stated to have been 0·97 in 1874-75, against 0·51 in the previous year. The reason assigned for this increase is the fact that an increased number of sirdaree emigrants was passed through the contractors' depôts, and that towards the close of the year a rule was passed enforcing medical observation in the case of such emigrants; the result being the detection of a high rate of mortality.

5. The fluctuations to which the transport of labor to the tea districts has been subject during the past three years is shown in the following table:—

				To Assam.	To Cachar and Sylhet.	Total.
1872-73	...	...	...	8,140	6,271	14,411
1873-74	...	...	...	15,351	10,460	25,811
1874-75	...	...	...	11,267	10,423	21,690

These figures, while they show a considerable decline in emigration in the past compared with the previous year, still indicate that in the course of three years a very substantial advance has been made and maintained. It is in the emigration of laborers to Assam only that any large decrease has occurred. As regards Sylhet and Cachar, the figures for the past two years are nearly the same, and indicate, as compared with the results for 1872-73, a substantial increase in emigration to these districts of over 66 per cent.

6. In 1873-74, the large preponderance observable on the whole on a comparison with previous years in the number of coolies recruited by contractors, as compared with those recruited by garden-sirdars, was reversed, and the proportion became as 100 of the former to 119 of the latter. In the past year this proportion has hardly been maintained, the falling off in the number of sirdaree coolies despatched having been considerably greater than that of the contractors' coolies. The exact figures are given in the following table:—

				Contractors' coolies despatched.	Garden-sirdars' coolies despatched.	Total.
1872-73	...	...	...	8,950	5,461	14,411
1873-74	...	...	...	11,792	14,091	25,811
1874-75	...	...	...	10,481	11,209	21,690

7. An examination of the figures in detail for the several districts discloses the fact that it is to the emigration to Sylhet and Cachar solely that the preponderance of sirdaree emigrants noted above is due. Of the emigrants who went to Assam, 6,442 were contractors' coolies, while 4,825 only were recruited by garden-sirdars. This result accords with the experience of previous years.

8. The proportion in which the despatches of coolies to the tea districts during the past two years were composed of "emigrants" and of their "dependents," including children and infants, was as follows:—

DISTRICTS TO WHICH DESPATCHED.							1873-74.		1874-75.	
							Emigrants.	Dependents.	Emigrants.	Dependents.
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,081	4,270	7,973	3,294
Cachar and Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,551	2,909	7,187	3,236
Total						...	18,632	7,179	15,160	6,530

From the above it will be observed that while in 1873-74 from 38 to 39 dependents were despatched with every hundred emigrants, in the past year the proportion rose to 41 per cent. among emigrants going to Assam, and to 45 per cent. among those going to Cachar and Sylhet. Taking infants alone, the number despatched in the past year amounted only to 1,938, against 3,280 in the previous year,—the result being a decline in the proportion borne by them to emigrants as regards contractors' coolies from 19·2 per cent. to 11·7 per cent., and as regards sirdaree coolies, from 16 per cent. to 13·8 per cent.

While the proportion of infants sent to Assam was in 1873-74 slightly higher than that sent to Cachar and Sylhet, the figures being 18·2 per cent. and 16·6 per cent. respectively, in 1874-75 it was slightly lower, being only 12 against 13 per cent. As regards the proportion borne by males to females, the despatches to the tea districts continue to be very satisfactory, 82 women to every 100 men having been sent to Assam in the past year, and 84 women to every 100 men having similarly been sent to Cachar and Sylhet.

9. Of the 6,442 contractors' coolies who were sent to Assam during the year, the whole were embarked at Goalundo on steamers: and of the 4,825 sirdaree coolies who went to the same districts, 4,592 are said to have been similarly embarked. No information is obtainable as to the route taken by 233 sirdaree coolies who travelled independently under the provisions of the law which allows small batches to do so.

10. Of the 11,034 coolies despatched to Assam by steamer, 221 died on the journey from cholera, and 142 from other diseases, and the mortality from all causes was 2·12 per cent. among contractors' coolies, and 4·68 per cent. among sirdaree coolies. The figures for the previous year were 2·29 among the former class of coolies, and 3·57 among the latter class. The general average for the two years was 3 per cent. of deaths in 1873-74, and 3·29 in 1874-75. As there was little increase, or rather among sirdaree coolies a slight decrease, in the mortality from cholera, it is to other causes that the increased death-rate of the past year must be attributed. As to what these causes are we have yet no sufficient information. That overcrowding on board the vessels is not at fault may be inferred from the fact that in the past year, when the death-rate was high, the average number conveyed on each trip was 269, while in the previous year, when it was lower, the average number conveyed was 342.

11. Dr. Grant appears to think that were the maximum number of coolies allowed to travel together to be reduced from 500, at which it is at present fixed, to 300, or even to 150, some diminution in the death-rate might be effected. An examination of the returns, however, shows that it is not always among the largest batches that the greatest mortality occurs. The *Mirzapore* in April 1874 took up 511 souls, and though cholera occurred, as is usual in that month, the death-rate was only 1·76; while on the previous steamer, the *Benares*, which in the same month conveyed only 355 souls, the mortality was 3·28 per cent. Similarly, in February last there was a mortality of 7·54 per cent. on board the *Rajmehal*, conveying only 305 coolies; while in the following steamer, the *Progress*, which had 543 on board, the death-rate was only 1·47.

12. Similarly, an examination of the returns will show that the death-rate is not dependent on the length of the passage made. The average duration of each trip in the past year was 21 days, the maximum 29, and the minimum 12. True, the greatest mortality recorded occurred during the trips made in May 1874 by the *Rajmehal* and the *Punjab*, which lasted 25 and 28 days respectively; but in February last a mortality far above the average occurred on board the former steamer and on the *Madras*, though the runs made by them lasted only 18 and 16 days respectively.

13. Admitting all this, however, the Lieutenant-Governor is not without hope that by preventing undue delay in the passage up the Brahmaputra some good may be effected, and the Embarkation Agent at Goalundo has been accordingly instructed to refuse the licenses to those steamers which prove to be unable to make the voyage in a reasonable time.

14. It was suggested by the Chief Commissioner of Assam that the exposure to the cold, while travelling up the river, might have something to do with the mortality among the coolies, and accordingly an extra supply of warm clothing and additional shelter on board the steamers were ordered to be provided during the cold weather months. As this rule came into force only towards the close of the year, sufficient experience had not, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, been gained to enable him to pronounce on the effect it has had on the health of the coolies.

15. Similarly, it would be yet premature to pronounce upon the benefit which has accrued from the passing of the rule which the Lieutenant-Governor,

in reviewing the report of the previous year, expressed his determination to enforce, requiring sirdaree emigrants to remain for a certain number of days under medical observation before allowing them to embark on board the same steamer with other emigrants who had been subjected to such observation. This rule came into force only in January last, and the Superintendent of Emigration is therefore yet unable to give a decided opinion as to its working. The figures given by the Embarkation Agent at Goalundo, however, sufficiently prove that the mortality among independent batches of sirdaree emigrants has been very considerable, and that the rule will be beneficial if only in so far as it will necessitate proper care and shelter, and prompt medical assistance being afforded to them.

16. With a view further to avoid the evils attendant on a voyage up the Brahmaputra, and the contagion to which coolies travelling *viâ* Calcutta are exposed, the important experiment was tried at the close of the year of opening a second emigration depôt at Doobree. The coolies, it was intended, should be marched from Rajmehal *viâ* Maldah, Dinagopore, and Rungpore into the north-eastern part of the district of Goalpara, and should there be embarked under the supervision of the Assistant Commissioner stationed at Doobree. This experiment cannot receive its full development till the completion of the new emigration routes now under construction, and leading from the confines of Western Behar to the borders of Assam. Still a trial was made, and in March last 182 emigrants were despatched by this route with very satisfactory results. In the current year arrangements have been made for continuing the experiment, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that at its close the emigration authorities will be in a position to pronounce decidedly on its success or otherwise.

17. The question whether or not emigration to Assam should be restricted to certain months of the year in view of the frequent outbreaks of cholera which occur during the months from February to July has been more than once raised, but it has not yet been deemed advisable by the legislature to enforce such a rule. Its adoption would doubtless throw much difficulty in the way of recruitment, and disadvantages would attend the compressing into five or six months the work now distributed over twelve. Still the matter is one not to be lost sight of, and in case the measures now being taken to diminish the mortality on the voyage to Assam should fail, the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to re-open the question.

18. As regards the 6,384 coolies recruited by garden-sirdars for Cachar and Sylhet, no details of mortality whatever are given. It is possible that all these may have proceeded independently in batches of less than 20, and that the Superintendent of Emigration may therefore have had no means of tracing the history of their journey. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, observes that in the previous year details were given as regards those coolies who proceeded to Cachar, and he would therefore wish to be informed how it is that they were not obtainable for the past year.

19. Of the 4,039 coolies who were despatched to the above districts by contractors, 54 are said to have died from cholera, and 18 from other causes. The total mortality thus amounted to 1.77 per cent. only, against 2.28 per cent. among coolies of the same class in the previous year. This result would seem to be satisfactory.

20. From the statement appended to Dr. Grant's report, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the Labor Transport Fund would seem to be in a solvent condition. Still the entries on the receipt side would seem to require some explanation. The Lieutenant-Governor does not understand what the sum of Rs. 3,114, entered as "capitation fees," represents, and he would wish to know where the proceeds of the rate levied on employers of labor in Assam are entered. A revised statement should be submitted after communication with the Accountant-General.

21. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor would express his great satisfaction with the manner in which Dr. Grant has conducted his duties as Superintendent of Emigration throughout the year.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT BY THE OFFICIATING SURGEON-GENERAL ON VACCINATION IN THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1874-75.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 11th November 1875.

READ—

The Report by the Officiating Surgeon-General on vaccination in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1874-75.

Read again—

The Report for 1873-74, with the orders of Government passed thereon.

The principal features observable in the report now submitted on the vaccine operations of the past year are an increase to the staff employed of one native superintendent, one head vaccinator, 27 vaccinators, and 56 ex-inoculators; a nett increase in the number of operations performed of 168,039 cases; a slight improvement in the ratio of successful cases; an increase in the average number of operations performed per man in the more important circles, together with a very satisfactory decrease in the average cost to the State of each successful case. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that these results are encouraging.

2. The total number of vaccinations effected during the year by circle and dispensary vaccinators is stated to have been 957,673, against 791,634 in 1873, and 687,406 in 1872. The only circle which shows an absolute decrease of work, as compared with the previous year, is the Ranchee circle, where the total number vaccinated fell from 37,411 to 27,343. In the Darjeeling circle, where in the previous year a decline in the number of operations was observable, there was in the past year a very satisfactory increase of 22,912 operations. In the Metropolitan circles the results obtained exceed those in all the other circles, the total number of operations performed during the year having amounted to 402,385, against 306,676 in 1873. Much excellent work has also been done in the Eastern Bengal circle, where an increase of 32,457 is observable in the number of operations performed. Though an increase of 7,828 cases is recorded in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied that the outturn of work has been what it ought to have been. The number of operations performed at dispensaries exceeded those of the previous year by 16,695 cases; the total results obtained by the agency at the disposal of dispensaries are still, however, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, smaller than they should be, while the character of the work might be much improved.

3. The general ratio of successful cases in primary vaccination was 96.53, against 96.18 in 1873-74; in secondary vaccination it was 23.41, against 22.79. Calcutta and its suburbs, the Metropolitan and Eastern Bengal circles continue to maintain a high standard of efficiency. While dispensary vaccination continues to be less successful than the work performed by the regular staff, some improvement in the results is observable.

4. The mean number of operations performed per man during the past year was 2,303.2. This the Surgeon-General considers a satisfactory figure. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the Metropolitan circles continue to be far ahead of all others when judged of by this standard of efficiency. Next comes the Eastern Bengal circle, though there the average number of operations performed is less by one-half and more. In Calcutta and its suburbs there has been a slight increase, the number of operations performed by each vaccinator having been 1,436 during 1873-74, and not 1,847, as shown by the Surgeon-General. In Ranchee there has been a falling off, and the results shown are not good, judging by the standard of the previous year. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs they were very bad, the number of operations performed by each vaccinator having decreased from 2,506 to 914. The Lieutenant-Governor must observe that the conduct of operations in this circle demands the closest attention on the part of the Medical Department. With the very large increase to the establishment allotted to it in the past year, it is difficult to believe that the failure in obtaining adequate results has not, in part at least, been due to some inefficiency or neglect on the part of the Civil Surgeon and of the inspecting staff placed at his disposal.

5. There is little to remark regarding the sex, caste, and age of the vaccinated. The results are very similar to those obtained in previous years,—males exceeding females by some 7 per cent. and Hindoos exceeding Mahomedans by some 11 per cent. It is satisfactory to observe, as noticed by the Surgeon-General, that the vaccine and census returns, though collected on a very different system, for very different purposes, and quite independently of each other, agree very closely.

6. The aggregate cost of vaccination in these provinces during the past year is shown to have been Rs. 1,02,069, against Rs. 98,207 in the previous year. Of the whole, Government bears about 90 per cent. of the charges, the rest being defrayed from municipal or other local funds. The average cost of each successful case is shown to have been reduced from two annas to one anna ten pies. This reduction is chiefly due to the increased efficiency of the establishments entertained in the Calcutta, Metropolitan, and Darjeeling circles. In the Ranchee circle, where, as before observed, there was a decrease in the number of operations performed, the cost of each successful case has risen from six annas to seven annas and five pies. Notwithstanding the apparent absence of proper and energetic supervision in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, there was a reduction there also of six pies in the average cost of each successful case.

7. Generally, the amount of inspection duty performed by the circle superintendents has been creditable to them. The late Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Mitter, Deputy Superintendent of the Dacca circle, appears to have shown much zeal in the superintendence of the gangs working under him. In connection with the failure of one of the gangs in the Ranchee circle, owing to the misconduct of the native officer in charge, and to which the unfavorable outturn of the past year has been chiefly attributed, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that but one visit to this gang by Dr. Wood is recorded. In the absence of explanation this would seem to have been insufficient for the proper supervision of the work of his subordinates. In the Metropolitan circles no less than 48,615 cases were seen and compared with the registers; in the Darjeeling circle the number was 31,299. As regards dispensary practice, and the practice of vaccinators entertained by municipalities, Sir R. Temple is not satisfied that a proper amount of supervision is yet exercised by civil surgeons, and he must repeat the request made in the Resolution on the report for 1873-74, that in future reports a table be given showing, as regards each officer, what proportion of cases he personally verified.

8. In his Minute of the 28th June last, the Lieutenant-Governor called particular attention to the necessity of concentrated operations in the matter of extending vaccination. From the present report it seems to him that attention has been paid to this matter in the Calcutta, Metropolitan, and Dacca circles with beneficial results. He is not, however, satisfied that a correct system is being pursued either in the Ranchee circle or in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and he trusts that the matter will receive the immediate attention of the Surgeon-General, with a view to a proper plan being carried out in these circles during the approaching season. In the Darjeeling circle the plan of operations proposed has already been considered and approved of by Government. In this circle the district of Bogra has been adopted as the basis of operations, and it will be the object of the Superintendent so to direct the progress of vaccination as gradually to connect the isolated areas which have already been protected.

9. In reviewing the report for the year 1873-74, the Lieutenant-Governor called attention to the great importance of promoting the system of vaccination by independent practitioners, which had been introduced with good effect in certain districts. From the report now submitted, he regrets to observe that the matter has not received that attention at the hands of most civil surgeons which it deserves. Indeed, it is gathered from the Surgeon-General's narrative that, up till a very late date, he had received no reports or returns whatever on this subject from certain officers. Other officers, while interesting themselves in the matter, apparently failed to appreciate the importance of working in a systematic manner. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and in certain districts of the Chota Nagpore division, licenses to practice appear to have been given to men, the result of whose operations have shown them to have been utterly untrained. Again, in a great many cases no attempt appears to have been

made to supervise the work of those to whom licenses were granted. While the Lieutenant-Governor is aware that in educating and in settling ex-inoculators it may not be possible to follow out strictly the system of concentrated operations which he has prescribed for circle vaccination, he yet thinks that much may be done in this direction, and he would call the immediate attention of all civil surgeons to the matter, thereby reminding them that the remarks by Government, as contained in the Resolutions on the annual reports, are meant to be for the practical guidance of all concerned, and are expected to be acted upon. At the instance of the Surgeon-General, provision has been made for the entertainment, in those districts where the greatest progress has been made in training ex-inoculators, of a sufficient inspecting staff. Rules have also been drawn up and sanctioned under which licenses for the practice of vaccination are to be granted, as well as rewards to such of the independent practitioners as may show the most successful results. In giving effect to these rules, care should be taken not to assign too large an area to each ex-inoculator, and to secure on the whole compact circles of inspection, and these circles should be gradually and effectually protected before other circles are taken up.

10. As regards individual districts, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that very favourable mention is made of the continued interest which Dr. Conolly of Bankoorah has shown in promoting vaccination. The training of ex-inoculators there has proceeded, under his supervision, with very satisfactory results, and His Honor desires that an expression of the thanks of Government may be conveyed to Dr. Conolly for the energy and zeal displayed by him in this matter. In Midnapore, on the other hand, where the system of self-supporting vaccination and ex-inoculators had been fairly started, little or no progress has been made, and, owing to the absence of proper supervision, the results are not so satisfactory as they should have been. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs the question of training and employing ex-inoculators should have the careful attention of the Surgeon-General when taking up the question of systematising the operations of the circle vaccinators. The question of opening out two new circles of vaccination for the Orissa and Patna and Bhagulpore divisions is now under the consideration of the Government. As regards the Darjeeling circle, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that it is stated that there is no lack of candidates to practise as licensed vaccinators. As the entertainment of no less than 42 apprentices on the staff of this circle has been sanctioned, he trusts that there will be no difficulty in selecting men who have undergone a complete training in the art, and that every encouragement will be given to such men to settle down as independent practitioners.

11. In the Orissa division vaccination is still limited to the sudder stations and to the dispensaries in their immediate vicinity. In some of the districts of the Patna division self-supporting vaccination has been initiated with some promise of success, and a few ex-inoculators have been converted and are now practising. In the Bhagulpore division greater progress appears to have been made, and it is gratifying to learn that so much has already been done in the districts of this division to promote a self-supporting system of vaccination.

12. In his minute already referred to, Sir Richard Temple observed that the proper, perhaps the only, test of success in regard to vaccination is the total disappearance of small-pox. From the table appended to the present report it is observed that the total number of deaths from this disease registered in Bengal in the year under review was 11,948, against 11,017 in 1873. Judged by this primary test, then, we must acknowledge, with great regret, that no head has been made in the country generally against this disease. The Lieutenant-Governor expects, however, that this consideration will have the effect of stimulating our officers to further efforts. The better test will, however, be the examination of the statistics of the disease in those particular localities where vaccination work has been concentrated in the manner recently laid down. And the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that this will be done in future annual reports.

13. The fact that the outbreak of this disease is in a great many cases traceable to the operations of inoculators, has often been pressed on the notice of Government. The prohibition of inoculation where efficient vaccination is substituted is, as remarked by the Surgeon-General, an unmixed good. Still the day when it can be generally prohibited in these

provinces appears to be yet far distant, unless greater efforts can be put forth than those which have been heretofore made. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that this consideration will sink into the minds of all district officers in whose jurisdiction vaccination has not yet been fully organized, as there are few districts where the existing staff of vaccinators is sufficient. In the Metropolitan circles the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the number of vaccinations performed is estimated to be more than sufficient to meet the requirements of the population in this respect, and there accordingly inoculation has been prohibited, as well as in other places where proper and sufficient arrangements have been made to carry on vaccination. Still, however, inoculators are found to practise, and so long as this is the case, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot absolve the local magistracy from the charge of apathy and indifference. In Calcutta itself, though inoculation has long been prohibited, scattered outbreaks of the disease continue to occur. The figures given by Dr. Charles, to show the effect which vaccination has had in repressing the disease, are very interesting. They seem to prove that comparatively large as was the number of deaths from small-pox in the town during the past year, they yet represent but a very small proportion of the results of such an epidemic as might reasonably be expected to occur in Calcutta every fifth or sixth year in the absence of vaccination.

14. In conclusion the Lieutenant-Governor would express his concurrence with the opinion of the Surgeon-General, that the history of vaccination in Bengal during 1874-75 contains some (though not sufficient) element of progress, and is suggestive of hope for greater things in future. Sir Richard Temple has also to thank the Surgeon-General and his subordinate officers for the efforts they have made to promote the work of the department.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1874-75.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—MIS. REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 12th November 1875.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1874-75.

It appears from this report that the salt revenue, which showed some falling off in 1873-74, fully recovered itself during the year under review. The quantity of salt which paid duty during the year, and the amount of the salt revenue, were larger than in any year since 1864-65. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 2,64,87,143, which, as compared with the receipts of 1873-74, shows an increase of Rs. 4,94,482, or 1.9 per cent.

2. The increase of revenue occurred entirely in the receipts from duty on imported salt. There were no sales of Government salt during the year, the stocks having been entirely cleared off in November 1873; and though there was a considerable increase in the quantity of excise salt manufactured and sold, the reduction in the duty led to a falling off in the revenue under this head. The receipts from golah rents, rowannah fees, and miscellaneous items also showed a decrease. But in the receipts from duty on imported salt there was an increase of no less than Rs. 7,95,387.

3. The salt supplies of the last three years have been as follow :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Quantity imported and manufactured	75,31,304	78,41,600	82,88,081
Cleared for consumption	79,81,286	79,44,247	81,99,389
Balance in stock at close of year... ..	23,25,766	20,59,418	20,87,317

Both import and manufacture showed a large increase compared with the preceding year. The imports into Calcutta were 73,31,810 maunds, against 72,60,902. Those into Chittagong were 3,67,769 maunds, against 2,11,865. In the 24-Pergunnahs the amount manufactured rose from 23,133 maunds to 26,611; in Balasore it rose from 1,63,615 maunds to 1,89,480; in Pooree from 1,82,055 maunds to 3,60,113; and in Cuttack, in which there was no

manufacture in 1873-74, 12,298 maunds were manufactured in 1874-75. Altogether, the importations increased from 74,72,767 maunds to 76,99,579; and the manufacture from 3,68,833 maunds to 5,88,502 maunds. The stocks remaining at the close of the year were sufficient for three months' consumption.

4. Notwithstanding the increase in the total supply of imported salt, it is observable that the importations are more largely derived from Great Britain and from Indian ports, and that foreign sources of salt supply show no tendency to increase. Spain, Portugal, and Zanzibar, which figured in the returns of 1872-73, have ceased to send salt to Bengal: the importations from France are insignificant in quantity, and declined during the year, while the supply from the Arabian and Persian Gulfs diminished by nearly three lakhs of maunds. The only exception is in the importations from Italy, which increased by more than a lakh of maunds. In round numbers, taking the importations of the year at 77 lakhs of maunds, it may be said that 59½ lakhs were imported from Great Britain, 11 lakhs from Indian ports, and only 6½ lakhs from all foreign ports together.

5. The increase in the quantity of excise salt manufactured during the year is principally attributable to the reduction of duty in Orissa. Act X of 1874 abolished the frontier customs line between Orissa and Madras, and the selling price of salt in Ganjam was then raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-4, the duty in Orissa, which had previously been Rs. 3-4, being fixed at a graduated scale, rising from Rs. 2-4 on the Ganjam frontier to Rs. 3-2 on the northern boundary of the Balasore district. The effect has been, not only to stimulate production in the Orissa districts, but largely to increase the importations of Ganjam salt into Orissa; and there is reason to suppose that the ultimate result will be, to extinguish the Pooree manufacture. The Lieutenant-Governor has recommended the reduction of the duty on Pooree kurkutch to Rs. 2 per maund, and has also sanctioned some minor measures of relief to Pooree manufacturers. A special set of rules for the supervision of Madras salt brought into Orissa has been submitted for the sanction of the Government of India.

6. The clearances for consumption during the year were as follow:—

					Quantity.	Duty.
					Maunds.	Rs.
Sales of imported salt from ship-board	...	...	...	...	52,02,458	1,68,95,348
Ditto ditto from bond	...	...	...	...	25,65,201	83,36,903
Sales of excise salt	...	...	...	...	4,31,730	11,37,964
					<hr/> 81,99,389	<hr/> 2,63,70,212

The actual consumption in Orissa was 3,81,639 maunds, while the sales of Orissa made salt were 4,09,683 maunds, the difference being the quantity consumed in the Tributary States. It is, however, observable that the consumption in Orissa bears a larger proportion to the total sales than was the case in the previous year, which makes it probable that Orissa salt is being displaced in the Tributary States by the cheaper salt of Ganjam. Although the total sales of excise salt showed an increase of 16,046 maunds over the returns of 1873-74, the duty realized under this head decreased by Rs. 2,13,012, owing to the reduction, as already explained, of the rate of duty in Orissa.

7. The total sales for consumption during the year in the ten districts which lie within the salt law limits amounted to 13,63,728 maunds, being a net increase of 18,685 maunds over the sales of the previous year. The population within the salt chowkey limits is 10,548,039, and the sales consequently amounted as nearly as possible to 10 lbs. per head,—a result which makes it probable that illicit manufacture for sale is not general. The difficulties noticed in last year's report, as attending the salt trade in the Orissa Tributary Mehals, in consequence of the grant of monopolies by the Rajahs, and the levy of vexatious dues, have fortunately been removed by the tact and management of the Commissioner of Orissa. The Government was unwilling to issue any formal prohibition to the Rajahs; but the Commissioner has succeeded in inducing the Rajahs voluntarily to abandon all restrictions upon the sale of salt which has paid the Government duty.

8. The number of prosecutions instituted under the salt laws was 1,731, besides 25 cases which remained pending from the previous year. This is an increase of 47·6 per cent. over the number of cases brought to trial in 1873-74; but as 90·1 per cent. of the persons brought to trial were convicted, it is evident that prosecutions are not instituted without reasonable grounds, and that the increase is due to greater activity on the part of the police in suppressing illegal practices. A sum of Rs. 16,777 was realized in fines and forfeitures; and Rs. 7,496 were distributed as rewards to informers and apprehenders. Cases of illicit manufacture of salt are most numerous in the 24-Pergunnahs and in Midnapore. In Orissa no serious case of the kind occurred during the year, and the Commissioner is satisfied that illicit manufacture upon any large scale does not exist. The quantity of salt attached during the year was 2,867 maunds in 735 cases. Of this quantity 1,380 maunds in 42 cases were released, and 1,702 maunds in 686 cases were confiscated, the balance remaining under attachment at the close of the year. It is explained that much of the salt which was released was, according to strict rules, liable to confiscation, but was returned to the owners as an act of grace, being duty-paid salt which was being conveyed by routes other than those specified in the rowannahs. The entire question of the abolition of the rowannah system is now under consideration, an opinion having been expressed by the Government of India that the present restrictive arrangements might be confined to a belt extending only five miles from the coast. In respect to vigilance in the suppression of illicit practices, Sir Richard Temple must remind all fiscal officers that, as our revenue resources are limited, we must make the most of those which we actually have, and must, while avoiding everything that may cause undue harassment to the people, strictly enforce the realization of every item to which the Government is justly entitled.

9. The return of salt conveyed by the several routes into the interior of the country shows an increase of 1,89,473 maunds. Of this total 18,040 maunds form the increase in the despatches by railway, and the remaining increase is in the routes by water, the route which shows the largest increase being that *via* Kidderpore. The despatches by the East Indian Railway increased, but those by the Eastern Bengal Railway fell off by one-third, and no salt was forwarded by the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to convey the thanks of Government to the Member in charge, to Mr. Ravenshaw, Commissioner of Orissa, and to the officers named in the 58th paragraph of the report for their services in the Salt Department during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1875-76.

No. 666B., dated Fort William, the 8th September 1875.

From—W. H. GRIMLEY, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I AM directed by the Member in charge to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the first quarter of 1875-76, comprising the months of

HON'BLE H. L. DAMPIER.

April, May, and June last.

2. The quantity of salt consumed (*i.e.*, the quantity of total clearances of salt of all descriptions) in the quarter under report amounted to maunds 16,91,035-24-14, against maunds 19,60,343 in the previous quarter, and maunds 17,63,280 $\frac{3}{4}$ in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the total amount of duty levied was Rs. 53,32,243-5-4, against Rs. 63,20,001-4, and Rs. 57,40,320-9 in the previous and corresponding quarters, respectively.

3. The quantity of excise salt sold in Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and the 24-Pergunnahs during the present quarter, from the stock of the different

seasons, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shewn in the following Table I :—

I.

	CUTTACK.				BALASORE.					POORER.			94-PERGUNNA	
	Manufactures of—				Manufactures of—					Manufactures of—			Manufactures of—	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1874-75.	1869-70.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds.
Balance at close of last quarter ...	.....	8,464 35	559 0	12,297 20	406	2,800 30 7	3,536 7 11	81,205 3 14	99,210 5 0	574 30	1,78,204 14	1,545 0	5,191	15,062
Manufactured or added during the quarter	142 10	.....	1,105 37	16,202 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,199 14 8	.....	294 0	40,031 15	.....	8,072
Total ...	142 10	8,464 35	1,664 37	28,500 0	406	2,800 30 7	3,536 7 11	81,205 3 14	1,85,409 19 8	574 30	1,78,498 14	51,476 15	5,191	23,744
DEDUCT—														
Sales during the quarter ...	.....	.....	559 0	.....	166	50 0 0	926 0 0	33,353 4 14	11,115 20 0	.....	73,587 0	.....	4,799	.....
Wastage ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255 0 0	8,102 20 0	.....	574 30	.....	.....	392	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	559 0	.....	166	50 0 0	1,181 0 0	36,455 24 14	11,115 20 0	574 30	73,587 0	.....	5,191	.....
Balance at close of the quarter ...	142 10	8,464 35	1,105 37	28,500 0	240	2,750 30 7	2,355 7 11	44,839 19 0	1,74,293 39 8	.....	1,04,911 14	51,476 15	.....	23,74

It will be seen from the above that the total clearances, or sales of excise salt, during the quarter under review, amounted to maunds 1,24,555-24-14, against maunds 87,330 in the previous quarter, and maunds 1,10,071 $\frac{1}{4}$ in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

4. The subjoined Table II shews comparatively the total importations into the port of Calcutta, and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under notice, and the corresponding quarter of the previous two years :—

II.

	1ST QUARTER OF 1873-74.		1ST QUARTER OF 1874-75.		1ST QUARTER OF 1875-76.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool pungah ...	15,96,270	12,25,038	5,55,088	12,10,809	17,56,881	12,90,021
Foreign kurkutch ...	42,150	1,22,516	44,228	2,00,486	2,26,223	52,644
Indian ditto ...	2,10,960	1,96,385	3,01,630	2,07,562	1,63,908	1,69,762*
Total ...	18,49,380	15,43,939	9,00,946	16,27,857	21,47,012	15,12,427

* Inclusive of maunds 44,817-20 of Bombay salt, on which duty at Rs. 1-7, amounting to Rs. 04,425, has been collected at Calcutta, and the remaining duty, at Rs. 1-13, amounting to Rs. 81,232, paid at Bombay.

5. The following are the details of the Indian kurkutch salt shewn above :—

III.

	1ST QUARTER OF 1873-74.		1ST QUARTER OF 1874-75.		1ST QUARTER OF 1875-76.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay ...	1,61,960	1,50,005	1,41,350	1,26,681	50,533	1,14,776
Madras ...	40,000	36,374	...	80,880	1,05,180	7,300
Covelong ...	.....	.....	1,60,280	.....	.....	18,348
Ennore ...	.....	10,006	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon ...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Coconada ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,195	30,208
Goa ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	630
Dummaun ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,440
Total ...	2,10,960	1,90,385	3,01,630	2,07,562	1,63,908	1,69,762

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 17, 1875. 1831

6. Table IV shews the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters.

***IV.**

WHERE STORED.	1st Quarter of 1874-75.	2nd Quarter of 1874-75.	3rd Quarter of 1874-75.	4th Quarter of 1874-75.	1st Quarter of 1875-76.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Government golahs ...	9,63,495	6,56,525	9,21,108	13,85,274	18,17,589
Chittagoug Government golahs ..	1,12,544	81,050	1,56,252	2,58,382	2,25,466
Total ...	10,76,039	7,38,175	10,77,420	16,43,656	20,43,055

7. Table V shews the despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three Railways, passing the several Salt Pass stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the River Hooghly, during the quarter under review, and the corresponding quarter of the previous two years.

V.

PERIOD.	Via Ballikhal.	Via Sankrail.	Via Gewa- khalee.	Via Kidder- pore.	Via Ballia- ghatta.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the East- ern Bengal Railway.	By the Cal- cutta and S. E. Railway.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1st Quarter of 1873-74 ...	2,81,000	1,33,198	43,306	74,348	4,56,285	4,37,957	8,184	180
Ditto 1874-75 ...	3,26,414	1,30,807	42,303	85,064	5,43,237	4,44,254	3,912	.....
Ditto 1875-76 ...	2,74,890	1,27,547	30,393	1,21,409	4,00,114	4,59,074	25,756	.....

The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar in the quarter under review, amounted to 3,882 maunds, as noted in the margin, against maunds 4,276 in the previous quarter, and maunds 9,806 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

8. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follow :—

						Tons.
April ...	...	...	...	...	...	14,108
May ...	...	...	...	...	...	38,508
June ...	...	...	...	...	...	25,362
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	77,978

There were no shipments during the quarter under report for the port of Chittagoug.

9. The market prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter, as compared with those obtaining during the same period last year, are shewn in the following Table VI :—

VI.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Prices on 15th April		Prices on 30th April		Prices on 15th May		Prices on 31st May		Prices on 15th June		Prices on 30th June	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liverpool pungah ...	116	80	113	84	111	81	109	72	110	64	119	63
French kurkutch ...	...	90	...	78	...	77	...	77	...	77	...	77
Jeddah ditto ...	72	96	75	96	75	96	81	96	83	95	83	95
Bombay ditto ...	62	69	62	63	63	68	62	68	62	64	68	67
Madras ditto ...	61	80	61	80	57	80	55	80	56	80	56	49

10. In Table VII are shewn the total quantities of salt that were available for the private export trade at the several depôts in the Madras Presidency on the first day of each of the three months constituting the quarter under report, and the corresponding quarter of 1873-74 and 1874-75.

VII.

MONTHS.					1873-74.	1874-75	1875-76.
					Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
April	...	...	...	...	5,16,264	2,54,058	1,88,062½
May	...	...	...	...	2,91,706	2,80,458	1,88,782½
June	...	...	...	...	2,65,746	2,87,531	1,90,163

11. The following table shews the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong during the quarter under review, and the corresponding quarter of 1874-75, respectively:—

VIII.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.					ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.	
					1st Quarter of 1874-75.	1st Quarter of 1875-76.	1st Quarter of 1874-75.	1st Quarter of 1875-76.
					Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool pungah	...	...	...	...	44,368	23,790	44,112	53,403
Madras kurkutch	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,240	650
Total					44,368	23,790	45,352	54,053

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from any of the Orissa ports.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY FOR 1874-75.

MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta, the 11th November 1875.

READ—

Letter No. 19M.M., dated 14th August 1875, from the Commissioner, Presidency Division, submitting with his remarks the Annual Administration Report of the Suburban Municipality for 1874-75.

Read again—

The Report for the previous year with the orders passed thereon.

1. *Income.*—In submitting the annual report on the Suburban Municipality for the past year, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division has drawn attention to the satisfactory and solvent condition of the municipal finances. Against a total expenditure of Rs. 4,05,865, there was a current revenue amounting to Rs. 4,13,162; while in the charges there was a merely nominal excess of Rs. 11,865 over the estimates; the receipts were better than what was anticipated by no less a sum than Rs. 53,862. Of this excess, the greater part no doubt is nominal merely, as against an increase of Rs. 28,907 in the receipts under the new scavengering scheme is to be placed an excess in the expenditure on that account of Rs. 24,801; while of the Rs. 28,587 surplus, with which the head “Miscellaneous” is credited, no less than Rs. 22,026 appear in the suspense account. The chief sources of the income of the Municipality continue to be the house-rate and the horse and carriage tax. Under the former head the collections amounted to Rs. 2,39,420, against Rs. 2,33,550 in the previous year. Under the latter head also there has been some increase of income, the receipts having amounted to Rs. 25,239, against Rs. 24,957 in the previous year. The Commissioner regards the increase in the collections on account of the house-rate as specially satisfactory; and, considering the depreciation which

is reported to have occurred in the value of house property in the suburbs, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees that it is so. The receipts on account of the registration of carts amounted to Rs. 8,061, or Rs. 1,596 in excess of those in the previous year. Payment, however, not having been received till after the close of the year, the account of receipts appears less favorable than it should by that amount. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 71,263, and closed with a balance of Rs. 78,559.

2. *Expenditure.*—The total charges of the year exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 90,804. Under a few heads, such as "Police," "Watering," and "Conservancy," a trifling reduction in expenditure was effected: but on the other hand the increase under other heads has been great, and, it is to be feared, permanent. The price of stone-metal for the roads appears to have risen 50 per cent. during the year, so that the average cost per 100 cubic feet for renewing a road has risen from Rs. 23-5-10 to Rs. 34-10-3. To this fact is to be attributed no inconsiderable part of the increased expenditure on roads (which amounted to Rs. 1,04,215, against Rs. 50,345 in the previous year). The Lieutenant-Governor observes, however, with satisfaction, that the amount of work done largely exceeded that carried out in 1873-74, 19 miles of road having been either newly metalled or repaired, against 10 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 24,106 observable in the expenditure on account of house scavengering has been more than met by the increased receipts already noticed under that head. Similarly, an increase of Rs. 2,217 in the expenditure in the workshop was more than covered by increased receipts from parties for whom work was done on payment.

3. *Water-supply.*—It is an unsatisfactory feature in the administration of the Municipality that so little has hitherto been done towards improving the water-supply of the suburbs. It is stated that during the past five years Rs. 6,998 only have been spent with this object. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that difficulty has been experienced in obtaining eligible sites for drinking-water tanks. Apparently, however, from the Commissioner's letter, one site at least should by this time have been made available; and it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in taking advantage of it for the purpose of providing the inhabitants of the neighbourhood with pure water. As it may now be accepted as definitely settled that the Justices of Calcutta will not, for many years to come, be in a position to extend their system of water-supply to the suburbs, Sir Richard Temple trusts that the Municipal Commissioners will see their way to taking some decisive steps during the ensuing season for supplying by other means what has for many years been a marked defect in their Municipality. In this connection, also, it is of the utmost importance to improve the drainage of the suburbs—a matter regarding which little appears to have been hitherto done—so as to preserve the sub-soil and the existing tanks from being contaminated by sewage matter.

4. *Conservancy.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the important question of how to improve the conservancy of the suburbs has occupied much of the attention of the Commissioners during the year. The recommendations which their Committee drew up with this object have been referred to the Legislative Department for consideration in connection with the new Municipalities' Bill. Meanwhile much good may be effected by a rigid enforcement of the existing law. The most obvious nuisances to which attention has been repeatedly drawn are such as might effectually be dealt with under it. What appears to be chiefly necessary at present is to create vigilance on the part of the police. Improvement may be effected no doubt by rendering the owners of land responsible for keeping it in a cleanly state, but even they will be powerless without assistance such as the police are in the best position to afford.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with pleasure the steps which have been taken to improve the burning-ghâts at Kallyghat and Barranagore. Much credit is due to the Narail zemindars for the handsome way in which they have made over the land on the river bank at the latter place to the Commissioners for the purpose of enforcing better conservancy.

6. The account which is given in the report of the working of the system of house scavengering introduced in 1873, while it discloses many defects, yet shows that considerable good has been effected. In order that the full benefit

derivable from the system may be secured, it is possible that a resort to legislation may be necessary, and any representation on the subject which may be separately submitted will be duly taken into consideration with the new Municipalities' Bill. Meanwhile, the efforts made to render the voluntary system popular should not be relaxed.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to observe the assistance which has been given by certain Municipal Commissioners, who are also Honorary Magistrates, in the disposal of municipal cases. Prince Mahomed Roheemooddeen and Baboos Khelut Chunder Ghose and Prankissen Mookerjee are particularly deserving of credit for the regularity with which they have attended the sittings on the Bench.

8. The thanks of Government are due to the Municipality for the liberality with which they have come forward in support of the cause of education, the total expenditure incurred by them on this behalf having amounted to Rs. 6,461.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor observes the favorable testimony borne by the Commissioner to the attention paid by Messrs. Peacock and Wells during their respective terms of office to their duties in connection with the Municipality. The value of Mr. Craufurd Sterndale's services has been frequently acknowledged, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that they have met with substantial recognition at the hands of the Municipal Commissioners.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. L. MANGLES,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR VERNACULAR INSTRUCTION IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 9th September 1875.

THE papers submitted by the Director of Public Instruction render it necessary that I should state my views regarding the normal schools in the provinces under the Government of Bengal. It is to be remembered that these schools exist only for the teaching of schoolmasters in the vernacular languages, and that we have no schools at all for the teaching of schoolmasters in English.*

2. As our normal schools, then, relate to vernacular learning only, I must begin by noting the position and prospects of that branch of learning in these provinces.

3. As is well known, the University of Calcutta does not confer degrees in the vernacular or the classical languages of India; the object of this most important institution is to confer degrees in English. It is true that a candidate for entrance to the University, and for a degree, must pass in one additional language, which is generally an oriental language. But this is only subsidiary to the main purpose; namely that of imparting the highest kinds of instruction through the medium of English. However desirous we may be of promoting oriental studies, and of using the vernacular as the vehicle of instruction, we cannot but concur in the practical wisdom of the course adopted by the University in this matter, inasmuch as in Bengal the intellectual aspirations and practical desires of the people are all in the direction of English. So strong is this bent of the popular will, and so much does it coincide in several respects with our own predilections, that we must needs allow full scope to it. Although a very fair Bengalee literature is springing up,—of a scholastic kind chiefly, and of a general kind also,—which will, we may hope, grow and flourish more and more; although Sanscrit will, we trust, continue to be studied as the parent of the Bengalee language; although a fair culture in their own language will doubtless always characterise all educated Bengalees, even those whose

* I believe that there is or was an English class attached to the vernacular normal school at Patna, but its character is quite exceptional.

principal education may have been in English; although some studious classes may continue to cultivate oriental learning for the sake of the noble literature and the historical interest of ancient times—still the fact remains that almost every Bengalee youth who can afford the means does aspire to English education as one of the main objects of his life. And this important fact, so far from being likely to be weakened or shaken in the future, will probably gain in strength and expansion. As regards higher education, then, we are apparently forced to accept the conclusion that although vernacular learning will be followed largely as an adjunct to English learning, still exclusive vernacular education will hold but an inferior place to English.

4. Nevertheless vernacular learning has a vastly wide field of its own in another quarter, that is, in the middle and lower branches of the national education. However much English learning may spread, still, if education is to be imparted to the mass of the people of these provinces, it must be, it can only be, through the medium of the vernacular. The latest published education report shows a total number of 458,000 persons at schools. Out of these there were certainly 391,000 learning in the vernacular only, as they were attending schools in which English is not taught; the remainder, 67,000, were attending schools where English is more or less taught together with the vernacular, but a considerable portion of this number were not learning English, though how many exactly I cannot discover from the returns. Thus five boys out of every six at school, perhaps eight out of every nine, are learning in the vernacular only; and with the expansion of primary education the already great numerical majority on the vernacular side is likely to become greater and greater. In other words, while English will remain the medium of the higher and of a part of the middle instruction to the upper classes entirely, and to a section of the middle classes, the vernacular will remain the medium of the middle instruction to the remainder of the middle classes, and of the primary instruction to the lower classes entirely. From this point of view their vernacular education, affecting as it does the vast numerical majority of the people, becomes of the greatest interest.

It is to the quality of this vernacular education that our normal schools or colleges will be found to have so close a relation.

5. Before proceeding further, I wish to examine for a moment the reasons which can or cannot be properly advanced for the establishment of normal institutions. On the one hand, it may be truly said that there is no reason why schoolmasters should be trained gratuitously for their profession at the expense of the State. On the other hand, it may be urged that when, in a country like India, the Government has to introduce education among the whole people of a province, or has to extend it to some large class of the people previously uneducated, the necessary supply of schoolmasters is not forthcoming, and can only be obtained by the State itself undertaking to train men for that profession: and then the establishment of normal schools is justified by special necessity. But clearly the measure should be limited by the extent and duration of that necessity. After a time, as the education spreads, schoolmasters from the educated classes will become available, and the State may then leave the scholastic profession to fill itself, just as all other professions are filled. It is for this reason that we, in Bengal, have not maintained normal schools for the English section, where competent men are abundant, while we have maintained such institutions for the vernacular section, where competent men are scarce.

6. I do not forget that there is an art of pedagogy for which some preparation may be desirable. But some educational authorities consider that it is not necessary to maintain normal schools for this purpose alone, and that the real point is to indoctrinate the masters thoroughly with the matter which they will have to teach, in the confidence that if the teacher is himself master of his subject, he will communicate his own spirit to his pupils. I incline to concur in this view. In Bengal, although we have not (as already observed) any normal schools at all for English, we do not find our teachers of English deficient in the art of pedagogy.

7. I come, then, to the question as to how far, according to the principle above laid down, we ought to have normal schools in these provinces.

As set forth in my minute of the 3rd May 1875, we have or shall have three classes of vernacular schools, which, beginning from the lowest class, may be classed thus: "primary," intermediate," and "middle," for each of which a separate standard is prescribed. For the reasons just explained we neither have, nor are likely to have, any vernacular schools worthy of being classed as "higher." It has been laid down as a good principle that the school-master of each class of school must be educated up to a standard above that class: that is to say, a teacher for the "primary" schools must be himself at least taught up to the "intermediate" standard; a teacher for the "intermediate" schools must be taught at least up to the "middle" class standard; and a teacher for the "middle" class schools must be taught up to a standard something above that class.

8. Now, in Bengal Proper (exclusive of Beliar, Orissa, the Chutia Nagpore province, and the Cooch Behar division), middle class vernacular education has so far advanced, that there ought not to be, and in fact there generally is not, any difficulty in obtaining teachers for the intermediate and primary schools. Any of the scholars who have passed the "middle" standard are qualified for such teacherships. All that is required is to prescribe that in future no person can be appointed permanently or temporarily to any school of the intermediate class unless he shall have passed the "middle" standard, nor to any primary school unless he shall have passed the "intermediate" standard. So far, then, there is no need for normal schools. But in the primary schools there are many teachers or "gooroos" who existed before we took these schools under Government aid and inspection, and who have to be trained so far as they are capable of training. These men are obliged, as one of the conditions of State assistance, to undergo a certain degree of normal training. To this extent, and to this only, is there any real need for normal schools. These men, who are at the best but unsatisfactory teachers, will gradually disappear, and be replaced by better teachers who have been properly taught in our schools. And in all vacancies it will be a condition of State assistance that the new man must have passed either the "intermediate" or the "middle" standard. In Bengal Proper, exclusive of the other provinces as already mentioned, there are now 18 normal schools of the second and third grades, costing Rs. 52,144 per annum. I should hope to gradually reduce and dispense with these, looking forward to their total abolition ultimately. With this view, I desire that no persons be admitted to these institutions save "gooroos" who belonged to primary schools before the introduction of Government assistance and inspection. The reduction of cost ought to begin to take effect almost immediately. This direction need not be applied to those other than "gooroos" who are now at these institutions, and are undergoing a course; these may complete their course. But there will be no fresh admissions, except "gooroos."

9. There remain the normal schools of the first grade, five in number, at Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, Rajshahye, and Chittagong, respectively. Here are trained the masters for the middle class vernacular schools. Had there been higher vernacular schools, then these normal institutions would not have been necessary, inasmuch as persons who had passed a higher vernacular standard would be eligible for masterships in the middle school. But, as already explained, there neither are, nor are likely to be, higher vernacular schools, nor any vernacular college, save the Sanscrit College at Calcutta. Therefore we must maintain some higher normal institutions; otherwise we shall not obtain good teachers for the middle schools. There are now about 700 of these middle vernacular schools in Bengal Proper, and the number will doubtless increase. One institution must be maintained at or near Rajshahye for Northern Bengal, and one at Dacca for Eastern Bengal. But it seems to me doubtful whether one institution need be maintained both at Hooghly and Calcutta. I desire that the possibility of amalgamating them, with a view to reduction of expense, may be considered, or else that the attaching of the Calcutta Normal School to the Sanscrit College may be considered.

10. As regards this limited number (five, perhaps to be reduced to four) of normal institutions of the first grade, I desire that the existing staff be maintained at its full efficiency. Upon these institutions will depend the quality of our vernacular education; by their standard must all teachers for the middle class schools be qualified and passed; upon these masters, again, will depend the

educational character of the masters for the lower vernacular, that is, the "intermediate" and the "primary" schools, inasmuch as in future all masters for the "intermediate" and "primary" schools must have passed the standard of the middle schools.

11. Present incumbents, who may not have passed this standard, may be left undisturbed. But in future no person should be appointed permanently or temporarily to the head-teachership of a "middle" vernacular school aided or supported by Government unless he holds the certificate of the final examination of a first grade normal institution.

12. These four or five first grade normal institutions will (in addition to the Sanscrit College) indeed be our only vernacular schools with any pretension to be classed as "higher," and we ought to have these few very good. They will constitute the only institutions which at all approach the character of vernacular colleges. I have already, by my minute of the 12th January 1875, afforded additional facilities for Sanscrit teaching in these institutions.

13. Further, it is at these institutions that instruction is to be given through the vernacular in physical science, in the manner laid down in paragraph 5 of my minute of 3rd May 1875. I especially desire that attention be given to this matter, and that each of these institutions be furnished with proper apparatus and laboratories for instruction in chemistry and botany at least. No person is to be passed out unless he is qualified to practically afford elementary instruction in one or both of these sciences. In the minute of 3rd May it was explained that this much of scientific teaching is to form a part of the curriculum and of the standard for our vernacular schools, and that the masters must themselves undergo some practical training; that is to say, they must be instructed in chemistry by means of experiments in a laboratory, and in botany by the scientific dissection and microscopic examination of living plants. It is on these first grade normal institutions that we must depend for the carrying out of this important process, and as their number is so very limited, we shall be able to see that this is really done.

14. Further, these institutions may be examining as well as teaching bodies. Any candidates for vernacular masterships may present themselves for examination at any one of these institutions, although they may not have received instruction at the institution itself.

15. For these first grade normal institutions there should be one annual examination, so that the students may be tried by an uniform test. This rule will accord with a practice which formerly prevailed, and can easily be carried out, as the number of the institutions is so small.

16. There remains the question of stipends receivable by those who study at these institutions. At present such stipends are largely paid, but are objected to by some authorities on the ground that it is indeed liberal on the part of Government to train the students gratuitously, but that it is carrying such liberality too far to train them gratuitously, and to also pay them stipends in order to induce them to accept the instruction whereby they are to earn their own living. There is apparently much force in these objections. But in reality these stipends do not essentially differ in principle from scholarships, which at all sorts of schools are admitted to be among the effective modes of educating merit, and of which we make great use. By rule, however, the scholarships at schools are awarded after competition; whereas the stipends at these normal institutions are not subject to any rule of this sort, but are, as I understand, awarded sometimes after what is virtually competition, and sometimes otherwise. But if rules similar to those of the scholarships were observed for these stipends, I should regard them as resting on the same principal of justification as the scholarships. On the whole, I consider that the stipends at the first grade normal institutions ought to be immediately revised. I would propose to abolish them altogether as stipends, and to regrant them as scholarships. This can, as it seems to me, be easily effected, as we already grant a certain number of scholarships to the middle class vernacular schools, tenable in the higher class English schools. In addition to these scholarships, in these schools there can be allotted a certain number of scholarships which will be tenable in the first grade normal institutions, and will be subject to the same rules and the same competitive examination as all other scholarships. I desire that this plan may be considered with a view to being carried out, if possible.

We should thus make sure that some of our students of the first grade normal institutions are from among the best of the scholars of our vernacular schools. This would not, of course, prevent persons other than scholarship-holders from being admitted to the institution. Whatever fees are chargeable at schools should be levied at these institutions also.

17. Students at these institutions are not bound at present to follow the scholastic profession; and I would not propose to bind them. They would enter and leave these institutions as holders of scholarships or payers of fees, in the same manner as the students at all other schools or colleges.

18. In Behar, in Orissa, in the Chutia Nagpore province, and in the Cooch Behar division, where vernacular education is much more backward, we must for a time maintain normal institutions for training masters, not only for the "middle," but also for the "intermediate" and the "primary" schools, otherwise we shall not be able to obtain competent persons. Indeed, I have already given orders to this effect as regards Behar in my minute of the 31st August 1875. In the several parts of the country, as mentioned above, there must, in each district, be a normal school teaching up to the middle standard. I would allow the civil and educational authorities in these districts to allow stipends at their discretion, as is now done, with only a general injunction to limit these stipends as much as they possibly can, consistently with their obtaining the schoolmasters they want. This provision should, however, be regarded as only temporary and provisional. As middle class vernacular education shall improve and spread, I should expect that the need for these institutions would decrease, so that they might be gradually reduced.

19. As regards first grade normal institutions in these parts of the country, I admit that there must be maintained one at Ranchee for Chutia Nagpore, at Cuttack for Orissa, and at Patna for Behar. Whether a second institution must be maintained for Behar at Bhagulpore may be doubted. I should be glad if the local authorities could manage to reduce the one at Bhagulpore, or amalgamate it with the one at Patna, and so save expense. These institutions are subject to the same remarks as those just made regarding the first grade institutions in Bengal Proper.

20. In conclusion, I must observe that in regard to the educational demands in other directions, it is of consequence to save some of the present expense in the normal instruction, and to throw a fair share of this expense on those who are trained for the scholastic profession, which is so largely aided by the State, and so to place the training for this profession on the same ground as the training for all other civil professions. The present annual cost of the normal institutions in these provinces amounts to Rs. 1,47,686. It has been already proposed to reduce this to Rs. 1,27,734, and this reduction must at least be effected. But in reference to the considerations set forth in this minute, I should hope that reduction may by degrees be carried out considerably further.

21. In connection with this general subject, I have not overlooked the Mahomedan madrissahs recently established with the funds derived from the Mahomed Mohsin Endowment, of which institutions there are now four in these provinces, Besides the Calcutta Madrissah, which is supported by a separate grant from Government. Of these, one—that at Calcutta—belongs to the "higher" class, and the remainder to the "middle." At all these Arabic, Persian, and Urdu, are taught conjointly with English. For the oriental section of their teaching, they have no difficulty in obtaining teachers from Calcutta, Behar, or Upper India; therefore the remarks in this minute do not apply to them.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

LIBERALITY TOWARDS THE DINAPORE DISPENSARY OF BABOO GOUR PERSHAD SAHOO, ZEMINDAR.

No. 3524T, dated Darjeeling, the 28th October 1875.

From—R. L. MANGLES, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 398J., dated the 25th ultimo, with enclosures, containing a report from Colonel J. Emerson, the Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore, on the measures adopted by him with a view to providing a suitable building for the accommodation of the Charitable Dispensary at Dinapore.

2. From Colonel Emerson's report it appears that the landlord has refused to repair the house at present occupied by the dispensary and for which a monthly rental of Rs. 20 is paid, and has further served the Committee with a notice to quit the building on the 18th proximo, and that at this juncture Baboo Gour Pershad Sahoo, an influential zemindar, came forward and liberally offered a donation of Rs. 3,000 for the purpose of providing some other accommodation for the dispensary. Funds having been thus placed at the disposal of the Committee, endeavors were made by them to raise further subscriptions, and at the several public meetings which were convened by them the sum of Rs. 4,772 were subscribed, exclusive of Rs. 3,000 which were contributed by Baboo Gour Pershad Sahoo. The total amount, therefore, thus subscribed for the provision of a dispensary building amounted to Rs. 7,772.

3. The Committee for the management of the dispensary have, however, been unable to find a suitable site for the erection of a new building, and they have consequently proposed to purchase, at a cost of Rs. 4,000, a large pucca-built house situated to the east of the Cantonment, and in close proximity to the lock-up. This house is said to be conveniently situated and to be in every way suitable for the purpose, and Colonel Emerson is of opinion that it would cost at least Rs. 12,000 to build a house so well adapted for the purposes of a dispensary.

4. I am to request that you will be so good as to inform the Committee for the management of the Dinapore Dispensary that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of their proposal to purchase, at a cost of Rs. 4,000, the building which has been selected by them. The Committee should, however, be desired to make the necessary alterations and additions to the building as suggested by Dr. Jamieson in his demi-official letter of the 27th ultimo, to the address of Colonel Emerson, a copy of which has been submitted to Government under cover of your letter No. 414J of the 2nd instant.

5. I am also to convey the approval of His Honor to the proposal made by Colonel Emerson to purchase, at a cost of Rs. 1,000, a small house, adjoining the building intended for the dispensary, as a residence for the hospital assistant attached to that institution.

6. I am at the same time to request that you will inform Baboo Gour Pershad Sahoo that Sir Richard Temple has learnt with much satisfaction of the liberality displayed by him in having contributed so materially towards the raising of the fund for providing a building for the Dinapore dispensary,

and I am further to request that you will convey to the gentlemen named in the margin, as well as to Colonel Emerson, the thanks of Government for the successful exertions made by them for raising subscriptions to the fund in question, and to which they, as well as the other European and native gentlemen mentioned in the list submitted, have so liberally contributed.

Major Hedayet Alli, Khan Bahadoor.
Moulvie Enayet Hossein, vakeel.
Baboo Ram Anugra Narayan, zemindar of Budulpoura.

No. 398J, dated Bankipore, the 25th September 1875.

From—C. T. METCALFE, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of Government, the annexed report, No. 36 of the 17th September, by Colonel Emerson, Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore, of the steps taken by him to provide a suitable building for the Dinapore Charitable Dispensary.

2. I desire to bring to the favorable notice of Government the liberality of Baboo Gour Pershad Sahoo, a zemindar of Secunderpore, Leslie Gunge, and would ask that his name may be published in the Government Gazette and the approbation of Government be communicated to him, as also to the under-mentioned gentlemen, who have exerted themselves in this matter—

Major Hedayet Alli.

Meer Enayet Hossein.

Baboo Ram Anugra Narayon.

3. The Dispensary Committee have also selected a site for the location of the dispensary, and are negotiating the purchase of a suitable house.

4. I have inspected the said premises and find them suitable for the immediate requirements of the dispensary; and although the situation is perhaps a little too confined, and surrounded by buildings, yet the proposed arrangements have received the approval of Dr. Jamieson, in charge of the present dispensary.

5. The legal title to the building of the vendors will be carefully scrutinized before the purchase is completed.

6. In conclusion, I would refer to the great interest taken in this matter by Colonel Emerson, and the very proper action he has taken throughout, whilst initiating meetings, in confining himself simply to advocating the cause of the dispensary and receiving subscriptions.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 13th November 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts</i>			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Nov. 15,* '75	Nil.	The late rice is looking well, with the exception of some on the high lands in the west of the district. The cold weather crops, pulses, barley, &c., are being sown. Small-pox has appeared in the east of the district.
	2 Bankoora, „ 13, „	Nil.	Weather dry and cool. State and prospects of the crops continue to flourish. The early winter crops are being reaped, and the later is ripening. Fever is reported from the south-east of the district.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 13, „	Nil.	Clear and bright weather. State and prospects of the crops continue excellent.
	4 Midnapore, „ 13, „	Nil.	Cold weather set in. State and prospects of the crops are very good as before.
	5 Hooghly, „ 13, „	Nil.	Weather clear throughout. Wind from north-north-east. About four annas of the crops in the high land have been injured. The crops in the low lands are doing well. A more than average crop may be reaped. People are busily irrigating the high lands. The rubber sowings have been retarded from want of rain.
PRESDENCY DIVN.	Howrah, „ 13, „	Nil.	Weather fair. State and prospects of the crops are very good.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, Nov. 15,† '75	Nil.	Seasonable weather. The harvest of amun, or late rice, is going on satisfactorily. Cold weather sowings completed. Isolated cases of cholera reported from Diamond Harbour, Baraset, Basserhat, and Dum-Dum sub-divisions. Fever prevailing at Barripore, Dum-Dum, and Bassirhat.
	7 Nuddea, „ 13, „	Nil.	Unusually warm weather. The prospects of the crops are good, but rain is wanted. Cholera is more or less severe in each sub-division. In the north of Chooandanga it is beginning to abate.
	8 Jessore, „ 13, „	Nil.	Bright and clear weather. There was no rainfall during the week. The winter crops and the amun rice on the higher lands would be the better for a little more rain. The rice on the low land is good.
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	9 Moorshedabad „ 13, „	Nil.	Seasonable weather. The cold weather has settled in, but without any burst of rain, as might have been expected, to thoroughly soak the ground. The hymanti or late rice crops, especially those on the high land, are therefore suffering. Prices stationary except at Sujaganj, where they have slightly risen, and at Kandi, where they are one seer less. Mulberry, indigo, and sugarcane, are thriving. Fever increasing in Sujaganj. Still a few cases of cholera reported from Nawada.
	10 Dinagopore, „ 12, „	Nil.	Weather fair, wind easterly. The crops, more especially those on the high lands, are suffering from want of rain. No prospect of rain at present. Sporadic cases of cholera in the district.
	11 Maldah, „ 13, „	Nil.	Slight rain is reported in one thana, but the weather has been generally dry and clear. The late autumn and the winter rice are suffering for want of rain. Some damage has been done by insects to the kalai pulse and mustard. Thirty-two persons were reported to have been attacked by cholera; 90 have died from the disease during the week. Eighty-four of the deaths were in the Khurbah thana.
	12 Rajshahye, „ 13, „	Nil.	No rain during the week. The rice crops in the north and west Burind are suffering much from want of rain. Rain is also required for the cold weather crops. Thirty-one cases of cholera reported during the week; four proved fatal.
	13 Rungpore, „ 12, „	Nil.	Weather fair, rather warm for this season of the year. There is little prospect now of an amelioration of the rice crop; the autumn will probably be an eight anna one. Cold weather crops are promising.
	14 Bogra „ „ „	.....	Return not received.
	15 Pubna, „ 13, „	Nil.	Weather clear and fine, but rather hotter than usual at this time of the year. The amun or late rice harvest has commenced. The crop is good everywhere. Winter crops and sugarcane are looking well. The Collector, the Deputy Collector of Serajgunge, and the District Superintendent of Police, have been various parts of the district during the week. They all report the state and prospects of the crops to be excellent.

* Telegram of the 15th November, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 15th November, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.— (Continued.)</i>			
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling, Nov. 12, '75	Nil.	Clear sky during the early part of the week, but the last too days it has been threatening rain. The want of rain in the plains will cause a deficiency in the winter rice crop, but no serious results are anticipated. The other crops are progressing favorably.
	17 Julpigoree, „ 13, „	Nil.	Mornings a little colder. Afternoons and evenings are decidedly hotter than is usual at this time of year. Very heavy dews. The Deputy Commissioner has made a complete tour of his district, and sees no cause for apprehension as to the rice crop, which should be all round from 12 to 13 annas, and quite sufficient for the wants of the people. The early rainfall was good—in excess of that of last year. Rain began to fail the district in September, hence the high lands on which hymanti is largely grown in this district greatly burnt up, while in the deep lands the crop is almost everywhere good, and in many places most luxuriant. Sugarcane is in a very few places poor, but all round a good crop. Vegetables, potatoes good; koortie kolai very good. Tobacco is still being transplanted, and promises very well. There is still a great deal of sporadic cholera in the district. There are but few places where cholera has not appeared, and for the greatest proportion of the cases are fatal. The cold weather has not yet set in, and till it does, we cannot expect the cholera to cease.
	Cooch Behar, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather fair. No rain. The prospects of crops continue unfavorable.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVN.	18 Dacca, Nov. 15,* '75	Nil.	Weather clear, but hotter in the day time than usual at this season. State and prospects of the crops are favorable. Sporadic cholera reported from every thana, but not to an extent greater than usual at this time.
	19 Fureedpore, „ 13, „	Nil.	The weather during the week has been cooler. The crops, as previously reported, want a little rain. Cholera has also appeared in the Goalundo sub-division. Measures have been taken for the supply of medicines to the affected localities.
	20 Backergunge, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather dry and rainless. State and prospects of the crops are fair generally. In parts, especially in Dukhin Shabazpore, rain is much wanted, and crops scorched.
	21 Mymensing, „ 12, „	Nil.	Weather clear and seasonable. State and prospects of the crops are favourable throughout the district. Cholera is reported to have broken out in some parts of Kishoregunge and Atea sub-divisions.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22 Tipperah, „ 12, „	Nil.	Weather rather cloudy and warm for the time of year. In the Kotwali or Sudder thana especially, and also in the thanas Juggernathdigghi, Laksham, and Burkamtia, the <i>aman</i> crop is suffering from the want of rain in October. The rice sown late in the inundated tracts of country will be lost almost entirely.
	23 Chittagong, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather clear; warmer than it ought to be at this time of the year. Rain is still anxiously looked for throughout the district. The crops on the high lands except in Cox's Bazar sub-division, have already failed. Irrigation by bunding streams is being resorted to, a thing which the Collector believes is almost without precedent in this district, usually so fortunate with ample and timely rainfall. The abnormally short rainfall of September and October is in cases telling severely on the tea gardens. Prices are generally about 50 per cent. higher than usual in the north of the district.
	24 Noakholly, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather fair and cool, but very hot at noon. The late rice is progressing favorably in the low lands. In the high lands the crops are suffering from want of rain. Cholera has appeared both in the town and out in the district.
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 9, „	Nil.	Seasonable weather; fogs up to 9 A.M. The <i>joom</i> paddy harvest is over. The outturn is said to be a little below the average. Land is being cleared for mustard.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 10, „	Nil.	The sky has been cloudy for some days past, but no rain has yet fallen. Some rain now would be beneficial, but the want of it has not yet been productive of any harm. The condition of the rice crop continues good, and the sowings of mustard, chillies, and onions have commenced. No report this week of the prospects in the hills.

* Telegram of the 15th November, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.																												
BEHAR.																															
26	Patna, Nov. 15,* '75	Nil.	Seasonable weather. No hope of rain. Prospect of crops same as last week, <i>i.e.</i> , it will not be much below an average crop. Health good.																												
27	Gya. „ 13, „	Nil.	The weather is rather warmer than usual at this time. The thermometer reached 85° 5°. North-west and north-east wind. On the low land the rice crop (which is almost fit to cut) is very fair; in some places it is really good. On the high lands the outturn will be poor. A great deal of the cold weather crops is being sown, and with fair prospects notwithstanding the drought. A good deal of grain, which is said to be the surplus kept for seed-grain that could not be sown on unirrigated lands has come into the market in the last hot days, and lowered the price considerably.																												
28	Shahabad, „ 13, „	Nil.	Weather fair and cool. Prospects unchanged, <i>e.g.</i> , average outturn of rice is estimated at 10 annas. Dhan being reaped. Rubbee germinating freely. Sugarcane good. Dearah crops are promising.																												
29	Darbhunga, „ 13, „	Nil.	Heavy dews. Weather growing perceptibly colder. No improvement in the crops; <i>e.g.</i> , in the Machh-Bhancee sub-division the outturn of the rice crop will not exceed four annas, the rest of the district may yield a six-anna crop. Rain much required to make rubbee sowings germinate.																												
30	Mozufferpore, „ 13, „	Nil.	Weather cold, with west wind. Prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> , or cold weather crops, are bad. In the Sactamurhee sub-division very little of what is sown is coming up. A great deal of land is <i>purti</i> , not sown at all for want of moisture. The <i>rubur</i> pulse too is fast drying up. <i>Kurthi</i> is being planted freely, and appears to thrive on less moisture.																												
31	Sarun, „ 13, „	Nil.	The prospects of cotton, sugarcane, and <i>rubur</i> pulse continue favorable. <i>Urid</i> pulse and <i>kodo</i> are being harvested. In the high lands the rice crop is being cut for fodder for cattle; in low lands it is coming into ear. The estimated outturn of the crop in the several thanas is as follows:— <table data-bbox="563 1178 1261 1344"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Sudder Sub-division.</th><th colspan="2">Sewan Sub-division.</th></tr> <tr> <td>Chuprah</td><td>... 6 annas.</td><td>Sewan</td><td>... 5 annas.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Maujhi</td><td>... 8 „</td><td>Burowli</td><td>... 5 „</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bussuntpore</td><td>... 6 „</td><td>Buragaon</td><td>... 8 „</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mushruck</td><td>... 8 „</td><td>Durowli</td><td>... 10 „</td></tr> <tr> <td>Pursa</td><td>... 1 anna.</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Dighwarah</td><td>... 2 annas.</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>Average for the Sudder sub-division 5.16; average for the Sewan sub-division 7 annas; or average for the district 6.8 annas. Rubbee crops are still being sown. The early sowings have germinated well. Fields are being prepared for indigo. Rain is most urgently wanted all over the district. General health good.</p>	Sudder Sub-division.		Sewan Sub-division.		Chuprah	... 6 annas.	Sewan	... 5 annas.	Maujhi	... 8 „	Burowli	... 5 „	Bussuntpore	... 6 „	Buragaon	... 8 „	Mushruck	... 8 „	Durowli	... 10 „	Pursa	... 1 anna.			Dighwarah	... 2 annas.		
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Mushruck	... 8 „	Durowli	... 10 „																												
Pursa	... 1 anna.																														
Dighwarah	... 2 annas.																														
32	Chumparun, „ 12, „	Nil.	The personal inspection by the Collector and Mr. Samuells has convinced them that the failure of the rice crop is much less than was anticipated. Except in south-east and centre of the district, there will probably be a good six-anna rice crop, and in the north, in Ramnugger, a full eight annas crop is expected. The rubbee sowings, except in the south-east, are promising well.																												
33	Monghyr, „ 13, „	Nil.	Fair weather. After seeing the rice crops, the Collector in camp towards Khuruckpore, one of the principal rice tracts, is of opinion that the loss in consequence of the early cessation of the rains will not be so great as was first anticipated. Although the natives generally assert that the crop will not exceed 8 annas on an average, the Collector is of opinion that nearly an average crop may be expected. The rice crop this year is looking very different to that of 1873; there can be no comparison between the two. The District Superintendent, who is now in camp in another rice tract near Shekhpooora, corroborates the above opinion. Rubbee sowings are going on.																												
34	Bhagulpore, „ 15,* „	Nil.	The crops throughout Muddehpooora sub-division are fair. In Soopool and around head quarters six annas. Proceeding to west and north prospects are reported worst, <i>rubbee</i> , or cold weather crops, are being irrigated. Prices of rice at Soopool 19 seers, Pertabgunge 22 seers, Bongong 19 seers, Dagwara 19 seers, and Bhimnuggur 22 seers per rupee.																												
35	Purneah	Return not received.																												
36	Sonthal Pergha, „ 13, „	Nil.	Weather growing cooler, but no rain has fallen. Nights chilly; very little wind. There is no change in the prospects of the crops.																												

* Telegrams of the 15th November, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN	37 Cuttack Nov. 5, '75	Nil.	Weather cold, occasionally cloudy, but for the most part clear. The <i>laghu</i> or earlier portion of the late rice crop, is already being cut in some places, the rest is coming on well. The weather is highly favorable, and a very harvest may be expected. The winter crops are also in good condition. Cholera diminishing but not yet extinct.
	38 Pooree, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather bright and cold. The <i>laghu</i> , or the first late rice, is being reaped, part has been harvested with a fair outturn. The <i>sarud</i> , or the main rice, is generally getting on well; it is nearly ready for the sickle in Khoo Sugarcane is nearly ready for harvest. The miscellaneous winter crops thriving.
	39 Balasore, „ 12, „	Nil.	Weather fine. The prospects of the crops continue excellent. The main harvest has commenced. Outturn good. Fatal cases of cholera reported from several villages.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-Western Frontier Agency.		
40	Huzareebagh, Nov. 12, '75	Nil.	The Rice crops are being rapidly gathered in; the outturn is below the average. There will be deficiency in the <i>rubbee</i> , as all the ground usually cultivated with these crops had not been sown.
41	Lohardugga, „ 13, „	Nil.	The rice crop promises well throughout the district, but there is no improvement in the prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops in the Palamow sub-division owing to want of rain. General health good.
42	Singbhoom, „ 12, „	Nil.	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of the crops are very favorable. District is healthy.
43	Maubhoom, „ 13, „	Nil.	Seasonably cold in morning and evening. Very good reports all throughout district both of the harvest and the crops on the ground.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 16th November 1875.H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 24th to 30th October 1875.	Rain from 31st October to 6th November, 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1875.			
	Burdwan	Burdwan	0.02	Nil	56.06	6th Nov.		
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	58.30	ditto		
		Culina	Nil	Nil	48.52	ditto		
		Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	43.61	ditto		
		Raneegunge	0.11	Nil	40.40	ditto		
		Jehanabad	0.05	Nil	45.40	ditto		
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0.01	Nil	57.93	ditto		
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	64.63	ditto		
		Hetampore	Nil	Nil	75.49	ditto		
		Jeypore	0.02	Nil	5.99	ditto	From 19th Sept. 1875.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Not rec.	Nil	53.26	ditto	Not received 24th to 30th Oct. 1875.	
		Tumlook	ditto	Nil	58.41	ditto	Ditto ditto.	
		Gurbetta	ditto	Nil	53.95	ditto	Ditto ditto.	
Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office... Exo. Engr.'s Office		ditto Nil	Nil Nil	61.49 69.02	ditto	Ditto ditto.		
Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	53.01	ditto			
	Serampore	0.15	Nil	50.47	ditto			
Howrah	Howrah	0.20	Nil	59.89	ditto			
	Moheshrekha	Nil	Nil	39.71	ditto	From 31st May 1875.		
PRESIDENT.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	0.20	Nil	73.56	ditto		
		Calcutta	0.25	Nil	59.02	ditto		
		Alipore { Dispensary	0.17	Nil	57.62	ditto		
		Alipore { Jail	0.14	Nil	57.16	ditto		
		Busseerhat	0.11	Nil	56.28	ditto		
		Baraset	Nil	Nil	63.38	ditto		
		Diamond Harbour	0.05	Nil	67.71	ditto		
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	60.49	ditto		
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	64.95	ditto		
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	47.31	ditto		
		Dum-Dum	0.53	Nil	59.88	ditto		
		Kishnaghur	Nil	Nil	54.70	ditto		
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	62.44	ditto		
		Nuddca	Meherpore	Nil	Nil	51.00	ditto	
	Choodanga		Nil	Nil	50.13	ditto		
	Kooshtea		Nil	Nil	55.92	ditto		
	Ranaghat		Nil	Nil	54.28	ditto		
	Jessore	Jessore	0.07	Nil	63.82	ditto		
		Nurrail	0.04	Nil	59.66	ditto		
		Khoorna	Nil	Nil	60.85	ditto		
		Jhenida	Nil	Nil	66.07	ditto		
	Moorshedabad	Bagirhat	0.09	Nil	75.01	ditto		
		Magoorah	Nil	Nil	61.82	ditto		
		Berhampore	Nil	Nil	54.60	ditto		
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	57.88	ditto		
		Lalbagh	Nil	Nil	57.86	ditto		
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	44.47	ditto		
		Azingunge	Nil	Nil	52.19	ditto		
		Lallgolla	Nil	Nil	44.22	ditto		
		Kandee	0.01	Nil	54.77	ditto	From 14th Mar. 1875.	
		Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	43.60	ditto	
	Maldah		Maldah	Nil	Nil	54.40	ditto	
			Chanchal	Nil	Nil	62.16	ditto	
Rajshahye	Bauleah		Nil	Nil	49.00	ditto		
	Nattore		Nil	Nil	51.07	ditto		
Rangpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	60.45	ditto			
	Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	52.72	ditto			
	Kurigram	Nil	Nil	18.27	ditto	From 25th July 1875.		
	Bogra	Bagdogra	Nil	Nil	26.91	ditto	Ditto ditto. Not received 10th to 16th Oct. 1875.	
		Bogra	0.51	Nil	57.81	ditto		
Pubna	Pubna	Nil	Nil	50.08	ditto			
	Serajgunj	0.12	Nil	54.12	ditto	Not received 17th to 23rd Oct. 1875.		
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	101.79	30th Oct.		
		Hospital	Nil	Nil	114.84	6th Nov.		
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	106.53	ditto		
		Boda	Nil	Nil	72.07	ditto		
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	0.06	Nil	119.44	ditto		
		Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	Nil	151.02	ditto		
	Cooch Behar Tributary States		Nil	Nil	90.99	ditto		
	Cooch Behar		Nil	Nil	90.40	ditto		

DIVISIONS	DISTRICTS	STATIONS.	Rain from 24th to 30th October 1875.	Rain from 31st October to 6th November 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
BENGAL.—(Continued.)									
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1875.				
	Dacca	Dacca... { Telegraph Office ...	0·02	Nil	66·36	6th Nov.			
			{ Hospital ...	Nil	Not rec	59·42	30th Oct.		
		Moonsheegunge	...	Nil	Nil	50·97	ditto		
	Fureedpore	Manickgunge ...	Nil	Nil	55·00	ditto			
		Fureedpore ...	...	0·09	Nil	68·51	6th Nov.	
		Goalundo ...	...	0·08	Nil	63·37	ditto	
	Backergunge	Madaripore ...	...	Nil	Nil	64·38	ditto	
		Burrisal ...	...	Nil	Nil	68·02	ditto	
		Perozepore ...	...	Nil	Nil	74·05	ditto	
		Patoankhally ...	...	Nil	Nil	119·10	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Dowlutkhan ...	...	Nil	Nil	110·46	ditto	
		Mymensingh ...	...	Nil	Nil	80·13	ditto	
		Jamulpore ...	...	Nil	Nil	75·06	ditto	
		Atia ...	...	0·70	Nil	71·56	ditto	
	CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Kishoregunge	Nil	Nil	88·43	ditto	
Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...			0·60	Nil	140·30	ditto			
{ Jail ...			Nil	Nil	135·72	ditto			
Noakholly		Cox's Bazar ...	...	0·82	Nil	147·86	ditto	
		Noakholly ...	...	Nil	Nil	119·81	ditto	
Tipperah		Comillah ...	...	Nil	Nil	89·30	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah ...	...	Nil	Nil	78·29	ditto	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	...	0·47	Nil	103·72	ditto		
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	...	0·11	Nil	101·02	ditto		
BEHAR.									
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	...	Nil	Nil	45·38	ditto	
		Behar ...	...	Nil	Nil	38·07	ditto	
		Barh ...	...	Nil	Nil	41·45	ditto	
		Dinapore { Jail ...	...	Nil	Nil	39·58	ditto	
			{ Cantonment	Nil	Nil	43·89	ditto	
	Gya	Gya ...	...	Nil	Nil	38·25	ditto	Not recorded 1st to 4th Aug. 1875.
		Nowadah ...	...	Nil	Nil	39·20	ditto	
		Arungabad ...	...	Nil	Nil	42·57	ditto	
		Jehanabad ...	...	Nil	Nil	32·68	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	...	Nil	Nil	33·06	ditto	
		Sasaram ...	...	Nil	Nil	50·98	ditto	
		Buxar ...	...	Nil	Nil	42·63	ditto	
		Bhubooh ...	...	Nil	Nil	49·17	ditto	
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore ...	...	Nil	Not rec.	31·65	30th Oct.	Not received 12th to 18th Sept. 1875.
		Hajepore ...	...	Nil	ditto	56·27	ditto	
		Seetamurhee ...	...	Nil	ditto	26·07	ditto	
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga ...	...	Nil	Nil	45·82	6th Nov.	
		Mudhoobunnee ...	...	Nil	Nil	34·76	ditto	
		Tajpore ...	...	Nil	Nil	43·04	ditto	Not received 10th to 23rd Oct. 1875.
	Sarun	Chupra ...	...	Nil	Nil	32·44	ditto	
		Sewan ...	...	Nil	Nil	43·55	ditto	
	Chumpanun	Motiharee ...	...	Nil	Nil	47·73	ditto	
		Bettiah ...	...	Nil	Nil	51·68	ditto	
	Monghyr	Monghyr ...	...	Nil	Nil	46·46	ditto	
		Begoo Serai ...	...	Not rec.	Nil	42·04	ditto	Not received 24th to 30th Oct. 1875.
		Jamooee ...	...	ditto	Nil	45·48	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	BHAGULPORE.	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	36·47	ditto	
			Sooool	Nil	Nil	43·50	ditto	
			Muddehpooa	Nil	Nil	42·20	ditto	
Banka ...			...	Nil	Nil	39·94	ditto	
Sonbursa ...			...	Nil	Nil	42·68	ditto	
Purneah	Purneah ...	...	Nil	Nil	44·16	ditto		
	Kisengunge ...	...	Nil	Nil	53·35	ditto		
	Arrareah ...	...	Not rec.	Nil	48·07	ditto	Ditto ditto.	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka ...	...	Nil	Nil	55·33	ditto		
	Rajmehal ...	...	Nil	Nil	48·40	ditto	Not received 1st to 7th Aug. and 5th to 11th Sept. 1875.	
	Deoghur ...	...	Nil	Nil	41·62	ditto		
	Jamtara ...	...	Nil	Nil	48·00	ditto		
	Godda ...	...	Nil	Nil	36·30	ditto		

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 24th to 30th October 1875.	Rain from 31st October to 6th November 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	0.50	Nil	86.40	6th Nov.	Not received 24th to 30th Oct. 1875. Ditto ditto. Not recorded 2nd July to 11th Sept. 1875. Not received 24th to 30th Oct. 1875.	
		Cuttack ... { Hospital ...	0.75	Nil	91.92	ditto		
		Jajpore ...	Not rec.	0.20	66.15	ditto		
		Kendraparah ...	ditto	Nil	60.90	ditto		
		Jugutsingapore ...	ditto	Nil	33.05	ditto		
		False Point ...	0.20	Nil	87.10	ditto		
		Pooree ...	0.79	N	64.18	ditto		
		Khoordah ...	1.51	N 1	85.81	ditto		
		Balasore ... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	0.47	Not rec.	53.03	30th Oct.		From 16th May, and not received 20th Sept. to 2nd Oct. 1875.
		Balasore ... { Collector's Office	0.42	ditto	59.45	ditto		
	Bhuddruck ...	0.10	ditto	50.63	ditto			
	Jellasore ...	Nil	ditto	60.57	ditto			
	Sorah ...	0.08	ditto	61.08	ditto			
	Cuttack Tributary Mahals	Sumbalpoore ...	0.88	ditto	66.02	ditto		
	CHOTA NAGPORE.							
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... { Jail ...	0.02	Nil	43.52	6th Nov.		
		Hazareebagh ... { Dispensary ...	0.01	Nil	50.05	ditto		
	Lohardugga ...	Pachumba ...	Nil	Nil	47.68	ditto		
		Ranchee ...	0.03	Nil	59.03	ditto		
	Singhbhoom ...	Palamow ...	Nil	Nil	43.17	ditto		
		Chyebassa ...	0.81	Nil	64.76	ditto		
	Maunbhoom ...	Purulia ...	Nil	Nil	53.18	ditto		
Govindpore ...		Nil	Nil	51.58	ditto			
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.								
Sylhet	Sylhet ...	Nil	Nil	183.57	ditto			
	Sebsaugor ...	Nil	Not rec.	99.84	30th Oct.			
	Golghat ...	Nil	ditto	79.52	ditto			
	Jorehaut ...	Nil	ditto	85.05	ditto			
	Nazeerah ...	Nil	ditto	92.60	ditto			
	Deopanie ...	Nil	ditto	81.65	ditto			
	Hatticpootie ...	Nil	ditto	84.74	ditto			
	Mazengah ...	Nil	ditto	78.67	ditto			
	Suntock ...	Nil	ditto	99.17	ditto			
	Cherideo ...	Nil	ditto	103.67	ditto			
Sebsaugor ...	Benares ...	Nil	ditto	45.05	ditto			
	Akyab ...	Nil	Nil	177.42	6th Nov.			

CALCUTTA,
The 13th November 1875.

W. G. WILLSON.
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 7th to 13th November 1875.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Nov. 7th	10	30.020	30.047	78.8	69.0	58	N by W	..	...	CS	
		16	29.908	29.924	83.7	69.5	46	N W	...	...	CS	
	8th	10	30.008	30.026	79.5	69.8	50	N N E	...	...	.....	b
		16	29.904	29.922	82.5	70.0	50	W	...	...	CS	
	9th	10	30.038	30.056	79.4	67.5	50	N E	...	...	.....	b
		16	29.921	29.939	82.0	68.8	48	W by S	...	...	.....	b
	10th	10	30.071	30.089	78.4	67.5	53	W N W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29.953	29.971	81.4	69.0	50	W by S	...	...	.....	b
	11th	10	30.065	30.083	78.5	67.2	53	W S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29.947	29.965	81.5	69.5	51	W N W	...	...	.....	b
	12th	10	30.101	30.119	77.7	67.8	56	W by N	...	...	.....	b
		16	29.964	29.982	81.8	70.8	55	W by S	...	...	.....	b
	13th	10	30.150	30.168	79.0	70.0	61	W by S	...	...	.....	b
		16	30.028	30.046	82.5	70.0	50	W N W	...	...	.....
SALVOR ISLAND.	7th	10	30.038	30.044	82	72	59	N N W	7.0	...	K	b, v
		16	29.930	29.936	83	70	49	N W	11.2	...	C	b, v
	8th	10	30.013	30.019	81	71	59	N N W	7.0	...	.....	b, v
		16	29.916	29.922	83	70	49	N W	7.2	...	K	b, v
	9th	10	30.052	30.058	80	69	51	W N W	8.0	...	.....	b, v
		16	29.936	29.942	82	69	48	N W	6.6	...	S	b
	10th	10	30.075	30.081	79	72	60	N N W	4.4	...	C	b, v
		16	29.962	29.968	82	69	48	W S W	6.6	...	.....	b, v
	11th	10	30.068	30.074	79	72	60	N	5.2	...	K	b
		16	29.967	29.973	82	72	59	W S W	4.9	...	K	b
	12th	10	30.100	30.115	79	72	60	W N W	7.0	...	.....	b, v
		16	29.977	29.993	82	70	52	N W	6.4	...	.....	b, v
	13th	10	30.155	30.161	79	73	73	N N W	4.2	...	.....	b, v
		16	30.031	30.037	82	71	55	N N W	4.2	...	CK	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	7th	10	29.937	29.930	82	72	59	N	0.6	...	.....	b, v
		16	29.836	29.929	80	71	62	S W	4.3	...	K, KS, CK	
	8th	10	29.905	29.908	80	73	70	N N W	1.2	...	KS	b, m
		16	29.812	29.905	82	71	55	W S W	6.4	...	K, KS	b, v
	9th	10	29.935	29.928	80	72	66	N	6.1	...	KS	b
		16	29.834	29.927	82	71	55	E S E	3.6	...	KS	b, v
	10th	10	29.978	29.971	79	72	63	N	1.1	...	.....	f, m
		16	29.862	29.951	84	73	56	W	2.5	...	KS	b, v
	11th	10	29.968	29.961	80	71	62	N	1.2	...	.....	b, v
		16	29.872	29.965	82	69	48	W S W	1.8	...	KS	b, v
	12th	10	30.010	30.103	79	71	65	N	0.6	...	K	b, m
		16	29.902	29.994	83	73	60	S W	1.7	...	KS	b, v
	13th	10	30.065	30.161	79	72	69	N	2.5	...	K	b, v
		16	29.952	30.044	83	73	60	W S W	1.6	...	.....	b, v
MADRAS.	6th	10	30.008	30.008	80	74	71	N N W	9	...	.....	c
		16	29.889	29.919	83	76	71	N by W	11	...	.....	c
	7th	10	29.989	30.019	83	78	78	N by W	4	...	.....	c
		16	29.874	29.904	85	77	68	E by N	7	...	.....	b, c
	8th	10	29.983	30.013	87	77	61	E by N	3	...	.....	c
		16	29.875	29.905	87	78	65	E	8	...	.....	c
	9th	10	30.017	30.047	82	76	71	N E by N	4	0.05	.....	c
		16	29.895	29.925	86	78	68	N E	10	...	.....	c
	10th	10	30.035	30.065	77	74	86	N W by W	3	0.29	.....	n
		16	29.931	29.961	80	76	82	E by N	4	0.01	.....	cloudy.
	11th	10	30.011	30.071	85	73	51	N N E	12	0.05	.....	c
		16	29.914	29.974	84	71	60	N E by N	10	...	.....	c
	12th	10	30.011	30.071	77	75	90	N E	5	0.07	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.935	29.965	79	76	86	N E	7	0.22	.....	cloudy.
COCHIN.	7th	10	29.963	30.016	82	72	59	W N W	0.1	...	.....	b
		16	29.855	29.937	84	71	59	N	1.6	...	CS	b
	8th	10	29.953	30.036	81	70	55	W N W	...	...	C, CK	b
		16	29.845	29.928	82	71	55	N N W	1.2	...	C	b
	9th	10	29.973	30.056	80	69	54	W S W	0.1	...	C	b
		16	29.865	29.948	82	70	62	N	0.4	...	C	b
	10th	10	30.066	30.089	79	70	61	S S W	0.2	...	CK	b
		16	29.898	29.980	83	70	49	N N E	1.7	...	CK, S	b
	11th	10	30.013	30.096	80	71	62	W N W	0.2	...	C, CK	b
		16	29.898	29.981	82	70	62	N N W	1.8	...	S	b
	12th	10	30.033	30.116	77	71	73	W	0.2	...	CK	b
		16	29.915	29.998	82	71	65	N N E	1.2	...	CS	b
	13th	10	30.086	30.169	79	71	65	W	0.2	...	C	b
		16	29.955	30.038	81	71	59	N N E	1.8	...	C, S	b
AMRAB.	7th	10	30.002	30.024	82	78	82	E	2.2	...	.....	b, g
		16	29.886	29.908	82	76	71	N N E	3.0	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29.977	29.999	81	76	78	N E	1.8	...	.....	b
		16	29.874	29.895	84	74	60	W	5.5	...	.....	b
	9th	10	30.004	30.025	83	78	78	N E	2.3	...	.....	b
		16	29.904	29.925	83	74	63	N W	4.6	...	.....	b
	10th	10	30.037	30.059	81	75	74	E N E	2.3	...	.....	b
		16	29.904	29.925	85	72	56	W	5.0	...	.....	b
	11th	10	30.037	30.059	81	75	71	E N E	2.0	...	.....	b
		16	29.924	29.945	84	73	56	W N W	4.6	...	.....	b
	12th	10	30.087	30.109	80	75	78	N E	2.1	...	.....	b
		16	29.961	29.982	84	75	64	W S W	4.0	...	.....	b
	13th	10	30.061	30.082	83	76	71	E N E	2.2	...	.....	b
		16	29.991	30.012	84	76	87	W S W	3.3	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th November 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th November 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
Nov.	8th	Inches. 29.938	84.0	69.0	143.0	76.3	68.6	63.2	0.65	W	lb. ...	Miles. 122.7	In. ....	...	Clear, and cirrostrati.
	9th	29.966	83.5	68.5	137.5	75.7	68.2	62.9	.66	W N W & S W	... ..	88.9	.....	...	Clear, and cirrostrati.
	10th	29.999	83.5	68.0	141.5	75.0	68.1	63.3	.68	S by E & S W	... ..	68.6	.....	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from mid-night to 2 A.M.
	11th	29.999	83.0	69.0	140.0	75.6	68.6	63.7	.68	S W & W N W	... ..	89.0	.....	...	Clear.
	12th	30.023	83.3	69.0	142.0	75.5	68.9	64.3	.70	W by N & S W	... ..	70.1	.....	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at mid-night, 1 A.M., 8 and 9 P.M.
	13th	30.080	84.4	68.6	140.0	75.9	69.4	61.8	.70	S W & N N W	... ..	68.8	.....	○	Clear.
	14th	30.063	83.2	68.1	147.0	75.3	69.2	61.9	.71	N by E & W by S	... ..	70.0	.....	..	Clear, and cumuli.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower raingauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches, above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days			...	16.4
The maximum temperature during the past seven days			...	84.4
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year			...	84.8
The mean humidity during the past seven days			...	0.68
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year			...	0.76
				Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th			... { by lower raingauge	Nil.
			... { by anemometer gauge	Nil.
Ditto	ditto	ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0.43
Ditto	ditto	between the 1st January and the 14th November	...	59.89
Ditto	ditto	ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	67.65

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 15th November 1875.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of August 1875.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS	BAROMETER				RADIATION.				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										HUMIDITY.		RAIN-FALL.							
	MEAN OF				SOLAR.		GRASS/NOCTURNAL.		MEAN OF MAX.		MEAN OF MIN.		MEAN OF		HIGHEST MAX.		LOWEST MIN.		MEAN OF									
	Mean.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	Range.	Mean.	Max.		Mean.	Day.	Min.	Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	Day.	Night.	Absolute range.		Mean.						
							Day.	Night.																				
																							Day.					
Height above sea-level.																												
Port Blair	61	29.744	29.786	29.703	...	0.83	135.5	7th	16.80	...	...	8.50	8.3	76.7	8.00	...	...	2nd	89.0	15.0	74.0	...	80	80	1677	28	
Nancowry	78	29.733	29.830	29.756	...	0.74	145.5	9th	16.80	...	...	84.7	8.6	76.1	7.57	...	...	19-24th	81.3	14.3	72.2	...	80	81	1095	23	
Madras	27	29.742	29.802	29.688	...	1.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	60	795	15	
Vizagapatam	31	29.640	29.619	29.682	29.667	1.11	110.3	19th	11.70	...	...	88.0	5.0	83.0	3.33	83.3	85.7	84.9	16th	89.8	12.5	8.0	...	70	67	330	7
Akyab	21	29.716	29.702	29.758	29.749	1.03	141.1	17th	15.90	7.9	...	56.0	10.8	75.2	81.0	78.7	82.1	80.1	11th	89.8	15.8	74.0	...	91	88	33.46	29	
False Point	18.7	29.625	29.605	29.667	29.671	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.30	81.1	83.3	84.9	80.5	...	...	...	...	87	87	14.30	23
Cuttack	80	29.561	29.544	29.601	29.497	0.96	143.3	30th	15.90	7.8	11th	72.6	11.5	78.0	82.3	79.3	84.0	80.5	30th	93.5	18.2	75.3	...	83	84	81	21	
Saugor Island	6	29.630	29.610	29.673	29.574	0.89	135.6	13th	15.40	7.7	8th	73.0	6.2	79.9	83.2	81.1	84.1	85.3	30th	83.5	12.4	78.1	...	90	84	81	20	
Calcutta	90	29.614	29.615	29.653	29.557	0.86	138.1	10th	15.00	7.4	11th	61.2	8.7	75.7	89.8	77.8	82.4	83.3	79.9	22nd	91.4	23.6	73.4	...	84	83	91	18
Chittagong	18.11	29.618	29.596	29.667	29.652	1.08	135.1	30th	13.55	...	...	87.6	8.0	79.6	82.9	80.2	84.8	85.1	12th	97.0	14.5	76.9	...	83	84	83	27
Burdwan	99.09	29.531	29.554	29.464	...	1.20	149.0	9th	16.20	7.9	24th	73.0	9.3	79.1	83.7	80.2	83.9	87.0	13th	93.5	18.0	75.5	...	80	78	81	23	
Jessore	20	29.612	29.658	29.555	...	1.01	139.7	12th	13.66	7.4	31st	72.0	8.7	78.0	82.0	...	84.7	84.8	31st	92.1	17.2	74.9	...	83	84	...	23	
Dacca	35	29.628	29.611	29.675	29.567	1.08	149.3	25th	16.40	7.0	25-26th	73.6	8.8	78.6	83.1	81.4	84.4	85.3	29th	95.5	16.0	74.5	...	83	80	91	23	
Silchar	88.91	29.615	29.673	29.543	...	1.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74.9	12th	72.0	87.4	5th	91.0	17.0	74.0	...	87	74	...	26
Hazareebagh	2010	27.619	27.632	27.572	...	0.90	145.2	26th	15.94	7.1	19th	69.5	84.8	12.1	79.7	77.9	81.4	80.7	21st	88.0	16.5	71.5	...	77	77	...	26	
Barhampore	64	29.572	29.623	29.505	...	1.20	118.0	17th	14.50	6.6	27th	59.0	89.3	10.3	79.3	83.3	84.7	87.2	21st	83.5	17.5	78.0	...	73	70	...	23	
Gya	347	29.210	29.274	29.103	...	1.11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76.2	26th	72.1	91.1	13th	94.8	23.0	75.2	...	76	75	...	16
Patna	179	29.418	29.473	29.339	...	1.14	146.9	1st	15.68	7.1	22nd	73.8	89.9	10.1	79.8	84.3	85.0	86.8	15th	91.2	19.0	76.6	...	83	78	...	16	
Monghyr	160.4	29.450	29.493	29.391	...	1.07	144.3	19th	15.70	7.2	26th	72.0	89.3	10.1	79.7	81.6	85.2	86.1	21-24th	92.9	15.7	77.2	...	83	79	...	16	
Purneah	128	29.334	29.317	29.383	29.290	0.73	...	Erroreous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	6912	29.334	29.317	29.383	29.290	0.73	116.3	30th	14.10	5.2	30th	49.9	67.3	10.1	57.5	62.8	61.9	65.4	16th	71.0	15.8	55.2	...	95	95	89	28	
Seebangor	332	29.358	29.424	29.257	...	1.37	149.6	6th	16.98	7.1	25th	70.6	87.7	11.0	76.7	80.4	80.5	85.8	18th	92.7	21.7	71.0	...	86	75	...	26	
Goalpara	386	29.266	29.323	29.214	...	1.19	141.4	16th	13.90	7.5	27th	72.7	86.8	10.9	75.9	81.0	82.0	83.9	16th	91.3	19.8	72.1	...	88	81	...	19	
Benares	262.74	29.329	29.311	29.373	29.274	0.99	148.7	9th	13.10	7.5	14th	71.2	89.4	11.1	78.3	81.7	83.4	84.4	22nd	94.0	18.8	75.2	...	86	85	93	22	
Roorkee	879.7	28.689	28.747	28.651	...	0.86	139.3	22nd	11.95	7.7	30th	66.0	89.6	14.9	76.6	83.1	83.9	85.4	17-19th	95.2	23.7	71.5	...	76	66	...	14	

CALCUTTA—August 1875.

Mean barometric pressure of 23 years	29.598	Mean temperature of 23 years	...	83.1	Mean humidity of 23 years	...	88	Mean rainfall of 47 years	...	13.71
Ditto ditto of 1875	29.618	Ditto ditto of 1875	...	82.9	Ditto ditto of 1875	...	88	Actual fall in 1875	...	12.64
Excess in 1875	...	Defect in 1875	...	0.2	Excess in 1875	...	2	Defect in 1875	...	1.07

CALCUTTA,

The 6th November 1875,

W. G. WILSON,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric Results and Observations of Sky Serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Variable.	Calm.			
Port Blair	29.807	80.1	...	1	...	13	1	47	...	...	...	...	79 S, 29 W	254.3	4.30
Nancowry	29.873	78.9	...	...	...	...	3	48	10	1	...	...	83 S, 51 W	229.9	1.94
Madras	29.770	85.1	...	2	2	12	7	10	20	9	...	...	42 S, 56 W	217.0	...
Vizagapatam	29.672	85.3	1	...	7	15	15	22	55	9	...	...	55 S, 60 W	113.3	4.30
Akyab	29.738	81.0	2	1	8	33	50	23	3	3	...	...	09 S, 7 E	94.4	2.67
False Point	29.645	83.0	1	1	...	14	3	37	48	7	4	9	61 S, 65 W	...	...
Cuttack	29.643	82.5	3	5	2	6	22	40	14	8	...	24	46 S, 42 W	50.1	2.88
Saugor Island	29.636	83.2	5	3	6	28	39	36	4	2	...	1	61 S, 2 W	232.1	2.88
Chittagong	29.707	81.0	7	4	6	27	24	27	17	12	...	...	38 S, 21 W	138.0	3.61
Calcutta	29.637	82.9	1	1	9	22	08	17	1	2	...	...	77 S, 7 E	127.0	...
Burdwan	29.632	83.9	...	...	...	17	19	14	5	3	1	3	61 S, 37 E	91.1	3.00
Jessore	29.633	82.0	...	3	3	30	10	7	...	...	...	...	77 S, 26 E	93.6	2.47
Dacca	29.664	83.1	...	2	7	37	56	7	1	...	...	12	74 S, 18 E	146.6	2.11
Bilchar	29.706	81.3	8	5	11	6	...	4	16	3	...	9	11 N, 18 W	68.5	1.68
Hasareebagh	29.601	82.3	1	4	16	16	2	5	9	7	...	2	24 S, 57 E	211.8	1.16
Berhampore	29.638	83.4	1	4	12	23	11	10	...	1	...	...	61 S, 38 E	118.5	1.03
Gya	29.565	84.7	...	0	13	11	6	1	2	4	...	7	42 S, 76 E	56.7	0.90
Patna	29.597	84.7	1	9	30	7	2	1	10	1	...	1	48 N, 89 E	108.0	1.71
Monghyr	29.610	84.9	2	40	6	2	6	5	1	...	...	...	59 S, 77 E	60.4	1.38
Purneah	.....	Not recorded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Darjeeling	.....	.....	...	9	38	31	9	15	12	1	...	9	44 S, 51 E	.....	1.56
Sebsaugor	29.680	81.1	6	11	9	3	6	14	7	6	...	...	4 W	82.5	0.39
Goalpara	29.653	81.9	1	3	19	7	7	4	0	6	...	6	20 S, 53 E	106.8	4.32
Benares	29.593	84.3	4	9	20	2	3	6	11	7	...	...	16 N, 49 E	124.5	2.65
Boorkee	29.574	85.1	1	...	3	21	1	4	2	7	...	20	20 S, 53 E	85.9	3.81

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables, as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahr. for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th November 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 30th October 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	34,414½	19,730 2 6	1,800 8 5	1,30,537 30	37,031 7 9	3,393 12 9	5,203 1 2
Or per mile of railway	217	124 11 9	11 8 8	862 32	233 15 1	21 8 11	32 17 7
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	507,280½	3,00,817 8 2	28,300 18 6	20,77,697 34	6,14,196 0 0	56,301 7 2	84,701 5 8
Total for 18 weeks	541,695	3,20,556 10 8	30,200 6 11	22,14,235 24	6,51,217 7 9	60,004 19 11	89,904 6 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	33,860	21,756 0 11	1,994 7 2	1,09,321 37	30,423 13 9	2,788 17 1	4,783 4 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	214	137 7 9	12 12 1	690 33	193 4 0	17 13 5	30 4 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	521,527½	3,14,537 6 3	28,833 12 1	30,58,209 23	9,11,015 10 4	83,418 2 2	112,250 14 3

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th November 1875, on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TOTAL TRAIN MILES.
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	100,189	2,04,192 5 3	18,717 12 7	6,76,040 30	3,13,130 15 9	28,703 13 6	47,421 6 1	• { 48,176½ Coaching 50,834½ Merchandise.
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	159 8 11	14 12 6	.....	244 10 11	22 8 7	37 1 1	
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	1,817,484	22,77,697 8 10	208,788 18 10	1,06,60,259 0	45,88,911 12 10	420,650 5 0	629,439 3 10	1,590,184½
Total for 18 weeks...	1,923,673	24,81,880 14 1	227,506 11 5	1,13,26,299 30	40,02,043 12 7	440,353 18 6	676,860 9 11	1,639,195½
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	111,904	1,92,834 4 9	17,681 1 2	7,27,855 30	3,61,431 4 0	33,131 4 0	50,812 5 2	• { 41,633 Coaching. 56,366 Merchandise. 1,781 Return empty.
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	150 11 7	13 10 4	.....	283 6 9	25 17 9	39 14 1	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,010,806	26,24,060 5 0	240,539 13 8	1,41,31,451 10	61,32,632 11 1	562,167 19 11	802,697 13 7	2,037,819

* Added miles 3,096 to Coaching, and deducted 5,554½ from Merchandise, short and excess included in week ended 9th October 1875.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th November 1875, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	5,128	16,333 8 0	1,497 4 9	54,720 10	14,362 9 0	1,362 8 0	2,850 13 9	4,607½ Coaching. 5,849½ Mer- chandise.
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	73 0 0	6 13 10	.....	66 6 9	6 1 9	12 15 7	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	67,007	1,58,019 15 0	14,485 8 3	6,61,888 30	1,09,435 4 0	18,291 11 3	32,760 14 6	117,465½
Total for 18 weeks	72,135	1,74,353 7 0	15,982 8 0	7,16,609 0	2,14,297 13 0	19,643 10 3	35,620 7 3	127,983
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,806	19,696 15 9	1,805 11 2	48,063 20	17,244 12 0	1,580 15 4	3,386 6 6	4,880 Coaching. 3,922 Mer- chandise.
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	88 0 6	8 1 5	.....	77 1 2	7 1 3	15 9 8	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	78,900	1,80,975 4 9	17,414 7 11	9,05,302 20	2,81,454 1 9	25,799 19 2	43,214 7 1	152,691

* Deducted miles 30 from Coaching, and added 959½ to Merchandise, excess and short included in week ended 9th October 1875.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

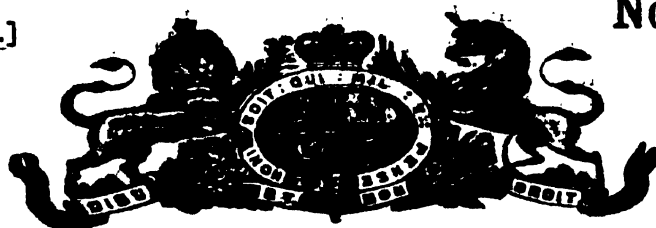
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th November 1875, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	9,877	1,261 0 0	120 2 0	19,064 0	583 0 0	58 6 0	134 8 0
Or per mile of railway ...	353	45 0 0	4 10 0	681 0	21 0 0	2 2 0	6 12 0
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	141,595	18,030 0 0	1,893 0 0	2,58,741 0	7,970 0 0	797 0 0	2,600 0 0
 Total for 19 weeks ...	 151,472	 19,291 0 0	 1,929 2 0	 2,77,803 0	 8,553 0 0	 855 6 0	 2,784 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	7,879	985 3 3	98 10 5	15,369 0	457 1 3	45 14 3	144 4 8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	281	35 3 0	3 10 4	548 35	16 5 2	1 12 8	5 3 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	139,302	17,809 9 1	1,786 19 2	2,30,724 35	7,068 7 0	706 10 10	2,493 16 0

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th November 1875, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,431	744 0 0	74 8 0	3,407 0	332 0 0	33 4 0	107 12 0
Or per mile of railway	52	27 0 0	2 14 0	125 0	12 0 0	1 4 0	3 18 0
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	22,856	14,864 0 0	1,486 8 0	91,248 0	7,600 0 0	760 0 0	2,255 8 0
Total for 19 weeks	24,087	15,608 0 0	1,569 16 0	94,655 0	8,022 0 0	802 4 0	2,263 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,255	920 0 1	92 18 0	5,111 30	401 10 6	40 3 4	133 1 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	46	34 1 5	8 8 2	187 23	14 11 10	1 9 5	4 17 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	20,980	15,411 8 4	1,541 3 0	1,64,000 10	10,510 2 6	1,051 0 4	2,592 3 4



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 13th November 1875.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*,
The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH, C.S.I.,
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General*,
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble STUART HOGG,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW,
and
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL.

STATEMENT OF THE COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said—"Before calling upon the hon'ble members to speak to the motions which stand in their names, I will, with the permission of the Council, make a very brief statement of the condition of our legislative business. It will be in the recollection of the Council that on the 19th of December last I laid before the Council a programme of the various measures

which we proposed to bring before the Council. Again, on the 10th of April last, I made a further statement showing how far that programme had been carried out, and what additions had been subsequently made to it. I now desire briefly to remind the Council of the measures which have been passed into law since the 10th of April last, and of the measures which are still pending before the local legislature. Since that date the Council have passed, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Schaleh, two Bills, one to provide for the survey and demarcation of land, and secondly, a Bill to provide for the amendment of the Abkaree Acts. The first of these two Bills has already received the assent of the Governor-General in Council, and the second, viz. that referring to the Abkaree, still await His Excellency's assent. This leaves the following Bills which are still requiring the consideration of the Council.

The first is a Bill to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces. That measure will, we hope, be taken up by the Council this day, and perhaps finally passed.

The next is a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of Calcutta. That Bill also stands among the list of motions this day, and will, I hope, be proceeded with. Well, that Bill has passed through the Select Committee. The number of its clauses is great, amounting, I think, to some 350, and in passing through this Council much time will be required. Recently, various propositions have been afloat for making constitutional changes. Now, it will be in the recollection of the Council, that the Government of Bengal is not averse to any moderate or any judicious changes in the constitution of that Municipality which may commend themselves to the majority of interests concerned, and also to the majority of this Council. That being the case, in April last I put forth a Minute upon this somewhat important object, stating the various possible changes and improvements, some of them, however, alternative improvements, which, if passed by this Council, would commend themselves to my concurrence and approval. These improvements having been referred to the Select Committee, the Committee reported that no constitutional changes were in their opinion necessary. From that I should be inclined to infer that the sense of the Council is perhaps adverse to the introduction of any important changes in the constitution of the Calcutta Municipality; still, if any hon'ble member should have any specific motion to bring forward, any definite change to propose, all I can say is that I am still willing to consider patiently and carefully any such suggestion, and I believe I may answer for the Council generally that it would be pleased to do the same; and, in reference to my own opinion, for what it may be worth, as to possible changes or possible alternatives, I would refer hon'ble members to the Minute which I have referred to.

The next Bill relates to the provision of irrigation and canal navigation in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. That measure has been carefully considered by the Select Committee, and certain questions referring thereto were referred by the Select Committee to the Government of Bengal. I have myself conferred with the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill regarding these references, and I have been able to give such replies as will enable my hon'ble colleague to proceed with the business of the Select Committee upon this subject; so I hope that this measure will soon be submitted to the Council in such a shape that it may be speedily passed. I need not add, perhaps, that at the present time there is a particular reason why this Bill should be passed into law as soon as it may be possible, for although the southern canals are not much called into play, owing to the abundant rains which have been vouchsafed to that part of the country (Orissa), yet the northern canals in south Behar will be most urgently required to save both the autumn and spring crops from ruin.

The next Bill is for the purpose of making better provision for the partition of estates paying revenue to Government in the Lower Provinces. That Bill also has been carefully considered by the Select Committee; at least it was put down as being under the consideration of the Committee, and I know, and the Council knows, that a great deal of valuable opinions—a mass of opinions—has been collated upon the subject; and I think that if the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill shall have sufficient leisure during the present sessions of the Council, he will be able to bring the measure forward in such a shape as to have it passed before the close of the session.

The next Bill is that for amending and consolidating the law relating to Municipalities in the mofussil or interior of the country. That also has received, as we all very well know, the most excellent, patient, and able consideration on the part of the hon'ble member in charge of it (Mr. Dampier). A variety of important references has been made by him to Government upon the various points involved. These references are under our immediate consideration, and I hope very soon to be able to give replies thereto, and thus there is a chance of these matters being brought by the Select Committee in a complete shape before the Council. It will be in the recollection of the members of the Council that this is one of those Bills which is not only an important Bill, but a lengthy Bill, and contains some hundreds of sections.

The next Bill is one to provide for inquiry into disputes regarding the rent payable by ryots in certain estates, and to prevent agrarian disturbances. That also, as the Council will recollect, was referred to a Select Committee, but during their deliberations certain legal difficulties were encountered, and they appeared to the Committee to be of so grave a nature that I have submitted a reference on the subject to the Government of India, to which a reply has not yet been received. I hope that a reply in some way or another will be soon received, and that if any measure is to be submitted to be passed by the Council on the subject, it might not occupy any great length of time.

The next Bill is one to provide for the compulsory registration of possessory titles in landed estates. That Bill has been drafted by one of our hon'ble colleagues, and it is believed that various modifications and alterations will have to be made, and I am not able to say now as to when the measure will be fit for acceptance by the Council.

So much for what may be called the Bills actually pending before the Council. Besides these, there are several projects of law, which have been mentioned by me at different times in the Council, and upon which Bills yet remain to be drafted.

The first of these is to provide a law for the appointment of managers in joint undivided estates. I believe that some progress has been made in the drafting of that Bill, as its importance is very considerable, and I hope that perhaps this measure will be completed during the present session.

The next project is a proposal for certain improvements in the sale law, that is, a law for the sale of estates paying revenue to Government on account of default in the payment of revenue. This proposal has been forwarded for the consideration of the British Indian Association, which may be taken as representing to a very great degree the important interests concerned, and a reply from the Association is awaited.

Then comes a proposition for the amendment of the General Police Act V of 1861. Upon that subject I may explain that a very careful Bill has been drafted, with the concurrence of the principal Police authorities, and has been submitted for the general approval of the Government of India. It seemed necessary to do this, inasmuch as whatever is done, supposing anything is done, in Bengal, may be taken to affect in the same way neighbouring local Governments. I have not yet received a reply to the reference which has been made to the Government of India.

The next proposal is one for the establishment of reformatory schools. It will be in the recollection of the Council that in April last I mentioned this as one of the measures that may possibly require to be taken into consideration. This question was also referred to the Government of India, and we have received a reply that, as the matter appears to be one of general interest, and one affecting all local Governments in India, it should better be taken up by the Council of the Governor-General, and a measure for this purpose has been actually introduced into the Council of the Governor-General. So this project may now be struck off from the list of the business pending before the Bengal Council.

The next is a proposal for the prohibition of the levy of illegal cesses in navigable channels, high roads, and market-places. Upon this subject a Bill was drafted by our hon'ble colleague, Mr. Schalch, and has since been referred by the Government of Bengal to the British Indian Association, and upon this subject also the reply of the Association is awaited. I have no doubt it will soon be received.

The next measure is the consolidation of the Abkaree Acts. That is a matter requiring a great deal of care, and it has been taken up by our learned Secretary, and I understand that it has been partially prepared.

The last project is one of merely local importance, hardly affecting any considerable portion of these provinces, viz. some alteration in the rent law for the Chota Nagpore Province. The main object of that is to exclude that province from the operation of certain sections of the general rent law of Bengal, which are considered by well-known authorities, and especially by the late Commissioner, Colonel Dalton, as not applicable to the circumstances of that province.

Thus much for the pending business. I have no particular additions to make to-day to the programme which was made a year ago, and which, as hon'ble members will see, has been steadily kept in view. But it will be clear that there are four important measures which have really to be taken up;—I may say five. First, there is the matter of such immediate importance in respect of the city of Calcutta, viz. the Calcutta Municipality Bill. But besides that, there is the Municipal Bill for the mofussil or the interior of the country generally, upon which the health and comfort of the inhabitants of the towns and large villages of these great provinces so much depend in future. But besides these, there are three great measures intimately affecting what I must regard as the greatest of all the great interests in these provinces, viz. that relating to the tenures of land. One of these Bills relates to the partition of estates, the second relates to the compulsory registration of possessory titles to lands, and the third relates to the appointment of managers for joint undivided estates. These three very important measures have for now nearly a year been before the Council; much labour has been bestowed upon them, and at one time or another much careful consideration has been devoted to them. I must confess to some disappointment in that these measures should not yet have been ready for submission in a complete shape to the Council. But it must be remembered that they are in themselves difficult, and require much deliberation. Still, I must again urge them very much upon the attention of all hon'ble members whose experience lies in that direction; and I will express the most earnest hope of the Government of Bengal that the Council may succeed in passing these measures into law during the present session: and I hope that if we shall succeed in obtaining the undivided care, attention, and time of the hon'ble member (Mr. Dampier), we may hope to succeed in bringing these measures into completeness within a little time. If, during the course of the session, further projects of law shall appear to be called for by the circumstances of the country, I will then lose no time in announcing them to the Council. But my immediate object in making these remarks is to entreat the attention of hon'ble members to those important measures which have been for a long time, and still are pending before the Bengal legislature.

I will now call upon the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier to speak to the motion which stands against his name."

REGISTRATION OF MAHOMEDAN MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, the Council would remember that the Bill for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces was considered and finally settled in Council on the 25th March last, but the final passing of the Bill had been delayed until now at His Honor's request. MR. DAMPIER had since looked over the Bill for the last time, as usual, and he found that there were three verbal additions that he wished to make before the Bill was passed, namely, to insert headings in the Schedule to the different forms of registers required to be kept. The object of the amendment was merely to bring the schedule more into conformity with the substantive provisions of the Bill. The amendments were to prefix the following headings to the forms of registers specified in the schedule, namely—

"Form A, Book I.—Register of marriages (as prescribed by section 6 of the Act for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces).

"Form B, Book II.—Register of Divorces other than those of the kind known as khula (prescribed by section 6 of the Act for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces).

“Form C, Book III.—Register of divorces of the kind known as khula (prescribed by section 6 of the Act for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces).”

The amendments were agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER then moved that the Bill be passed.

His Honor the President said—“Before putting the motion to the Council, I desire to explain that this Bill having been carefully settled in Council during last spring, I asked the Council to be good enough to allow a short delay before it was finally passed, in order that, as the matter is one very much affecting the domestic concerns of a large portion of the people of these provinces, I might have time to see whether any substantial objections would be started in any quarter against the measure, and also that I might have time to visit some of the principal centres of Mahomedan intelligence and education in these provinces in the interior of the country, and to see whether the measure is likely to meet with the general approval of those classes whom it concerns. As the Council knows, no material or substantial objection of any kind from the classes concerned has been received since the publication in April last of the Bill as it now stands. I have had the benefit of visiting both Patna and Dacca, the western and eastern Mahomedan capitals in Bengal, and of learning the feelings of the Mahomedan gentry there. At Patna I found that the majority of educated Mahomedans are in favor of the Bill, but there were some objections made by certain gentlemen there; but these objections I found are based upon what I must call misapprehension of the Bill, to the effect that the Bill is supposed to prescribe things which it does not prescribe, and to interfere with matters with which it really avoids interference.

Then at Dacca I found but one opinion as to the expediency and necessity of passing this Bill into law, and carrying it into effect as soon as possible. So I can only say that if the Council now should be pleased to pass the Bill, I for one am prepared to give my most entire concurrence and approval to it. The Council will recollect the grave social disadvantages which the Bill is intended to meet. First, the difficulty of registering the celebration of marriages among the poorer classes of Mahomedans, and secondly the difficulty of proving them; then the looseness of the marriage tie. Constant disputes break out in that respect, and the social demoralization therefrom arising lead to disputes and feuds, which are attested not only by general repute, but also by the records of the courts, and especially by the criminal courts. All these evils are well known to the Council, and I need not dwell upon them; and I think it will be the opinion of all hon'ble members who have experience of the working of these courts that registration of this kind will provide, to a considerable degree, a remedy to remove these evils, and become more and more effectual year by year. The registration, it will be remembered, is purely voluntary. Those Mahomedans who live in places where there is a certain amount of religious organization will be able to celebrate their marriages in the most orthodox manner, and they will not require registration; whereas their poorer brethren in the remoter localities, who constitute the vast majority of the Mahomedan population, and who do not enjoy those advantages, will now have the means of registration if they choose to avail themselves of it: and it seems to me very hard upon the poorer and humbler classes of Mahomedans if any rich or fortunate individual among the community, who does not want registration, shall be allowed to object to those who wish to avail themselves of the advantages to be conferred by this Bill doing so if they choose. The question is, do the Mahomedans, or do they not wish to have this registration? If they do, then why, in the name of everything that is sensible and humane and considerate, should the Council not give them the benefit of it? The utility of the measure will be perfectly tested by the number of registrations which will be effected. If a good number of registrations are effected, then those who object to the Bill will not be able to say that it ought not to have been passed; and if there are few registrations, it is perfectly clear that at all events no harm will be done. Under these circumstances, believing that the Bill, if passed, will be of great social benefit to several millions of people living under this Government, I have great pleasure in putting before the Council the motion which has been made, viz. that the Bill be passed.”

The motion was agreed to and the Bill passed.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOGG said, when he asked permission to introduce the Bill to consolidate the Municipal Acts relating to the affairs of Calcutta, he explained to the Council that the measure was brought forward owing to the urgent necessity for consolidating the municipal laws affecting the town of Calcutta. The original Municipal Act had been passed in 1863, and since that time there had been fourteen or fifteen amending Acts. Owing to the multiplicity of the Municipal Acts the law was now on some points not quite clear, and difficulty was experienced by the public in understanding the municipal law under which they were living. Permission to bring in the Bill was given on the 3rd of April, and, when bringing it forward, he briefly explained the amendments in the law as it now stood which he should ask the Council to adopt in this consolidation Bill. The Bill was referred for consideration and report of a Select Committee, who submitted their report on the 19th June. Since then the Bill and the report of the Select Committee, together with the partial dissent of two members of the Committee, had been published with the view of eliciting an expression of public opinion as to the proposals contained in the Bill. Although four months had elapsed since the publication of the amended Bill, the Council had only received one report from any of the public bodies on the provisions of the Bill. The report to which he referred had come from the Justices, which body might be assumed to be the one most interested in the Bill now before the Council. The Justices at a largely attended meeting unanimously recorded their approval of the general principle of the Bill, subject only to their desire to support the dissent of the Hon'ble Mr. Brookes and the Hon'ble Baboo Kristodass Pal. They said that there were many points of detail connected with the wording of the Bill which might be improved; but as their Chairman, Mr. Brookes, and Baboo Kristodass Pal, were members of the legislature, they were content to leave the consideration of those amendments to them.

The report of the Select Committee explained fully the amendments proposed by the Committee, and Mr. Hogg would not therefore take up the time of the Council by recapitulating what was recorded in the report, which was in the hands of hon'ble members. There was one point upon which he thought some remarks would not be out of place, and it was to explain why he, as a member of the Committee, together with the other members of the Committee, did not propose any constitutional changes in the Bill. The Council would remember that the Lieutenant-Governor, at the time of the Bill being referred to a Select Committee, recorded a Minute, in which His Honor drew the attention of the Committee to the opinion recorded by the late Lieutenant-Governor as to the necessity of altering the constitution of the Municipality; and His Honor intimated that he was prepared to accept any moderate measure for the municipal government of the town of Calcutta which the Council might approve of. Speaking for himself, the reason why Mr. Hogg had arrived at the opinion that it was not advisable to recommend constitutional changes, was that he thought it inexpedient to disturb the present well organized system, which was in complete working order, unless he was satisfied that it was to be superseded by one which would prove to be more efficient and more popular. Against the existing corporation it was alleged that it was not a representative body. That might be readily conceded as a fact. It might further be conceded that the conduct of municipal affairs was not such as the masses of the population would select if the privilege of unrestricted self-government was accorded to them. But the question then arose—Is Government, is this Council, prepared to concede to the inhabitants of Calcutta a system of real self-government? and Mr. Hogg thought this question must be answered in the negative. No doubt the Council was prepared to grant to the citizens of Calcutta a reasonable measure of independence; but he thought it open to question whether the people of this country, and of Calcutta, were in a state to have real self-government conceded to them. It must be remembered that the views of the masses of the population of this city were in many municipal matters at variance with the views of the governing authorities, and also of the European citizens and rate-payers of Calcutta. The wish of the mass of the population—he said the mass as distinguished from the intelligent portion of the native community, who in a measure agreed with the Europeans—

was that they should be left alone, and be permitted to live after the manner of their forefathers. Their idea of good government was a minimum of taxation accompanied by complete immunity from all sanitary control. They objected to be called on to adopt those measures of sanitation which were accepted and acted upon by all nations who had arrived at an advanced stage of civilization. That, he thought, was briefly the view of the mass of the native population.

As regards the views of those responsible for the government of the city, they considered it to be their duty to insist on all the primary rules of sanitation being observed and enforced, and also to press forward works which they knew from experience would be a benefit to the city, and, moreover, be hereafter appreciated, if not by the present generation, certainly by their successors.

That works of high sanitary importance had been pushed on rapidly during the last twelve years under the present administration was an admitted fact, and one which those who were foremost in denouncing the present Municipality would not venture to deny. It was, however, no use ignoring the fact that these works of improvement had been carried out by the Justices with the cordial support of the local Government, not only without the concurrence of the mass of the population, but in direct opposition to their strongly expressed wishes; and not only the expressed wishes of the native population, but also of a section of the European community as represented by at least one English paper, which had strenuously opposed both the drainage and water-supply schemes. If, then, the Calcutta of to-day was a far superior place of abode to what it was twelve years ago, and if many sanitary reforms had been successfully carried out during the last few years, it was all to be attributed to the wisdom of Government in not having accorded to the citizens of Calcutta a too large measure of self-government. These being his views he certainly should not be prepared to support any measure which would, by placing too much power in the hands of the people, stop the progress of sanitary reforms. He held that what was required for Calcutta and other towns in India was a scheme which, while affording every facility for the views of all classes of the community to be fairly represented in the governing board, should reserve to Government the potential voice in the decision of matters of great importance, and should also provide a strong executive head for the administration of municipal affairs.

The present system, Mr. HOGG thought, whatever its defects might be, did in a great measure meet the above conditions; for while providing a strong executive head appointed by Government, it associated with him as many intelligent gentlemen from all classes of the community whom the local Government might be pleased to appoint as Justices.

Then came the question whether selection was better than election. In Mr. Hogg's judgment the Government was in a better position to select native gentlemen who would really represent in an intelligent way the views of the different native classes of the community in Calcutta than the public would be if the principle of election was adopted. The objections to the present system, it appeared to him, might be briefly stated as follows :—

- 1st.—That owing to the number of Justices of the Peace, the Municipal Corporation had too many members, and that therefore individual responsibility was not felt.
- 2nd.—That the Justices being created for life, they had not that sense of responsibility which might be secured if they held office for a fixed term of years, say for one, two, or three years.
- 3rd.—That the Municipal Meetings led to much waste of time, as some Justices availed themselves of the opportunity to indulge in long speeches far wide of the points at issue, and thereby kept away European gentlemen of position whose presence would be of great value to the Municipality.

The last object was far the most serious one, as there could be no doubt that the Municipality did much lack the presence and support of independent European gentlemen.

The remedy which should be applied was not easy to suggest, as MR. HOGG believed that European and Native opinion was at direct issue on the question of the best form of municipal government.

The majority of Europeans advocated a Municipal Board, constituted of members returned by a system of representative election; whereas the Natives, as a body, were strongly opposed to any system which would not encourage the most complete publicity in all matters which came before the Municipal Board; and they argued, and with justice, that the discussions by a small Municipal Board would not be as public as formal debates by a larger body.

To reconcile these conflicting views was almost impossible: such being the case, it had to be decided whether the views of the European or the Native community should be adopted. On this point Mr. Hogg was of opinion that the wishes of the Native community should take precedence of those of the European citizens of Calcutta; for the Natives, besides being far the most numerous, had an abiding interest in the city to which no European could attain.

MR. HOGG would by all means force on the Natives of India sanitary improvements, but whilst doing so, he would afford them, in the way they liked best, every possible facility for expressing their opinions, and for ventilating their views in the most public manner possible. He agreed with the Natives that publicity could best be obtained by public debates and subsequent press criticisms; consequently he would continue the existing system of debates at the municipal meetings, even though it led, as it undoubtedly did, to great waste of time, and, what was still, worse deprived the Municipality of the support of gentlemen whose counsels were much to be desired.

He would now ask the Council to proceed with the Bill in its present form, leaving out one or two sections which defined the constitution of the corporation of Calcutta, and as the Bill passed through Council, any member who might have a scheme would be able to bring it forward.

But because the constitution of the Municipality was left an open question, that was no reason why the other sections of the Bill, which would be equally applicable to any form of Government, should not be proceeded with and settled. The Council had received a representation from the Port Commissioners, urging that the Legislature should not, in the case of assessment on property, allow the decision of the Justices to be final. To meet this reasonable request, the Committee had provided in the amended Bill that any person dissatisfied with the amount at which the Chairman of the Justices might assess his property, should be entitled to appeal either to a Board of Justices or to the Small Cause Court.

This, he thought, entirely met the objections urged by the Port Commissioners. Another important amendment introduced by the Committee into the Bill was the provision that there should be an appeal allowed to a Board of Justices, other than executive officers of the Municipality, against the decision of the Chairman of the Justices determining under what class a trade or profession license was to be granted. There was another very important amendment, which affected the lighting and police rates. At present those rates were payable at the close of each quarter; in future it was proposed that they should be collected in advance. The Committee had also introduced into the amended Bill sections to enable the municipality to exercise more strict supervision over the consumption of water in houses, which was most necessary in order to check the present reckless waste of water.

With these remarks he would move that the Bill be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of its clauses.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had explained to the Council the reasons which induced the Select Committee not to recommend any change in the constitution of the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta. He certainly agreed with him that although the Bill had been before the public for such a long time, there was not any very decided expression of opinion as to whether any material changes were wanted in the present constitution of the Municipality. Not until only a month ago was any voice heard on the subject, and he believed the hon'ble member was not far wrong when he said that when the Bill was first laid before the Council, there was such harmony among the several component elements of the Corporation that no change whatever was wanted by any one section of the community. Unfortunately, there had been some friction within the last few months between

the executive and the independent members of the Corporation, which had led to somewhat warm discussion, and which in a manner had brought about the present agitation. But independent of that, he thought the subject was well worth the consideration of the Council. The British Government in this country was a progressive one, and the institutions founded by it were essentially progressive in their nature; and as the people were imbued with Western knowledge and ideas, they longed for the Western mode of government, and for the introduction of Western institutions for the protection of their liberties and the advancement of their welfare. It was therefore not at all unnatural that the people of Calcutta, who were admittedly in the van of intelligence and enlightenment, should ask for that measure of self-government which had been accorded to other countries which owned allegiance to the British Crown,—he meant the British colonies and dependencies.

If hon'ble members would look back to the history of municipal government in this city, they would find that about twenty years ago there was an elective system in force. It did not work fairly for many reasons, and was therefore abandoned. Then came the municipal triumvirate. That system also worked for some years, when the public cried for a change. Next came the present Municipality. It was true that this Municipality was not representative in the sense in which that word was usually understood; still it represented, to a great extent, the intelligence, wealth, and respectability of the local community. He admitted that the Corporation, as at present constituted, had undergone changes since,—he meant its *personnel*,—and that the later nominations had to a certain extent (he did not mean to reflect upon individuals) detracted from the character of the Corporation. The Corporation had, however done a large measure of good. Apart from the many measures of improvement which had been carried out under the present system, and to which reference had been made by the hon'ble mover, it had proved a good school of political training for the people of Calcutta. He might say that since the Corporation had been created, the rate-payers had evinced a lively interest in all its proceedings, and that was simply because the fullest publicity had been given to all that had been done by it. Both when the elective Board used to sit, and when the triumvirate was constituted under the Act of 1856, the proceedings of the Corporation were not published to the same extent as they were now. Then an abstract of the proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners were given to the newspapers, and the public were left to draw their own inferences from that meagre statement. Now the meetings of the Corporation were open to the public. The Press reported the proceedings *verbatim* for the information of the public, and thereby a healthy public criticism was evoked among all classes who paid rates and took an interest in the affairs of the town. If the proceedings of the Justices were so widely discussed by the Press and the public at large, it was due to the present wholesome practice of publicity. The people of Calcutta being thus trained, and having acquired a proper appreciation of their own interests, naturally enough asked for a further extension of municipal privileges. They wanted, in fact, a larger measure of self-government. It was true that opinion was very much divided as to the scheme of local self-government best suited to the varied interests of the town; still he believed that opinion was unanimous upon this point, that there ought to be some sort of selection in the election of those who governed the affairs of the town, and that there ought to be a greater freedom of action in the Corporation. The hon'ble mover of the Bill had stated that he doubted whether Government was prepared to give real self-government to the people of this town. He thought it was rather bold on the part of the hon'ble member to make such an assertion in the face of the declaration from the Hon'ble President that His Honor was prepared to consider any reasonable and judicious measure of self-government. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL admitted that constituted as Government was in this country, their rulers were not prepared to surrender the municipal government of the metropolis to the natives of the country; but he believed that when the people wanted a measure of self-government, they did not mean that they should have the whole thing in their own hands. What they meant was that they should be associated with their European fellow-subjects in the task of local self-government. He might observe that the people of this country, if they were in any way to be useful to themselves and the nation at

large, could only be so by associating themselves with their European fellow-subjects. They must learn a great deal, and under the direction and guidance of their rulers might prove themselves equal to the task which they might be called upon to perform. Since England had planted its flag in this country, there had been many important changes in its political organization and its internal administration, and the people had been invited to an active share in the administration of the country; and he believed the Government would admit that they had not been found wanting in taking advantage of that honorable and responsible position which it had pleased the Government to confer upon them. He believed that if the people of Calcutta were associated with their advanced European fellow-subjects in the government of the affairs of the city, they would not be found wanting. As matters now went, even if the Corporation was not considered a representative institution, still it was, to a great extent, a free institution, and he believed it would be admitted that his countrymen had done their part of the work well, and to some extent creditably. Looking to the success which had in some measure attended the attempts of the people of this city to work under and with their European rulers and fellow-subjects, he thought the further extension of the experiment of local self-government might be safely made in the administration of its municipal affairs.

He did not at all agree with his hon'ble friend that the views of the masses were opposed to improvement: that they wanted only the minimum of taxation and no improvements in the town whatever. The mass of the tax-payers of the town certainly did object to excessive taxation, simply because it was often succeeded by excessive expenditure. His hon'ble friend had pointed to some of the improvements which had been carried out in the town, and which had proved highly beneficial in spite of, or rather against, the wishes of the native community, and also in spite of the opposition of a portion of the European community. He believed the hon'ble member would admit that opposition to the measures referred to did not proceed so much from any desire to obstruct improvement as to prevent excessive expenditure or extravagance; and say what his hon'ble friend might, it could not be denied that, however successful had been the administration of the Municipality under the present system, it had been most costly, and in some cases the expenditure had been unjustifiably extravagant. He believed that were it not for the healthy control exercised by public opinion and by the working Justices upon the executive action of the Municipality, there would have been much greater extravagance and much more addition to taxation.

The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had been pleased to remark that he would not, and he hoped the Government would not, consent to delegate the executive duties of the Municipality to the *bonâ fide* representatives of the masses. He did not clearly understand what the hon'ble member meant by the phrase "*bonâ fide* representatives of the masses." He believed that many of the Justices professed themselves to be representatives of the mass of the rate-payers in the town, and if such Justices had not abused their privileges and position, he could not understand why his hon'ble friend should object to the *bonâ fide* representatives of the masses. He thought that any person who took his seat in the Corporation, but did not seek to represent the mass of the rate-payers who bore the bulk of the taxation, did not deserve a place in that body.

Then his hon'ble friend had discussed briefly the comparative merits of selection and election, and was satisfied with the present mode of selection. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL had already said that the selections made by the Government had not been always happy ones. He believed he would not be far wrong were he to say that there were members of the Corporation who were not even acquainted with the English language, although that was the language in which the proceedings of the Corporation were conducted. Could it be expected that gentlemen who were not acquainted with English would be able to appreciate the merits of the measures proposed for discussion, or realize the character and gravity of the questions brought before them. Under any system, then, he would support the principle of election before selection. He admitted that the present Municipal Corporation was an unwieldy body; and if it was unwieldy, he was constrained to say that it was so owing to the action of the Government. As originally constituted, the Corporation was somewhat unwieldy; but when the Government of Sir William Grey saw that the influx of the Revenue Board and Orissa Justices hampered the action of the

independent Justices, he eliminated that element; but again additions had been frequently made to the body, perhaps at the instance of the executive head of the Municipality—he could not say with what object—and the Corporation had again gradually become very unwieldy and ill-assorted. He thought it was of the highest importance that the number of members of the Corporation should be limited by law. As matters at present stood, any Chairman who should consider that there was not a sufficient following at his command might recommend the appointment of additional members, and the Government might assent to the recommendation, and thus the independent Justices might be swamped, and the Corporation might be made more and more unwieldy and less efficient. He thought that in the interests of the town the number of members of the Corporation should be limited. He also agreed with the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill that the tenure of office of the Justices as members of the Corporation should be limited to a term of years. At present the Justices were regarded in the light of life-peers. It was very desirable that there should be an infusion of new blood in the Corporation from time to time. But if there was to be an infusion of new blood, it ought to be done with the consent and support of those who were vitally interested in the working of the Municipality. He meant that the nomination and election of the new members ought to rest in the hands of the rate-payers, or in a body of their representatives. If the Government had the nomination, and if the Justices were to go out by rotation every three years, as proposed, then perhaps the most useful Justices, who in reality rendered the most substantial assistance to the Chairman, but who might be considered obnoxious by reason of their constitutional opposition, might be made to vacate office to the detriment of the best interests of the town.

Reference had been made to the waste of time at the meetings of the Corporation, which had kept away European gentlemen of position and influence, whose presence would be most desirable. He had closely watched the working of the Municipality for the last twelve years, and he was sorry to say that the European residents of the town as a body at the best took very little interest in the business of the Corporation. He generally found the meetings of the Municipality, when personal questions came to the fore, better attended than when lakhs and lakhs of rupees were voted away, on which occasions many of the European Justices were conspicuous by their absence. And he could well understand the reason. The Europeans came to this country as birds of passage, and, as his hon'ble friend expressed it, they had no abiding interest in the land; and so long as they saw that their own wants and comforts were attended to, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL was not surprised to find that they could not afford time to busy themselves with matters which did not immediately interest them. The Europeans in this country were quite willing to give their time to the promotion of public business, if it did not lead to much self-sacrifice; but, as had been pointed out, the municipal debates occupied much time, and as their time was valuable, they could not attend those meetings. But what would you have? Would you have a close borough system, with a view to promote the convenience of a few members of the European community? or would you have the widest publicity for the sake of the hundreds of thousands who were interested in the business of the Municipality? He fully subscribed to every word which fell from his hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill on this part of the subject. He had taken a broad and liberal view of the question, and it was gratifying to BABOO KRISTODAS PAL that his hon'ble friend, as the head of the Corporation, should advocate the widest publicity. If anything was criticised in these debates, it was his own proceedings; and BABOO KRISTODAS PAL fully appreciated the feeling that had prompted his hon'ble friend to advocate the freest publicity. If the municipal debates unfortunately led distinguished members of the European community to avoid the Corporation, he confessed that that was a matter of deep regret; but in no civilized country was public business of that kind conducted without debates, and the debating of questions meant the employment of a certain quantity of time for their discussion from all points of view.

He thought he had touched upon most of the important points which had been urged by his hon'ble friend in his opening speech, and although BABOO KRISTODAS PAL was not prepared to submit a scheme of general election for the municipal local government of Calcutta, he had some ideas of his own on the

subject, which he ventured to place before the Council not without the greatest diffidence. He had started with the proposition that there ought to be election and not selection, and, entertaining that view, he proposed that the municipal Corporation of Calcutta should be made self-elective. His plan was this. Let the number of the Justices who were to compose the Corporation be limited or fixed by law. Make it 100, 80, or any number you think reasonable. He might remind the Council that the City of London had a body of 200 Common Councilmen. He would, then first limit the number of Justices to compose the Corporation, would next provide that one-tenth of them should retire annually or every two or three years, and that the remaining members of the Corporation should elect from amongst the rate-payers successors to those who would go out by rotation,—that was to say, the remaining members should form a sort of Board of Electors. The first election might be made by the present Justices from amongst their own body, or the first members might be nominated by the Government. Thus, if the Council should agree to limit the number to 100, these might be elected from amongst the 153 Justices of which the Corporation now consisted, or the Government might select the first 100, and one-tenth of this body, that is, 10, should go out annually, and the remaining 90 should elect successors to those 10 from amongst the rate-payers, and any rate-payer possessing the necessary intellectual qualifications should be considered eligible to election. He would also fix by law the number of representatives of each section of the community, so that there might be no misunderstanding or confusion hereafter. That number should of course be regulated by a consideration of the number of the population of the various sections of the community, of their stake in the city, and of the amount of their contributions to the municipal fund. These were matters of detail. If the general scheme was approved of by the Council, it might be considered in Committee. If such a system of a self-elective Corporation should prove successful, it might be considered hereafter whether the basis of election might not be extended. He proposed the scheme as a tentative measure only, but he was not prepared to propose any amendments at present. If the views which he had ventured to express should meet with any support in Council, he would submit the necessary amendments for the consideration of the Council.

The motion was then agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. HOGG the clauses of the Bill were considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The consideration of Sections 1 to 4 was postponed.

Section 5 was agreed to.

Section 6 provided that the municipal fund should be applied by the Justices as trustees for the purposes of the Act.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG moved to add to the section the words “and for such other local purposes as the Justices at a special general, or quarterly meeting, with the sanction of the local Government, may direct.” The reason he proposed the addition was that in his opinion the Justices were now confined too much in regard to expenditure: they could only expend money for purposes of conservancy and the improvement of the town. It frequently occurred that proper and legitimate expenditure which ought to be borne by the Municipality was unable to be done owing to the wording of this section, which was taken from the law as it now stood. It was of course desirable that the Justices should be prevented from expending money upon objects which did not fall within the legitimate concerns of the town, but such a check he proposed to impose by making all expenditure sanctioned by the Justices at a special, general, or quarterly meeting subject to the sanction of the local Government.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he considered it his duty to oppose the amendment. He thought the power of the Justices to expend money could not be too much guarded. He had just now alluded to the extravagance which sometimes characterized the operations of the Justices, and if this additional power were vested in them, he feared it would lead to considerable waste of the hard-earned money of the tax-payers. His hon'ble friend had said that sometimes the Justices themselves regretted their want of power to expend money for what they considered legitimate objects. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL was not aware that the Justices had found themselves fettered from granting money for a single object which properly came within the legitimate scope of the Municipality. The only

question which he remembered to have been raised was in connection with the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, but that was an exceptional case, and by a stretch of the law provision had been made by the Justices for the purpose. But if the desire of his hon'ble friend for the introduction of the words he proposed were acceded to, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL could not conceive the variety of subjects that might be brought within this drag-net. As his hon'ble friend was well aware, the municipal fund was charged with a very heavy debt, the interest and sinking fund for which was nearly equal to the ten per cent. house-tax, or ten lakhs per annum. The Justices had, besides, an expensive establishment, the drainage works were not completed, and required a further expenditure of more than thirty lakhs. The water-supply was insufficient and might have to be doubled up. So that the legitimate wants of the town could not be met from the funds available, and he was of opinion that it would be a prostitution of the power of the Justices if they were permitted to apply their funds at their discretion, of course with the sanction of the Government, which, as experience showed, could be easily obtained, for objects not directly connected with the health and comfort of the people.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he could not agree with the objection which had been urged. He would call to the recollection of the Council what occurred in 1866, when paupers were pouring into the town and the Justices were unable to make any grant in order to assist in supporting the famished stricken people. Surely, even looking at the matter as a question of sanitary protection of the inhabitants of Calcutta, that was a fair subject of expenditure. Again, there was another project just started, namely, for the establishment of a zoological garden. That, in his opinion, was also a fit subject of municipal expenditure. The amendment did not propose to impose any expenditure upon the Justices arbitrarily: it left the initiative to them, and then placed a check upon their discretion by requiring the sanction of the local Government. Surely the Legislature could trust the Justices, when controlled by the sanction of the local Government, to make expenditure for local purposes. For these reasons he trusted the Council would adopt the amendment, and pass the section as proposed to be altered by him.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said he certainly thought the purposes to which the municipal fund might be applied should be distinctly stated in the Act. They had seen that his hon'ble friend considered the proposed zoological gardens a fit subject for municipal expenditure. The garden might be an improvement to the neighbourhood of the town, but Mr. SCHALCH did not think that the establishment of a zoological garden was a purpose for which we could compel the rate-payers to pay. He thought the words in the law "for the improvement of the town" should serve for all necessary purposes. He would ask the Council not to insert any general clause authorizing expenditure, but to confine the power of expenditure to such special purposes as were strictly necessary to the wants of the town.

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE said, it appeared to him that the amendment was not only reasonable, but necessary. The reason why he thought it necessary was that it gave power to the Justices, who had the general control over the municipal fund, to do as they pleased, and it was they only, with the sanction of the Government, who could apply the municipal fund to any particular purpose. The control which the Justices at present possessed over the municipal fund they would retain, and the additional power of expenditure which was proposed to be given to them would be subject to the check of the local Government. Under these circumstances he would support the amendment.

After some further conversation, the Council divided:—

<i>Ayes.</i>	<i>Noes.</i>
Hon'ble Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee.	Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal.
„ Mr. Reynolds.	„ Baboo Doorga Churn Law.
„ Mr. Hogg.	„ Mr. Brookes.
„ The President.	„ Mr. Dampier.
	„ The Advocate-General.
	„ Mr. Schalh.

So the motion was negatived, and the section agreed to.

Section 7 related to the appointment of the Chairman, and provided that he should be "removable" by the local Government if his removal were recommended by a resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Justices present at a special general meeting should have voted.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the substitution of the word "removed" for "removable." If a majority of two-thirds of the Justices recommended the removal of the Chairman, he thought that his removal should be made absolute, and not left to the discretion of the Government. When the Chairman would forfeit the confidence of two-thirds of the Justices, surely it would not be right to force him upon them.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT explained that the adoption of the amendment would make a great difference in the tenure under which the office was now held, as it would make the Chairman removable by the Justices, whereas at present he could only be removed by the Government.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL observed that he proposed the amendment in order to give effect to the vote of two-thirds of the Justices, for when there would be such a decisive majority the Government ought to act in conformity with it.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG thought that as the Chairman was appointed by the Government, he ought to be removed by the Government, and the law should not make him removable even by the unanimous vote of the Justices.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH considered that the Chairman should not be removable by the Justices: it would be inconsistent with the due discharge of the duties of his office if he were liable to removal by a bare majority.

The motion was negatived, and the section passed as it stood.

Section 8 provided for the appointment of a Vice-Chairman.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG moved the insertion of the words "for such period as they may think fit" after "appoint" in line 4. He said the amendment would enable the Justices to fix the period during which the nominee should hold the office of Vice-Chairman. It might occur that a gentleman advanced in years would be nominated, and it would be advisable not to appoint him for life, and to throw on the Justices the disagreeable duty of compelling him to retire on account of old age. He thought it would be well for the Justices in such cases to recommend to the Government to appoint such an officer for a fixed term of years, and it would be optional with the Justices to renominate him.

The motion was carried, and the section as amended was agreed to.

In Section 9 an amendment was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Hogg and carried with the object of giving the Government a general supervision over the appointment of the chief officers of the Municipality.

Section 10 provided that the Chairman might hold certain other specified offices in addition to the office of Chairman.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG moved the addition of the following words to clause (b)—"and may perform such other duties as the local Government may from time to time assign to the Commissioner of Police." He need hardly point out that, as Commissioner of Police, the Chairman was frequently called upon to perform other duties besides those specified in the section, such as Visitor of the Presidency Jail and President of the Commission for the Inspection of Boilers. The question had arisen how far it was legal for the Chairman to perform such duties, and he proposed this amendment to remove doubts.

After some conversation as to the advisability of postponing the consideration of the section with reference to the constitution of the Municipality, and the separation of the offices of Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Justices urged by the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, the motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG also moved the adoption in clause (d) of the same section (which provided that the Vice-Chairman might be appointed to hold any other office in addition to his own), of an amendment with the object of making the sanction of the local Government necessary before the health officer could be appointed to any other post by the Justices.

The motion was carried, and the section as amended was agreed to.

Sections 11 and 12 were agreed to.

Section 13 related to the appointment, remuneration, and removal of subordinate officers.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the insertion, after the word "meeting" in paragraph 3 of line 5, of the following words, "and the dismissal of officers of the Justices in receipt of monthly salaries below Rs. 200 shall be reported to the Justices in meeting." Under the present law it was left to the Chairman to appoint or dismiss officers with salaries under Rs. 200, but their appointment and dismissal were not to be reported to the Justices at meeting. He thought it advisable that the Chairman should be required to

report the dismissal of such officers. There was an appeal to Government from the acts of departmental heads dismissing Government servants with salaries much less than Rs. 200, but the fate of subordinate municipal officers was left absolutely to the pleasure of the Chairman. He did not believe that the acts of the Chairman in this respect would be ordinarily or unreasonably interfered with; but if there was any glaring case of injustice, it was much better that the Chairman's power should be curtailed than that injustice should be done.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG thought it was not desirable to weaken the hands of the executive. The subordinate officers of the Municipality must look to their chief alone, and if he had to report the removal of such officers to the Justices, it might give rise to an undesirable and disagreeable discussions between the Justices and their Chairman.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH thought that the Chairman should have full power to remove any subordinate officer with a salary under Rs. 200. An appeal to Government which consisted of one or two individuals was quite a different thing.

The motion was put and negatived.

Section 14, empowering the Justices to grant leave of absence to their officers, was agreed to with a verbal amendment.

Sections 15 to 30 were agreed to.

Section 31 related to the mode of making contracts.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the insertion of the words at the end of paragraph 2—"and no such contract shall be made without inviting tenders thereon, and without the approval of a Committee of the Justices."

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG considered that it would be detrimental to the despatch of business if any petty contract above Rs. 500 in value were to be subject to the inviting of tenders and approval of a Committee of Justices.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that after the discussions about contracts which had been going on, he thought the Hon'ble Mover would be the first to accept the amendment which was now proposed. The law required two other Justices besides the Chairman to sign every contract above Rs. 500, but as the business was now transacted, they simply did so *pro forma*. By way of illustration of the manner in which contracts were given away by the Justices he mentioned that the contract for the construction of four new filter tanks at Pulta at a cost of a lakh and a half of rupees had been, he was told, settled by private arrangement without inviting any tenders from the public.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER observed that if the amendment was passed as it stood, no doubt there would be room for the objection that in some instances it would not be possible to postpone matters by inviting tenders. He thought that these petty contracts would be practically engineering details; it seemed that there would be such contracts in the nature of things which need not be submitted to a competition and the decision of a Committee of Justices.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said that it would depend upon what was held to be a contract; if these petty engagements with masons to carry out small sections of the drainage works did not come within the meaning of the term "contract," he would have no objection.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL suggested that the amendment should be agreed to subject to the raising of the minimum amount of the contracts referred to from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.

The suggestion was adopted, the amendment carried, and the section as amended was agreed to.

Sections 32 and 33 were agreed to.

Section 34, which related to the budget of expenditure, was passed with the addition on the motion of the HON'BLE MR. HOGG of the following proviso:—"Provided that nothing in the section shall preclude the Justices in meeting from sanctioning expenditure not provided in the budget."

Section 35 was agreed to.

Section 36 was carried with the omission on the motion of the HON'BLE MR. HOGG of the following words:—"The Justices in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, subject to the sanction of."

Sections 37 to 54 were agreed to.

Section 55 was passed with a verbal amendment.

Sections 56 to 64 were agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Thursday, the 18th instant.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 20th November 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sndder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Nov. 22,* '75	Nil.	No rain. Good reports of the crops received from all parts of the district. Sowings of cold weather crops are progressing.
	2 Bankoora, „ 20, „	Nil.	Weather dry and cool. The <i>aman</i> , or the early winter rice crop, is being reaped, and the <i>aman</i> or late rice is ripening, with every prospect of a very good outturn in all parts of the district, except in the north-west, where it has suffered a little for want of rain. Winter sowings still going on. General health of the district is good, except a few cases of cholera at head-quarters, and some cases of fever in the south-east of the district.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 20, „	Nil.	Weather seasonable. Harvest of rice in progress. Cold weather cultivation commenced; prospects good.
	4 Midnapore, „ 20, „	Nil.	Weather clear and cold. State and prospects of the crops are very good, as before.
	5 Hooghly, „ 20, „	Nil.	Weather dry, cool, and steady. No change since last week; harvest of early <i>aman</i> rice is progressing. Cultivation for cold weather crops going on satisfactorily.
	Howrah, „ 20, „	Nil.	Weather fine, but hardly cold enough to be seasonable. Prospects of the crops are very good indeed.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24-Pergunnabs, Nov. 2,† '75	Nil.	Seasonable weather. Cold weather sowings completed. Reaping of the <i>aman</i> rice crop has commenced in some places. Crops excellent. A few cases of cholera reported from Dum-Dum, Baraset, Diamond Harbour, Satkhira, and Bassirhat. Fever is prevailing at Burripore and Baraset.
	7 Nuddea, „ 20, „	Nil.	Weather warmer than usual, but the evenings begin to be cool. The <i>aman</i> rice harvest has begun in places, and generally promises to be good, but rain is wanted in Meherpore and Bongong sub-divisions. The cold weather crops are everywhere in the ground. Cholera is reported all over the district.
	8 Jessore, „ 20, „	Nil.	Weather clear and seasonably cold. No rain. Prospects of the crops continue good. The harvesting of the earlier crops of winter rice is commencing.
	9 Moorsshedabad, „ 20, „	Nil.	Weather cool. State and prospects of the crops are the same as in last week. The complaints about want of rain have diminished, although there has been no rain during the past week. Fever still continuing in Soojagunj.
	10 Dinagepore, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather cool and pleasant. There has been no rain throughout the district. The prospect of the crops are not very favorable, and not more than an eight anna outturn expected. A few cases of cholera reported from the interior.
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	11 Maldah, „ 20, „	Nil.	No rain has fallen. The weather towards the end of the week has occasionally been cloudy; nights cold. No change in the prospects of the crops since last report. The reaping of the <i>aman</i> has commenced. Fifty-three persons have been attacked by cholera during the week, and fifty-five deaths have occurred from that disease. In the thana of Gizole seventy-six persons have been attacked by small-pox and ten have died.
	12 Rajshahye, „ 20, „	Nil.	No rain during the week. The rice and cold weather crops of the northern Burhind are being injured by continued absence of rain. The rice crops in <i>beels</i> and on low lands are reported to be thriving well, and to be likely to give a good outturn. The cold weather crops throughout the district would be much benefited by rain; a ten or twelve anna crop is expected in parts other than the North Burhind. In the Nattore sub-division the prospect of the standing late rice was deemed good, but during the present week it is said by many ryots that injury is being done by insects to crops on dry lands in parts of the sub-division. Sugar manufacturing has commenced. Cold weather crops are good. Harvesting of early rice is going on extensively. Thirteen cases of cholera reported during the week, of which four were fatal. Cholera is bad in Singra thana.
	13 Rungpore, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather fair and somewhat warm. No change in rice prospects. Harvest has commenced in the Kurigram sub-division. Expected outturn eight annas; Cold weather crops, mustard principally, promise well.
	14 Bogra, „ 20, „	Nil.	Fine and seasonable weather. No change in the state and prospects of the crops for better or worse.
	15 Pubna, „ 20, „	Nil.	Weather seasonable. The harvest of the early <i>aman</i> crop is progressing. The outturn is good. The later rice and the winter crops are still doing well, but would be the better for a little rain. Cholera continues at Chohali, in Seraj-gunge.

* Telegram of the 22nd November, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 22nd November, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Continued.)</i>			
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling, Nov. 19, '75	Nil.	Bright cold weather, frost in the early morning. In the hills the Indian-corn has been reaped. The winter rice and <i>murua</i> millet is being reaped, all with very fair results. The winter rice crop in the Terai will fall far short of full return, but no serious results are to be feared.
	17 Julpigoree, „ 20, „	Nil.	The weather has become colder the last few days, and is more seasonable. There is no change to observe in the crops since last week's report. Cholera continues.
	Cooch Behar, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather fair. No rain. There has been no improvement in the prospects of the crops. It is feared that in some parts of the raj the outturn of the <i>amun dhan</i> will fall much below 8 annas. Full enquiries are being made.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVN.	18 Dacca, Nov. 22,* '75	Nil.	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of the crops are good. Sporadic cholera is, as usual at this season, reported from most parts of the district. The <i>baroni mela</i> or fair, is now being held. Only one case of cholera has occurred there to date.
	19 Fureedpore, „ 20, „	Nil.	The weather during the week has been cooler; the cold season may now be said to have fairly set in. From the short rainfall in October the paddy crops are suffering, and the outturn of the crops will not hence be so good as it otherwise would have been. Cholera still prevails in some parts of the district. Towards the south it is reported as assuming a rather malignant type.
	20 Backergunge, „ 18, „	Nil.	The condition of the crops generally is good, save in the thana of Dowlutkhan and Baramodi, where some damage is reported from the want of rain. There is also a good deal of sickness, particularly fever. Sporadic cases of cholera are reported from the following thanas, viz. Dowlutkhan, Perozepore, Backergunge, Nalchittee, and Burrisaul.
	21 Mymensingh, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather fine and dry. State and prospects of the crops are favorable. Cholera still prevails in the Atteah sub-division.
	22 Tipperah, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather clear and cold. The early winter rice crop is being harvested; the winter rice crop generally will be rather below the average, owing to want of sufficient rainfall in October. The rice in the high lands has almost altogether been lost. Cholera prevails to some extent, especially in the north of the district.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23 Chittagong, „ 18, „	Nil.	Mornings cool. There is no improvement in the state of the crops in the north. Insects, and great want of rain, are also now reported from the south of the district. Cholera prevalent in the Futteekcherry thana.
	24 Noakholly, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather fair and cool, but hot at noon. The <i>amun</i> or late rice crop, is progressing favorably. For want of rain about four annas and six annas of the crops have been lost in the islands of Sundip and Hatya respectively. Cholera is raging both in the town and interior of the district.
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	.....	Return not received.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 17, „	Nil.	No rain during the week, and no immediate prospect of any. The rice crop will be below the average if rain is not soon forthcoming.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.	26 Patna, Nov. 22,* '75	Nil.	Weather fine and seasonably cold, with no apparent sign of rain. The Collector cannot learn, however, that the crops are in any worse state than they were at the time of his last report. Health of the district is good, and cholera has disappeared from the vicinity of Dinapore.
	27 Gya, „ 20, „	Nil.	Weather dry. Winds south and north-west. Occasionally cloudy. Thermometer reached 84° 8'. Paddy almost all ripe; some has been cut. Some is good, only a small proportion of utter failures on the high lands. The average expectations are of a ten-anna crop. The <i>rubbee</i> is also reported to be now germinating well in most parts, and some growth has been made.
	28 Shahabad, „ 20, „	Nil.	The winter may be said to have set in, although the middays are somewhat hot. Prospects of the crops remain unchanged. Paddy being reaped. Rubbee crops growing; sugarcane good; dearah crops promising.
	29 Durbhunga, „ 19, „	Nil.	Heavy dews; weather growing perceptibly colder. There is no change in the prospects of the rice crop; the late heavy dews have prevented the crops in many places from drying up, but rain is urgently needed. From want of moisture the cold weather crops in many parts of the district have not germinated. Irrigation is being largely resorted to, and the crops are being resown. It is too early to decide on the future prospects of the cold weather crops.

* Telegrams of the 22nd November, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
PATNA DIVN.—(Contd.)	30 Mozufferpore, Nov. 20, '75	Nil.	Early mornings very foggy; weather getting colder; west wind prevailing. The prospects of rice crop in Mozufferpore and Hazeeopore sub-divisions remain unchanged. The <i>rubbee</i> crops, where sowings germinated, are growing weak, and in some parts dying for want of moisture. Without early rain these crops will probably come to maturity only on the lands which lay fallow during the rains, and which were sown early. Root crops are fairly good, and are coming into consumption. The Collector has just made a complete tour of Sitamarhee sub-division, and considers that there will be an average five annas rice crop in the sub-division. Many rice tracts, especially those which have been recently irrigated from Luckandayee and Adhwara streams, are far better than he had been led to believe, but other large tracts are very much worse than he had thought possible. In an area of 150 square miles in and around Sitamarhee itself, and where the rainfall generally has been only 22 inches during the year, neither rice crop nor <i>rubbee</i> crops will exceed one anna. In south Shewhur thana, half Belaud outpost, and two-fifths of Jalley thana, the rice crops will be two annas only. <i>Rahur</i> and <i>kurthee</i> pulses grown over small areas promise full crops. Indian-corn is being largely imported from Nepal. On the whole, considering the failures of rice and <i>rubbee</i> crops, and the fact that the ryots have had to pay two years' rent and about one-third of the Government grain advances with the produce of the last four harvests, the Collector feels great anxiety regarding this sub-division.
	31 Sarun, „ 20, „	Nil.	Weather clear and seasonable, west wind prevailing. Cotton and <i>rahur</i> pulse are doing well; sugarcane is being manufactured. Paddy is fast ripening. In thanas Chupra and Manjhi it is being harvested. <i>Rubbee</i> crops are coming on well, but with a steady west wind apprehensions are entertained of the moisture in the fields being soon dried up. General health good.
	32 Chumparun, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather hot during the day and cool at night. The prospect of the standing crops is no better than what has been reported last week. The sky now and then is overcast, but no rain. If it rains soon both the <i>aughani</i> and <i>rubbee</i> crops would be largely benefited. The high land rice plants have turned yellow and are being used as fodder for cattle. The average yield is estimated at six annas at the most.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33 Monghyr, „ 20, „	Nil.	Fine weather. No change in the prospects of the crop since last week. The rice is ripening. The outturn on the high lands generally will be poor, but that on the low lands, and where irrigation has been resorted to, will be, the Collector estimates, nearly an average crop. Rain now would do more harm than good to the rice. The <i>rubbee</i> sowings are now going on, but it is early to calculate the probable outturn of the future crop. The <i>rahur</i> (pulse) and <i>chota jenua</i> are doing well.
	34 Bhagulpore, „ 22,* „	Nil.	The crops in the Naridigar pergunnah are much better than previously reported but in Dugwarah they have totally failed. Severe distress will be very local and easily met. The cold weather crops promise to be especially good. A very large area has been sown, and is under ample well-irrigation. In Mudhapora the price of <i>marora</i> millet has fallen to 32-8 seers of 84 tolas per rupee. In Banka a 12 anna crop is being reaped; <i>kurthee</i> pulse promises well. Public health good.
	35 Purneah, „ 20, „	Nil.	Weather getting colder every day. No change in the prospects of the crops from last week. The mustard is looking very well, and the sowings of the <i>rubbee</i> crop are progressing satisfactorily. Cholera is prevalent in many places, and fever general throughout the district.
	36 Sonthal Pergha, „ 20, „	Nil.	Weather getting steadily cooler. The rice harvest has begun in parts, otherwise there is nothing in the condition or prospects of the crops to record.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN.	37 Cuttack, Nov. 13, '75	Nil.	Weather clear and cold. No rain, and none wanted. <i>Laghu</i> rice crop is being reaped with fair outturn; heavy <i>saradh</i> rice is progressing well. Cold weather crops coming on favorably. Cholera still hanging about.
	38 Pooree, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather bright and cold. The <i>laghu</i> or first late rice, is being reaped and gathered. <i>Sarad</i> , or the main late rice, is in flower, and getting on well. Prospect of the crops in Khoordha is favorable, but cholera is reported to have broken out in different parts of the sub-division.
	39 Balasore, „ 19, „	Nil.	The weather continues fine, and the harvest is progressing favorably. Cholera is severe in the south of the district, and 58 deaths have been reported during the first fortnight of November.

* Telegram of the 22nd November, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	<i>South-Western Frontier Agency.</i>		
40	Hazareebagh, Nov. 19, '75	Nil.	Weather seasonable, with west wind. About half the rice crop has been reaped; the outturn it is expected will be a little below the average. The prospects of the cold weather crop, of what has been sown, is favorable.
41	Lohardugga, „ 20, „	Nil.	The rice crop now is being rapidly harvested, the outturn will be very good. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are germinating well, but in Palamow only about half the usual area has been sown owing to want of rain. General health good.
42	Singbhoom, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather seasonable. State and prospects of the crops are favorable. District healthy.
43	Manbhoom, „ 20, „	Nil.	Weather favorable. The paddy is being harvested. The ryots, the Collector says, complain in places that the <i>cheppo</i> or blight, has done a good deal of mischief. The harvest however generally will be a good one. Cold weather crops are promising.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 23rd November 1875.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.									
BENGAL.																									
Western Districts.																									
1	Burdwan	18 0	18 0	13 4	18 0	18 0	15 0	19 8	19 0	12 12	22 8	22 8	15 12	...	...	...						
2	Bankoora	20 0	19 0	14 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	16 8	16 0	12 8	18 0	17 8	14 8 and 18 0	...	...	...						
3	Beerbhoom	20 8	20 8	12 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	10 8	24 0	24 0	12 12	...	...	...						
4	Midnapore.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hoghly	17 0	17 0	12 8	26 0 to 32 8	26 0 to 32 0	16 0 to 20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0 to 8 8	17 0	17 0	12 0 to 12 8	...	...	...						
	Howrah	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...						
Central Districts																									
	Calcutta	16 8	17 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	9 8	9 12	8 8	14 8	14 8	12 8	...	...	...						
6	24-Pergunnahs	16 0 to 18 12	16 0 to 17 12	10 8 to 11 10	22 8 to 29 8	22 8	16 0 to 17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	13 5	13 5	11 0	10 8	13 5	...									
7	Nuddea	18 5	18 5	12 5	...	...	...	14 8	13 14	10 0	17 5	16 13	10 14	...	...	...						
8	Jessore	19 0	18 0	12 4	...	...	...	13 12	13 5	11 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...						
9	Moorshedabad	20 0	24 0	14 8	40 0	36 0	16 0 to 18 0	13 8	14 0	10 8	19 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...						
10	Dinapore	18 8	18 8	12 8	22 8	22 8	11 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...						
11	Maldah	23 0	24 0	16 0	50 0	50 0	20 0	20 8	20 0	11 8	21 8	21 0	23 8 to 26 0	30 0	30 0	14 0									
12	Rajshahye	20 10 to 24 0	20 10 to 21 0	13 8 to 14 4	37 8	37 8	...	15 0	15 0 to 19 11	9 0 to 12 0	21 12 to 25 9	22 8 to 24 0	16 14 to 20 10	...	...	...						
13	Rungpore	22 8	22 8	12 12	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	7 14	19 15	19 2	25 10	...	...	...						
14	Bogra	18 0	16 8	12 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	18 12	...	...	...						
15	Pubna	24 0	24 0	13 8	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	8 0	30 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...						
16	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...						
17	Julpigoree	10 0	12 0	9 5	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	13 3	...	...	...						
Eastern Districts.																									
18	Dacca	16 0	16 0	12 0	22 8	32 0	19 0	15 0	14 8	13 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...						
19	Fureedpore	20 0	20 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...						
20	Backergunge ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	M	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...						
21	Mymensingh	13 0	12 12	11 0	...	...	...	16 4	16 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...						

* Return not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14-8 to 23 seers, barley 35 to 40 seers, best rice 12-8 to 23-8 seers, common rice 16 to 24-8 seers, and gram 22 to 28 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, best rice 15 to 19 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, maize 20 to 32 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20-8 to 24-8 seers, barley 24 seers, best rice 17-8 to 26-8 seers, common rice 22 to 30 seers, maize 37-8 seers, and gram 20-8 to 25 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 13-4 to 19 seers, and gram 16 to 22 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 12-12 to 20 seers, and gram 17-8 to 22-12 seers per rupee.

G In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 17 seers, best rice 13-8 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, and gram 15 to 21 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 15th November 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MUJWA, AND CHHENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL.																		
Western Districts.																		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Burdwan.
...	38 0	35 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	320 0	320 0	440 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	Bankoora.
...	40 0	37 8	24 0	20 8	20 8	13 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom.
Midnapore *																		
...	22 0	22 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hooghly.
...	19 0	19 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah.
Central Districts.																		
22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	...	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
E 12 12	20 0	...	E 13 5	13 5	...	E 20 0	16 0	...	18 12	18 12	13 5	110 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	29 0	26 5	14 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 2½	9 2½	8 10	Nuddea.
...	22 0	23 0	12 4	110 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	30 0	8 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad.
...	24 0	21 0	13 8	110 0	170 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Dinagapore.
...	40 0	35 0	20 0	22 0	25 0	16 0	200 0	180 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Maldah.
...	24 0	30 0	16 0	24 0 to 28 2	24 0 to 28 2	16 0 to 18 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 5	8 15½	7 15½	Rajshahye.
...	E 40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	16 7	18 0	7 11	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore.
...	16 0	16 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	Bogra.
...	24 0	24 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	Pubna.
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	12 3	16 0	9 5	160 0	120 0	160 0	6 7	6 1	6 0	Julpigoree.
Eastern Districts.																		
...	22 8	20 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 11	8 14	8 8	Dacca.
...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Fureedpore.
...	20 0	20 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunga.
...	17 0	17 0	11 12	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mymensingh.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 22-8 seers, and best rice 13 to 23 seers, common rice 20 to 23-8 seers, and gram 26 to 30 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 24 seers, best rice 13-5 to 16 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 10 to 11-5 seers, common rice 13 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 13-3 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, and gram 20 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 28 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 40 seers, and gram 13 to 20 seers per rupee.

N In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 16-13½ to 28 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																									
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.													
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.								
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)																												
22	Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																												
26	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Durbhunga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Sarun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Chumpanun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																												
37	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																												
South-Western Frontier Agency																												
40	Hamarobagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

• O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 20 seers, and common rice 17 to 24 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 21 seers, and common rice 18 to 24 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 to 28-8 seers, barley 37-8 to 45-8 seers, best rice 18 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 31-4 to 35 seers, and gram 20-8 to 36-8 seers per rupee.
R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 26 seers, barley 32 to 45 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, great millets 27-8 to 29 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 32 to 35 seers per rupee.
S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 26 seers, barley 28 to 35 seers, best rice 12-12 to 19 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, lesser millets 24 to 31 seers, maize 32 to 40 seers, and gram 22 to 25 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 15th November 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

GREAT MILLETS— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FINE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
1. Ch.	S. Ch.	Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	17 8	17 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tipperah.
...	16 0	15 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	7 8	Chittagong.
...	16 0	16 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nonkholly.
...	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	11 6	11 3	8 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Tipperah.
BEHAR.																		
2 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	34 0	30 0	23 0	29 0	30 0	23 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	40 0	42 8	21 0	36 0	34 8	21 0	30 0	27 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	7 4	Gya.
1 0	32 0	...	E 40 0	37 8	12 0	31 0	32 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	19 0	160 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Shahabad
...	28 8	20 8	35 0	29 8	29 8	29 6	22 0	24 4	26 0	176 0	130 0	120 0	7 6	7 6	7 4	Durbhunga.
...	35 0	35 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mozufferpore.
...	...	25 0	36 0	36 0	25 0	33 8	33 8	25 8	30 0	30 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Saran.
...	35 0	36 0	34 0	33 0	34 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Chumpanun.
...	E 30 0 to 37 0	30 0 to 38 0	26 0 to 40 0	33 6	29 4	24 4	20 4	28 3	19 9	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Monghyr.
...	36 10	35 6	25 4	25 4	27 12	10 0	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore
...	22 0	26 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah.
...	60 0	...	...	50 0	56 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
ORISSA.																		
...	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	18 6	15 12	22 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	12 8	10 10	Cuttack.
...	13 2	13 2	21 0	64 0	64 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pooree.
...	11 0	10 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balasore.
CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
...	42 0	...	34 0	34 0	...	27 0	27 0	23 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Hazaribagh.
...	50 8	40 0	45 0	32 0	45 0	32 0	24 0	23 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga.
...	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoon.
...	E 50 0	50 0	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	200 0	260 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Manbhoon.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 23 seers, barley 25 to 28 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 27-8 seers, maize 37 seers, and gram 18 to 22 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, best rice 13-5 to 27 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, bul-rush millet 40 to 45 seers, lesser millets 50 to 60 seers, maize 27-8 to 50 seers, and gram 18 to 30 seers per rupee.

V In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 25 seers, barley 30 to 35 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 238 to 27-8 seers, lesser millets 45 to 60 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 21 to 30 seers per rupee.

W In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 19 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 19 to 21 seers, common rice 22 to 28 seers, maize 40 to 45 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 31st October to 6th November 1875.	Rain from 7th November to 13th November 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1875.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	58.68	13th Nov	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	58.30	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	Nil	48.52	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	43.61	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	46.46	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	46.40	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	57.93	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	64.63	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	Nil	75.49	ditto	
		Jeypore	Nil	Nil	5.99	ditto	From 19th Sept. 1875.
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	53.26	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	5.57	ditto	
		Gurbetta	Nil	Nil	53.95	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office... { Exo. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	61.49	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	53.01	13th Nov.	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	50.47	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	Nil	59.80	ditto	
		Moheshrekha	Nil	Nil	39.71	ditto	From 31st May 1875.
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	73.54	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	59.02	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary	Nil	Nil	57.62	ditto	
		{ Jail	Nil	Nil	57.16	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Nil	56.28	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	Nil	63.38	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	Nil	67.71	ditto	
		Barrinore	Nil	Nil	60.49	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	64.95	ditto	
		Barackpore	Nil	Nil	47.31	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	59.88	ditto	
		Kishnaghur	Nil	Nil	54.70	ditto	
	Nuddea	Bongong	Nil	Nil	62.44	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	Nil	51.00	ditto	
		Choochdanga	Nil	Nil	59.14	ditto	
		Kooshitea	Nil	Nil	55.92	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	74.28	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	Nil	63.82	ditto	
		Nurrail	Nil	Nil	59.66	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	60.85	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	Nil	66.07	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Nil	75.61	ditto	
	Moorshedabad	Magoorah	Nil	Nil	64.82	ditto	
		Berhanpore	Nil	Nil	54.60	ditto	
		Ranpore Haut	Nil	Nil	57.88	ditto	
		Lalbagh	Nil	Nil	57.86	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	44.47	ditto	
		Azimungunge	Nil	Nil	52.09	ditto	
		Laligolla	Nil	Nil	43.22	ditto	
	Kandee	Nil	Nil	54.77	ditto	From 14th Mar. 1875.	
RAJSHAHY.	Dimapore	Dimapore	Nil	Nil	43.60	ditto	
		Maldah	Nil	Nil	54.40	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Chanchal	Nil	Nil	62.16	ditto	
		Bauleah	Nil	Nil	49.60	ditto	
		Natore	Nil	Nil	51.07	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	60.45	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	52.72	ditto	
		Kurigram	Nil	Nil	18.27	ditto	From 25th July 1875.
	Bogra	Bagdogra	Nil	Nil	26.91	ditto	
		Bogra	Nil	Nil	57.81	ditto	Ditto ditto.
Pubna	Pubna	Nil	Nil	50.08	ditto		
	Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	54.72	ditto		
COCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	101.79	31st Oct.	
		{ Hospital	Nil	Nil	114.84	13th Nov.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	106.53	ditto	
		Beda	Nil	Nil	72.07	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	Nil	Nil	149.44	ditto	
	Titalya	Nil	Not rec.	154.02	6th Nov.		
Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	90.99	13th Nov.		
		Nil	Nil	90.40	ditto		

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 31st October to 6th November 1875.	Rain from 7th November to 13th November 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.—(Continued.)								
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1875.			
		Dacca	Dacca ... { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	66.36	13th Nov.	Not received 31st October to 6th November 1875.
			Dacca ... { Hospital	Not rec.	Nil	59.42	ditto ...	
	Fareedpore	Moonsheegunge	ditto	Nil	50.97	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.	
		Manickgunge	ditto	Nil	55.00	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.	
		Backergunge	Fareedpore	Nil	Nil	64.51	ditto	
	Goalundo		Nil	Nil	63.37	ditto		
	Madaripore		Nil	Nil	64.38	ditto		
	Mymensingh		Burrisal	Nil	Nil	68.02	ditto	
		Perazepore	Nil	Nil	74.05	ditto		
		Patuakhally	Nil	Nil	119.10	ditto		
		Dowlutkhan	Nil	Nil	110.46	ditto		
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Mymensingh	Nil	Nil	80.13	ditto		
		Jamulpore	Nil	Nil	75.08	ditto		
		Atia	Nil	Nil	71.56	ditto		
	Noakholly	Kishoregunge	Nil	Nil	88.43	ditto		
		Chittagong { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	140.30	ditto		
		Chittagong { Jail	Nil	Nil	135.72	ditto		
	Tipperah	Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	147.86	ditto		
		Noakholly	Nil	Nil	119.81	ditto		
	Hill Tipperah	Comillah	Nil	Nil	89.30	ditto		
		Brahmunberiah	Nil	Nil	78.29	ditto		
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	Nil	Nil	103.72	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	Nil	Nil	101.02	ditto		
BEHAR.								
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	45.38	ditto	Not received 1st to 4th Aug. 1875.	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	38.67	ditto		
		Barh	Nil	Nil	41.45	ditto		
		Dinapore	{ Jail	Nil	Nil	39.58		ditto
			{ Cantonment	Nil	Nil	43.89		ditto
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	38.25	ditto		
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	39.20	ditto		
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	42.57	ditto		
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	32.68	ditto		
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	33.06	ditto		
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	50.98	ditto		
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	42.63	ditto		
Bhuboah		Nil	Nil	49.17	ditto			
Mcuzerpore	Mcuzerpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	32.61	30th Oct.			
	Hajeepore	ditto	ditto	56.27	ditto			
	Seetamurhee	ditto	ditto	20.07	ditto			
Durbhunga	Durbhunga	Nil	ditto	45.82	6th Nov.	Not received 10th to 23rd Oct. 1875.		
	Mudhoobunnee	Nil	ditto	34.76	ditto			
	Tajpore	Nil	ditto	43.94	ditto			
Saran	Chupra	Nil	ditto	32.44	ditto			
	Sewan	Nil	ditto	43.55	ditto			
Chumpanu	Motiharee	Nil	Nil	47.73	13th Nov.			
	Bettiah	Nil	Nil	51.68	ditto			
Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	46.46	ditto		Not received 24th to 30th Oct. 1875.	
	Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	42.04	ditto			
	Jamooee	Nil	Nil	45.48	ditto			
BHAGULPORE.	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	36.47	ditto	Not received 24th to 30th Oct. 1875.	
		Soopool	Nil	Nil	43.50	ditto		
		Muddehpooa	Nil	Nil	42.26	ditto		
		Banka	Nil	Nil	39.94	ditto		
		Soubursa	Nil	Nil	42.68	ditto		
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	44.16	ditto		
		Kisengunge	Nil	Nil	53.35	ditto		
		Arraroah	Nil	Nil	48.07	ditto		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	Nil	Nil	55.33	ditto		
		Rajmehar	Nil	Nil	59.26	ditto		
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	41.62	ditto		
		Jamtara	Nil	Nil	48.00	ditto		
Godda	Nil	Nil	39.30	ditto				

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 31st October to 6th November 1875.	Rain from 7th Nov. to 13th Nov. 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	88.40	13th Nov.	Not received 24th to 30th Oct. 1875.
		Cuttack ... { Hospital	Nil	Nil	91.92	ditto	
		Jajpore ...	0.20	Nil	60.15	ditto	
		Kendraparah ...	Nil	Nil	80.90	ditto	
		Jugutsingapore ...	Nil	Nil	33.05	ditto	
	Pooree	False Point ...	Nil	Nil	87.10	ditto	Ditto ditto. Not recorded 2nd July to 11th Sept., and not received 24th to 30th Oct. 1875.
		Pooree ...	Nil	Nil	64.16	ditto	
	Balasore	Khoordah ...	Nil	Nil	85.81	ditto	From 16th May, and not received 26th Sept. to 2nd Oct. 1875.
		Balasore ... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	53.03	30th-Oct.	
		Balasore ... { Collector's Office	Nil	Nil	59.45	13th Nov.	
		Bhuddruck ...	Nil	Nil	50.63	ditto	
		Jellasore ...	Nil	Nil	60.57	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mahals	Sorah ...	Nil	Nil	61.98	ditto	
		Chandbally ...	Nil	Nil	57.08	ditto	
	Sumbalporo ...		Nil	Nil	66.02	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh...	Hazareebagh... { Jail	Nil	Nil	43.52	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... { Dispensary...	Nil	Nil	50.05	ditto	
	Lohardugga &c.	Pachumba ...	Nil	Nil	47.88	ditto	
		Ranchee ...	Nil	Nil	59.03	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Palamow ...	Nil	Nil	43.17	ditto	
		Chyebassa ...	Nil	Nil	64.76	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia ...	Nil	Nil	53.18	ditto	
		Govindpore ...	Nil	Nil	51.58	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet ...	Sylhet ...	Nil	Nil	183.57	ditto	
		Seebsaugor ...	Nil	Not rec.	99.84	6th Nov.	
	Seebsaugor ...	Golaghat ...	Nil	ditto	79.52	ditto	
		Jorehaut ...	Nil	ditto	85.05	ditto	
		Nazeerah ...	Nil	ditto	92.60	ditto	
		Deopanie ...	Nil	ditto	81.65	ditto	
		Hattiepootie ...	Nil	ditto	84.74	ditto	
		Maxengah ...	Nil	ditto	78.87	ditto	
		Suntock ...	Nil	ditto	99.17	ditto	
		Cherideo ...	Nil	ditto	103.67	ditto	
	Benares	Benares ...	Nil	ditto	45.05	ditto	
		Akyab ...	Nil	Nil	177.42	13th Nov.	

CALCUTTA,
The 20th November 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 14th to 20th November 1875.

Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat.=100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
				Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
Nov. 14th	10	30.141	30.159	79.6	71.0	64	E S E	..	...	...	b
	16	30.007	30.025	81.6	69.7	51	N W	...	...	...	b
15th	10	30.093	30.111	78.1	67.6	55	W N W	2.4	...	C	b
	16	29.998	30.016	80.2	68.6	52	S by E	5.3	...	C	b
16th	10	30.121	30.139	78.9	68.5	55	S E	2.6	...	...	b
	16	30.027	30.045	80.5	67.0	46	W	3.6	...	...	b
17th	10	30.147	30.165	77.8	67.9	56	E N E	2.3	...	...	b
	16	30.025	30.043	80.5	68.5	44	N by W	6.5	...	...	b
18th	10	30.097	30.115	76.4	67.9	62	E N E	2.6	...	...	b
	16	29.967	29.985	79.9	68.5	55	N N W	6.5	...	...	b
19th	10	30.060	30.078	76.0	68.0	56	N N E	3.5	...	C	b
	16	29.929	29.947	78.0	66.4	51	N	5.2	...	C	b
20th	10	30.033	30.052	74.5	65.0	57	N by W	2.3	...	...	b
	16	29.909	29.927	78.4	65.0	47	N	5.0	...	C	b
14th	0	30.151	30.157	79	71	65	N W	3.5	...	K	b, v
	16	30.018	30.024	82	71	55	N N W	5.9	...	C	b, m
15th	10	30.096	30.102	79	70	61	N N W	5.5	...	C	b
	16	30.001	30.007	81	71	59	W S W	5.8	...	C	b, m
16th	10	30.126	30.132	78	71	69	N	6.9	...	S	b, v
	16	30.038	30.044	81	69	51	N	3.8	...	...	b
17th	0	30.149	30.155	78	71	69	N N W	6.6	...	...	b, m
	16	30.036	30.042	80	67	47	N N W	6.9	...	...	b
18th	10	30.094	30.100	78	66	49	N E	6.3	...	...	b, m
	16	29.977	29.983	80	67	47	N N E	6.0	...	...	b
19th	10	30.069	30.075	75	67	63	N	5.9	...	C	b, m
	16	29.948	29.954	80	68	51	W	3.9	...	C	b, m
20th	10	30.050	30.056	76	70	72	N N W	5.0	...	C	b, m
	16	29.925	29.931	79	71	65	N	5.3	...	C	b, m
14th	10	30.001	30.004	79	71	65	N	2.0	...	K, KS	b, v
	16	29.914	30.037	82	72	59	W S W	2.3	...	...	b, v
15th	10	29.990	30.083	79	71	65	N	3.0	...	C	b, v
	16	29.922	30.015	79	76	86	W	2.6	...	C, CS	b, v
16th	10	30.080	30.174	77	70	68	N	3.5	...	C, CK, K, KS	b, v
	16	29.964	30.057	81	71	59	W S W	3.3	...	...	b, v
17th	10	30.096	30.191	70	60	52	N	2.7	...	C, CS, KS	b, v
	16	29.927	30.020	80	70	58	W	3.0	...	KS	b, v
18th	10	29.988	30.082	75	69	72	N	2.4	...	KS	b, v
	16	29.887	29.980	80	70	58	W	1.8	...	...	b, v
19th	10	29.956	30.050	76	69	68	N	4.0	...	K, KS	b, v
	16	29.854	29.947	79	69	58	W S W	3.3	...	K, KS	b, v
20th	10	29.936	30.031	71	66	75	N	4.7	...	C	b, v
	16	29.889	29.973	79	64	40	W S W	3.4	...	CK	b, v
13th	10	30.077	30.107	82	75	70	N N E	16	...	...	m, o
	16	29.907	29.997	82	73	63	N N E	14	...	...	cloudy.
14th	10	30.071	30.101	74	73	95	N N W	8	4.03	...	o
	16	30.007	30.037	74	73	95	W by N	5	1.13	...	o
15th	10	30.032	30.062	84	78	75	N E by N	14	0.94	...	cloudy.
	16	29.951	30.081	82	75	70	N E by N	12	...	...	cloudy.
16th	10	30.043	30.073	85	77	68	N E by N	14	...	...	c, m
	16	29.954	29.984	84	76	67	N N E	12	...	...	o
17th	10	30.069	30.099	81	67	44	N E by E	10	0.05	...	o
	16	29.916	29.976	81	76	78	N E by N	12	...	...	cloudy.
18th	10	30.020	30.050	84	77	71	N N E	13	0.03	...	cloudy.
	16	29.903	29.933	80	75	78	N E by N	12	0.22	...	o
19th	10	29.978	30.008	82	77	78	N by E	9	0.35	...	o
	16	29.886	29.916	81	75	74	N E	14	...	...	o
14th	10	30.086	30.160	80	71	62	N W	0.1	...	...	b
	16	29.948	30.030	83	70	49	N	1.7	...	C	b
15th	10	30.026	30.109	80	71	62	W	0.2	...	C	b
	16	29.928	30.011	81	70	55	N N E	1.0	...	C, CK, C	b
16th	10	30.030	30.119	79	70	61	W	0.1	...	C	b
	16	29.948	30.031	82	69	48	N N E	1.9	...	C, CK	b
17th	10	30.079	30.163	75	69	72	N W	0.2	...	...	b
	16	29.901	30.044	81	68	48	N	2.4	...	...	b
18th	10	30.021	30.104	77	65	49	N N E	0.2	...	...	b
	16	29.901	29.984	81	68	43	N N W	2.6	...	...	b
19th	10	29.984	30.067	76	65	52	N	0.8	...	C	b
	16	29.873	29.956	81	65	38	N	3.1	...	C	b
20th	10	29.964	30.048	71	64	66	N N W	0.3	...	C	b
	16	29.866	30.049	78	66	49	N	2.1	...	C, CK, C	b
14th	10	30.074	30.096	82	76	74	E	2.2	...	...	b
	16	29.904	29.985	84	75	64	N W	3.1	...	...	b
15th	10	30.055	30.077	77	73	81	N N E	1.9	...	...	b
	16	29.972	29.994	81	72	62	N	4.3	...	...	b
16th	10	30.075	30.097	78	73	77	N E	2.0	...	...	b
	16	30.009	30.031	80	73	70	N N E	3.3	...	...	b
17th	10	30.098	30.120	75	71	81	E N E	1.6	...	...	b
	16	29.997	30.019	78	74	81	E N E	3.3	...	...	b
18th	10	30.028	30.050	79	71	65	N	1.9	...	...	b
	16	29.929	29.951	81	73	60	S	5.0	...	...	b
19th	10	29.990	30.012	80	74	74	N E	1.6	...	...	b
	16	29.889	29.911	82	73	63	W	4.5	...	...	b
20th	10	29.982	30.004	79	73	73	N	1.8	...	...	b
	16	29.894	29.916	80	73	70	S W	3.3	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th November 1875.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st November 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb.	Miles.	In.		
Nov.	15th	30.038	81.6	68.0	139.0	74.4	67.8	63.2	0.69	N by W & S W	...	74.1	.....	...	Cirri, and clear.
	16th	.060	82.2	66.5	140.0	73.9	67.0	62.2	.68	S W & W	...	71.7	.....	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 7, 8, and 11 P.M.
	17th	.075	82.6	64.5	137.5	72.9	65.8	60.1	.66	W & N N W	...	55.3	.....	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from mid-night to 2 A.M.
	18th	.022	81.5	64.3	134.4	72.3	65.1	59.4	.66	N N W & N	...	94.3	.....	...	Clear.
	19th	29.983	80.5	63.0	134.6	71.6	64.4	58.6	.65	N, N N E & N by E	...	112.6	.....	...	Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy at 8 and 9 P.M.
	20th	.964	79.9	64.0	131.0	71.3	64.4	58.9	.66	N N W	...	92.4	.....	☾	Cirri and clear. Slightly foggy at 11 P.M.
	21st	.957	79.2	65.3	127.5	71.5	65.6	60.9	.70	N N W & W N W	...	82.0	.....	...	Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy from 8 to 10 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches, above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	19.0
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	82.6
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	84.2
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.67
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.69
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil.
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0.03
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st November	...	59.89
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	67.68

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 22nd November 1875.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

KHURREEF SEASON 1875, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1875.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of October 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.		Area leased on or before 1st June 1876.	RICE IRRIGATION.			SUGARCANE AND OTHER PERENNIAL CROP IRRIGATION.			(Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month & 12).	(Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	RAINFALL.			REMARKS.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.		Area leased subsequent to the 1st of June 1875 and up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7, & 8).	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).			Inches during month.	Inches during Khurreef season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Orissa ...	Cuttack	Kendrapara ...	1,269	449.57	3,119	8,770	274	7,163	115	83	143	7,311	9,010	817	72.49	51.86	(a) The details of column 13 are— At the rate of Re. 1 ... 12,531 Ditto of Rs. 1-8... 650 Ditto of Rs. 8 ... 23 Total ... 13,184
		High Level, Section I.	675	161.89	2,533	2,766	42	5,341	29	...	29	5,370	7,254				
		Toldundah ...	1,300	53.240	304	13	65	352	72	2	74	458	2,032				
		Matchong ...	650	30.95	139	35	124	298	47	9	56	354	1,783				
		Total of the month ...	...	...	6,695	6,534	505	13,184	263	44	307	(a) 13,491	20,079		
South-Western ...	Midnapore	Total of the corresponding month of previous year	15,662	4,208	22	19,392	183	4	187	20,079	...	3.48	42.24	55.66	Perennial— Sugarcane ... 178 Haldi ... 66 Garden produce ... 53 Brinjals ... 16 Plantains ... 3 Saru ... 3 Garden-nut ... 1 Total ... 307
		...	875	670.32	15,206	28,091	532	43,329	...	...	...	43,829	54,519	
		...	300	91.87	...	8,240	231	8,471	...	...	...	8,471	10,223	
		Panchkoarah ...	...	...	15,206	30,331	783	52,300	...	...	...	52,300	64,742
		Total of the month ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	Howrah	22,646	41,664	432	64,742	64,742	Total ... 13,491
		...	...	...	21,301	42,915	1,268	65,464	263	44	307	65,791	84,821	
		Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	38,308	45,872	454	94,634	183	4	187	84,821	...		

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Col.,-s.c.,*
Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 19th November 1875.

	950	4,000	1,496	...	...	21 12 0	...	...	...
4 Linseed	4,000	16,000	6,244	...	...	91 14 0	...	...	...
13 Gingly	177	885	281	...	...	4 2 0	...	...	...
3 Jaggery	1,100	17	1,501	...	...	22 2 0	...	...	...
3 Laterite stone	1,100	2,900	1,825	...	...	27 0 0	...	...	...
3 Timbers	400	4,000	782	...	...	10 14 0	...	...	...
2 Hides	600	6,000	858	...	...	12 12 0	...	...	...
1 Mustard	200	1,600	330	...	...	4 8 0	...	...	...
2 Rosin	...	...	8,381	...	...	108 12 0	...	...	...
72 Empty boats	...	...	1,080	...	...	16 0 4	...	...	...
11 Passenger boats	20,049	1,18,781	42,68	1,503	63,126	691 4 4	...	...	...
Total	24,869	1,51,328	52,392	1,872	70,998	672 2 6	0 1 8	2	2
Total of same month last year	18,532	1,34,094	39,798	1,421	53,617	514 6 3	0 1 8	8	8
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Timbers, 2 in No.	...	8	...	...	...	0 12 0	...	...	...
1	...	8	...	...	...	0 12 0	...	...	...
1	...	8	...	...	...	0 12 0	...	...	...
Total of same month last year	...	24	...	...	...	2 4 0	...	...	...
Grand Total	24,869	1,51,334	52,392	1,872	70,998	672 14 6	...	2	2
Grand total of same month last year.	18,532	1,34,118	39,798	1,421	53,617	516 10 3	...	8	8

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal for the month of September 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.									
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tonnage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tonnage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	REMARKS.				
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.						Maunds.	Tons.																	
14	Salt	Mds.	Rs.	4,103	147	4,968	Rs. A. P.	59 12 4	...	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	Rs. A. P.	A. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Castor-seeds	2,335	11,675	2,080	95	3,230	37 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Copper	1,977	6,019	646	23	784	9 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Paddy	484	14,520	408	15	493	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Timbers	304	152	445	16	540	6 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Cocanut	231	751	447	16	542	6 0 0	...	...	1 Planks ...	208	83	624	22	758	9 0 0	...	92	Local	7,231	41,373	544	16,318	194 7 7	0 2 2		
1	Chalk	232	378	447	16	542	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Rosin	239	1,075	319	11	337	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Provision	208	1,664	278	10	338	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Straw	113	113	257	9	312	3 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Horns	422	132	870	31	151	3 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Gunnies	170	1,700	227	8	276	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Furniture	148	688	199	7	240	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Rice	112	112	150	5	182	2 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Cotton	174	174	385	14	191	2 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Empty boats	112	1,120	255	9	255	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Passenger boats	.....	.....	2,943	105	2,751	31 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	Total	7,231	41,373	15,221	544	16,318	194 7 7	0 2 2	6	...	2,273	83	2,113	75	2,568	30 12 0	0 2 3	98	...	7,489	41,456	619	225 3 7	0 2 2	...				
111	Total of same month last year	6,010	36,639	14,577	521	16,320	173 4 1	0 2 16	16	...	2,273	207	6,786	243	4,970	59 6 0	0 2 3	127	...	7,283	36,846	763	232 10 1	0 2 5	...				

[illegible]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldandah Canal for the month of September 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.						
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.						Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.												
1	Paddy	Mds. 24	Rs. 150	337	12	120	0 13 6	...	...	...	Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Rice	156	310	420	15	15	0 4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Jaggery	171	750	367	13	286	1 13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Grain	124	370	347	13	13	0 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Till-seed	15,660	46,980	28,286	1,010	1,010	17 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	Local	18,371	52,238	1,759	2,456	43 2 3	0 3 3	...
4	Mustard-seed	659	2,680	1,780	63	63	1 1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Rubble	304	13	551	20	59	1 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Young plants	880	1,00	2,424	86	108	6 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bena-grass	177	35	441	16	16	0 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Empty boats	...	...	14,303	611	766	12 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	Total	18,371	52,238	40,256	1,759	2,456	42 3 3	0 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	...	18,371	52,238	1,759	2,456	43 2 3	0 3 3	...
13	Total of same month last year	2,201	1,051	4,546	162	736	11 6 11	0 2 9	16	...	1,678	53	6,552	234	702	16 6 1	0 4 5	28	...	3,879	1,104	396	1,438	27 12 0	0 3 7	...

	MISCELLANEOUS.										Local	

Demurrage of 7 boats for 118 days ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 13 4	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 13 4	...
Total of same month last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 0	...
122 Grand Total...	18,371	52,238	49,256	1,759	2,456	70 0 7	...	...	...	18,371	52,238	1,759 2,456 70 0 7
12 Grand Total of same month last year ...	2,201	1,465	4,548	162	736	14 3 11	...	...	...	3,879	1,104	396 1,438 30 10 0

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Canal for the month of September 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.							
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.		Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.		Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.				Mds.	Tons.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.												
61	Betal-leaves	1,952	7,414	6,335	...	...	Rs. A. P.	A. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P.	A. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Basket	30	120	125	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Barks	100	200	300	...	...	2	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Hones	175	350	300	...	...	9	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Beans	415	1,245	1,150	...	...	6	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Coal and Coke	7,493	2,938	16,480	...	...	106	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Cotton	4,885	81,140	10,370	...	...	68	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Cotton European manufacture	2,115	63,338	5,145	...	...	40	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Cotton Native manufacture	1,040	1,16,335	6,135	...	...	24	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Cotton twist European	8,418	1,16,544	10,705	...	...	43	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Copper and Brass and their manu- factures	2,995	1,00,050	7,890	...	...	48	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Cocoanuts	2,183	6,100	7,155	...	...	59	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Cane	100	100	250	...	...	1	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Curd	715	2,145	2,440	...	...	12	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
819	Empty boats	...	...	71,860	...	...	680	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Fuel and firewood	1,327	1,123	3,715	...	...	18	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Fish	150	36	930	...	...	4	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Furniture	197	1,82	1,745	...	...	18	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Flour	240	1,300	900	...	...	3	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Fruits fresh and vegetables	712	1,116	3,070	...	...	22	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Fruits dried	1,450	3,32	2,875	...	...	21	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Fishing rods	275	325	725	...	...	6	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Glassware	100	600	80	...	...	2	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Gums and Rozins	25	100	100	...	...	1	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Horns	275	4,075	925	...	...	7	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Hides	20.0	21,300	3,850	...	...	36	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Hogla mats	10	30	80	...	...	0	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In September 1874 it was 17 miles.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF TRAFFIC AND TOLLS ON THE HUDGELL TIDAL CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.									
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Rs.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.			
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.						Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.															
948	Paddy	30,621	34,180	61,225																									
1	Sand	103	90																										
6	Mats	540	5,180	1,830																									
2	Hemp	80	390	375																									
6	Jaggery	453	1,790	1,140																									
8	Fuel	700	122	2,095																									
352	Empty boats			28,619																									
54	Passenger-boats			3,534																									
18	Pottery	549	149	1,390																									
42	Salt	7,901	32,000	18,000																									
1	Fishes	1	12	50																									
144	Miscellaneous	8,761	43,922	22,910																									
21	Straw	2,300	617	5,675																									
1	Material	50	200																										
2	Bricks		16	1,375																									
2	Timber	100	1,04	225																									
16	Berel	349	1,012	830																									
1	Sugar	4	40	40																									
3	Toharco	160	660	575																									
7	Oil-cake	286	393	570																									
2	Cloth		3,040	650																									
13	Cocanuts		279	1,445																									
4	Mustard	233	850	445																									
3	Snow			210																									
9	Cotton	789	14,420	4,700																									
3	Spices	190	1,060	430																									
3	Rice	18	51	170																									
2	Ganges water	400	60	850																									
2	Plates	16	663	425																									
1	Skin			100																									
1	Silk	6	1,200	225																									
977	Total	54,575	1,42,890	1,61,108																									
1,975	Total of same month last year	1,82,560	3,17,428	4,89,106																									

MISCELLANEOUS.											
Passengers, No. 397 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Demurrage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of same month last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
977 Grand Total...	54,575	1,42,890	1,61,108	5,753	1,06,243	1,583	6 6	...	...	...	...
1,975 Grand Total of same month last year ...	1,82,560	3,17,428	4,89,106	17,468	3,64,196	6,355	5 9	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1875-76.		TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1874-75.		REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of corresponding month.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
ORISSA CIRCLE.					
Kendrapara	675 4 6	4,398 0 0	603 8 3	5,360 14 6	The falling off in the tollage of the Midnapore and Tidal Canals is due to the decrease in the transport of paddy and rice.
High Level, Section I	225 3 7	1,555 7 6	232 10 1	1,966 11 8	
Talchundah	70 0 7	539 5 4	30 10 0	312 10 6	
Total Orissa Circle	970 8 8	6,382 12 10	865 12 4	6,710 4 8	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.					
Midnapore	4,544 11 6	28,684 12 5	5,167 13 0	30,048 6 1	
Tidal	1,883 6 6	17,277 6 0	6,355 5 9	41,934 2 6	
Total South-Western Circle	6,428 2 0	45,962 2 5	11,523 1 9	71,982 8 7	
Grand Total	7,398 10 8	60,344 15 3	12,388 14 1	78,692 13 3	

The 6th November 1875.

G. A. SEARUN, Lieut.-Col., &c.,
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 6th November 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	31,691½	21,886 3 6	2,006 4 9	1,01,453 4	26,333 7 2	2,413 18 0	4,420 2 1
Or per mile of railway	200	138 4 10	12 13 7	641 4	166 6 5	15 5 1	27 18 1
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	541,695	3,29,556 10 8	30,209 6 11	22,14,235 24	6,51,217 7 9	59,694 19 11	89,904 6 10
Total for 19 weeks	573,386½	3,51,442 14 2	32,215 11 8	23,15,688 28	6,77,550 14 11	62,108 17 11	94,324 9 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	27,845½	22,180 13 9	2,033 4 11	1,32,454 33	34,355 2 6	3,149 4 5	5,182 9 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	176	140 2 7	12 17 0	636 30	217 1 6	19 18 0	32 15 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	540,373	3,36,718 4 0	30,865 17 0	31,90,684 16	9,45,370 12 10	86,667 6 7	117,433 3 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th November 1875, on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TOTAL TRAIN MILES.
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	120,516½	2,25,437 15 9½	20,605 3 0	827,594 0	3,81,950 9 3½	35,012 2 8	55,677 5 8	{ 45,651½ Coaching 45,059½ Merchandise
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	176 2 6	16 3 0	.....	298 7 4	27 7 2	43 10 2	.....
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	1,923,073	24,81,889 14 1	227,506 11 5	1,13,26,299 30	40,02,042 12 7	449,333 18 6	676,869 9 11	1,689,195
Total for 19 weeks...	2,044,189½	27,07,327 13 10	248,171 14 5	1,21,53,893 30	52,83,993 5 10	484,366 1 2	732,537 15 7	1,779,900
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	96,361	1,51,166 14 0	13,856 19 3	6,30,922 30	3,30,105 1 9	30,259 12 9	44,116 12 0	{ 42,518 Coaching 57,489 Merchandise 2,162 Return empty.
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	118 2 0	10 16 6	.....	257 15 1	23 12 11	34 9 5	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,106,167	2,775,236 3 0	2,54,396 12 11	1,47,62,374 0	61,62,737 12 10	592,417 12 8	846,814 5 7	2,130,06

* Added miles 8,85½ to Coaching, and deducted 14,048½ from Merchandise, short and excess included in week ended 16th October 1875.

† Deducted Rs. 18,494-14-0 from Merchandise excess entered in Patna khata return for week ended 30th October 1875.

‡ Number of passengers 5,644½, and amount Rs. 39,705-4-0, added for previous weeks on account of troops and special trains from foreign line.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th November 1875, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	†6,432½	†33,605 8 3	3,080 10 1	64,084 30	18,198 4 0	1,668 5 6	4,748 13 7	* 4,435½ Coaching 5,281 Merchandise
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	150 8 1	13 15 4	.....	81 5 4	7 9 2	21 4 6	.....
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	72,135	1,74,353 7 0	15,982 8 0	7,16,609 0	2,14,297 13 0	19,645 19 3	35,626 7 3	127,983
Total for 19 weeks	78,617½	2,07,958 15 3	19,062 18 1	7,81,293 30	2,32,495 1 0	21,312 2 9	40,375 0 10	187,966½
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,278	19,635 4 0	1,708 4 8	42,213 10	14,910 2 9	1,366 15 4	3,075 0 0	4,789 Coaching 2,94 Merchandise
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	88 4 7	7 12 8	.....	66 10 2	6 2 2	13 14 10	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	83,178	2,08,610 8 9	19,122 12 7	9,47,515 30	2,96,864 4 6	27,166 14 6	46,289 7 1	160,878

* Deducted miles 282½ from Coaching, and added 1,965 to Merchandise, excess and short included in week ended 16th October 1875.

† Number of passengers 1,970 and amount Rs. 12,235-8-0 added for previous weeks on account of troops and special trains from foreign lines.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th November 1875, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	10,553	1,309 0 0	130 18 0	17,047 0	512 0 0	51 4 0	183 2 0
Or per mile of railway	377	47 0 0	4 14 0	609 0	18 0 0	1 16 0	6 10 0
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	151,472	19,291 0 0	1,929 2 0	2,77,805 0	8,553 0 0	855 6 0	2,784 8 0
 Total for 20 weeks	 162,025	 20,600 0 0	 2,060 0 0	 2,94,852 0	 9,065 0 0	 906 10 0	 2,966 10 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,456	964 4 8	96 8 6	10,521 0	317 7 0	31 14 11	128 3 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	266	34 7 0	3 8 10	375 30	11 5 5	1 2 8	4 11 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	146,758	18,833 13 4	1,883 7 8	2,41,245 35	7,385 14 0	738 11 9	2,621 19 5

NALHATTI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th November 1875, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,511	841 0 0	84 2 0	11,503 0	840 0 0	84 0 0	168 2 0
Or per mile of railway ...	55	31 0 0	5 2 0	422 0	30 8 0	3 1 0	6 3 0
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	24,087	15,008 0 0	1,560 16 0	*94,655 0	8,023 0 0	802 4 0	2,363 0 0
Total for 20 weeks ...	25,598	16,440 0 0	1,644 18 0	106,158 0	8,862 0 0	886 4 0	2,531 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,044	809 7 3	80 18 11	3,059 0	302 8 0	30 5 0	111 3 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	38	29 11 3	2 19 5	112 10	11 1 7	1 2 2	4 1 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	22,024	16,220 15 8	1,621 1 11	1,67,050 10	10,812 10 6	1,081 5 4	2,703 7 1



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Thursday, the 18th November 1875.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
 The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH, C.S.I.,
 The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
 The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
 The Hon'ble STUART HOGG,
 The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
 The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
 The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
 The Hon'ble BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW,
 and
 The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOGG moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of Calcutta be further considered in order to the settlement of its clauses.

The motion was agreed to.

Section 65 provided for the levy, amongst other rates and taxes, of a water-rate not exceeding six per cent. when the houses and lands were situated in streets supplied with filtered water, and not exceeding five per cent. in other parts of the town.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG explained that the 6 per cent. rate could only be levied in streets which were supplied with filtered water, as provided in the Act: that was to say, that no portion of the street should be at a greater distance than 150 yards from a stand-pipe. The object the Committee had in view, in raising the tax in certain cases from 5 to 6 per cent., was to increase the supply of water, which was acknowledged to be insufficient. It was the earnest desire of the Justices to double the supply, and they would not be able to do so unless they were authorized by legislative enactment to raise the rate. At present the Justices had, for the following year, made arrangements for, in a measure, providing the town with a more plentiful supply by increasing the number of filters at Pulta. But it was expected that sooner or later the supply would have to be doubled, and what was proposed to be done was only one step in that direction.

The HON'BLE BAROO KRISTODAS PAL moved the substitution of "five" for "six" in paragraph one, clause (b), line one. He said that in Select Committee they had agreed to a rate of 6 per cent., because the information then before them showed that without the additional 1 per cent. it would not be practicable to carry out any extension of the water-supply. But the subsequent increase in the assessment of lands and houses in the town had brought in a large accession of revenue, about Rs. 65,000 for 5 per cent., and he believed that when the whole town would be re-assessed, the yield would be much greater. At present there was an increase of about Rs. 58,000 for $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and on referring to the budget for next year, he found that the Justices were enabled, after providing for interest, sinking fund, and working charges, to set apart Rs. 45,000 for extra works, viz. Rs. 30,000 for extension of the water-supply, Rs. 10,000 for the flooring of Pulta tanks, and Rs. 5,000 for additional hydrants, and all that with the rate proposed to be fixed at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. And if we took the other half per cent., the total addition to the water-supply revenue, over and above the usual yield of that tax, would be about one lakh and ten thousand rupees. He did not therefore think it fair to increase the maximum of the water-rate from 5 to 6 per cent. He believed that the arrangements already contemplated for the increase of the filter tanks at Pulta, to which his hon'ble friend had referred, coupled with the additional supply of the Chandpal Ghât scheme, would, to a great extent, meet the wants of the town; but if the new filters would not completely meet the want expressed on all sides for an additional supply of water, the funds which would be derived from the levy of the full 5 per cent. rate, would enable the Justices to go on further increasing the supply. If, however, notwithstanding the large accession of revenue by increased assessment, the Justices still found the funds at their disposal insufficient to meet the demand, it would then be time to consider whether the rate should be increased.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHLACH said this was a matter in which he took a great interest. The demand for the supply of water had very largely increased. The water-supply scheme was originally constructed to meet a demand of $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions of gallons a day; but the demand had far exceeded that quantity. The consequence had been that although by good management the water supplied had been somewhat in excess of that quantity, or about $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions of gallons a day, the demand still exceeded the supply, and to meet that further demand considerable expense had been incurred by the Justices in enlarging the supply of unfiltered water from Chandpal Ghât; consequently the additional supply of unfiltered water had led to an expense of from 4 to 5 lakhs of rupees beyond what was expected, and must be paid from increased taxation. In the same way it had been found necessary to increase the number of filters at Pulta at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000, and the two sums together would amount to from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees, for which additional interest would have to be paid. The interest on 6 lakhs at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. would be about Rs. 40,000 of annual increased interest. The hon'ble member who had last spoken had alluded to the increased revenue from increased assessment. Mr. SCHLACH was assured that the increase from revised assessments would be only about Rs. 40,000, so that an increase of revenue of Rs. 40,000 would but cover the increase actually incurred for interest by the Justices. There was no reason to suppose that the demand for water would remain as at present. The demand was increasing every day. More houses were being brought in connexion with the mains, and year after year the demand would continue to increase. Therefore they might safely say that even with the increased revenue received from increased assessment, the water-supply

and would stand on no better footing than before. Therefore he felt quite sure that a rate of 5 per cent. would not hereafter prove sufficient; and it would be a great pity if we did not take the present opportunity of giving the Justices a sufficient margin of taxation to meet future demands. It would be entirely within their discretion to impose the additional rate or not.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said the hon'ble member who had just addressed the Council seemed to think that the interest on the capital of the Chandpal Ghat scheme was not covered by the present revenue, and that the remaining half per cent. would be required to meet it. But BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would beg to remind the hon'ble member that the budget of 1876 covered all charges, interest, sinking fund, working expenses, and the cost of new works to the tune of Rs. 45,000. The rate was now taken at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., so that there would still be a margin of half per cent. if the maximum were fixed at 5 per cent., and that half per cent. would bring in about Rs. 60,000, taking 1 per cent. to yield Rs. 1,18,000. Taking, then, Rs. 60,000 and the extra charges incurred in the present budget, which were not of a recurring nature, an additional revenue of more than a lakh of rupees from 5 per cent. water-rate would be available to the Justices.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG observed that the present rate was sufficient to cover all existing expenditure, but he thought the legislature should look ahead and provide for the future wants of the town. If they desired to increase the water-supply, the present rate would not be sufficient.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he would ask the Council to bear in mind that this rate was not to apply to the whole town, but only to those particular streets in it which were provided for in the manner specified in section 106. In those streets the Justices had to do a great deal of work at a very great expense, which afforded great conveniences to the householders in those streets, and must save them a certain amount of domestic expenditure. Then he would ask the Council to consider that it was not obligatory on the Justices at once to impose this increased rate. If, as the hon'ble member on the left (Baboo Kristodas Pal) considered, the present rate was sufficient to provide for the wants of all the inhabitants, then the enhanced rate need not be imposed, and HIS HONOR presumed the Justices would not impose it. Possibly the arguments addressed to the Council would be addressed by his hon'ble friend to greater effect at a meeting of the Justices, and he would be able to convince them that the increase was not, under present circumstances, required. But still the question remained whether the present opportunity should not be taken to take power to increase the rate if circumstances should render that course necessary. They all knew the immense importance of supplying the city with pure water. Notwithstanding all that might be said to the contrary, none of them doubted that this supply had been conducive to the public health. They also knew that the present rate was barely sufficient even within a certain limited area of the town, and that sooner or later additional expense must be incurred if all the poorer inhabitants of the town were to get the benefit of the water-supply. Sooner or later there must be increased expenditure. Either there must be increased expenditure, or a large portion of the inhabitants, particularly the poorer portion, must be deprived of the inestimable benefits of a pure water-supply. That seemed to be the whole horns of the dilemma, either he one or the other, and it seemed to him best to adopt the former alternative. At the same time he quite agreed that the Council should avoid all additional taxation which they could possibly avoid. Therefore he hoped, if this increased rate were passed, the Justices would exercise the greatest caution and consideration in imposing additional taxation. But if such imposition should become absolutely necessary, there was no alternative but to ask the Council to give him power to impose this increased rate.

The Council then divided.

Ayes 4.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal.

The Hon'ble Baboo Juggadanund
Mookerjee.

The Hon'ble Baboo Doorga Churn
Law.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General.

Noes 6.

The Hon'ble Mr. Brookes.

The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hogg.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier.

The Hon'ble Mr. Schaleh.

The Hon'ble the President.

The motion was therefore negatived, and the section agreed to as it stood.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved amendments in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the same section with the object of making the water-rate payable by the occupier instead of by the owner. He was of opinion that in equity the water-rate ought to be paid by the occupier. Strictly speaking, it was the occupier who derived benefit from the water-rate, and therefore it was right and proper that he should pay it. In another amendment he proposed that the occupier should be charged with the whole of the water-rate. But even if that point was not agreed to, still he was of opinion that the water-rate ought to be paid by the occupier, as he had to pay three-fourths of the rate, and he should be empowered to recover one-fourth from the owner by deduction from the rent paid by him.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he could not agree that the whole burden of the water-rate should be borne by the occupier. As the law stood, the rate was levied from the owner, and he was empowered to levy from his tenant three-fourths of the rate paid by him, which Mr. Hogg thought was reasonable and proper. As the introduction of the water-supply throughout the town of Calcutta very greatly benefited his property, the owner should bear the cost of conservancy of the town, such as the watering of streets and the cleansing of drains; it was but fair that the owner should pay the rate for water, recovering three-fourths from his tenant.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he should like the honorable mover of the Bill to explain why, in his opinion, the owner should pay the water-rate, and not the occupier. If the arrangement was that the occupier was ultimately to bear the burden of three-fourths of the rate and the owner was only to bear one-fourth, why should you ask the man on whom the smaller portion of the burden would ultimately fall to pay the rate in the first instance? Why should you not make the occupier pay the whole rate, and then let him deduct the owner's share of it out of the rent? It seemed to MR. DAMPIER that that was the simplest arrangement.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG explained that it was very difficult to levy the rates from the occupiers of property, seeing that they constantly moved about, and in some cases actually left the town before the tax bill could be presented, and therefore a large amount of revenue was lost to the town on account of the police and lighting-rates. Therefore it was thought advisable that the whole onus should be thrown upon the owner, leaving him to collect the tenant's portion at the same time that he recovered the rent from the occupier of his house. It was also thought by very many, and by the majority of the Select Committee, that there would be very much less danger of oppression if the owner were called upon to pay all the rates and subsequently recover from the occupier the rates payable by him.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that he understood that the difficulty of collecting from occupiers in consequence of their frequently removing during the currency of the quarter was met with regard to other taxes in the Bill by making them leviable in advance.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said he would support the amendment. He certainly was not satisfied with the reasons given by the honorable mover of the Bill for imposing this rate on owners. It was said that the law now stood so. This Municipal Bill was not only a Consolidation Bill, but also an amendment of the existing municipal law, and the present was therefore a fitting opportunity to make amendments which were required in the interests of justice. With regard to the argument that the principle upon which the water-rate was imposed on the owner was that he benefited by the introduction of a water-supply, as it tended to increase rents, he would say that the owners of most houses knew that every tax had a tendency to diminish the rents of houses, and consequently if the tax was put on the ground that it was a benefit to owners, all he could say was that his experience was directly opposed to such a conclusion. He would support the amendment, although it was opposed to the principle of the former Municipal Act.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said that if the Council would agree to allow the police, lighting, and water-rates to be all collected in advance, he would not oppose the amendment.

The amendment was then carried, and the section as amended was passed. Section 66 was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said they should now consider the principle whether the occupiers of houses should not have the right to deduct from the rent, in the event of his paying the water-rate, the portion appertaining to the owner, one-fourth, which may have been paid by him in advance. As the Bill stood, the rate was collected from the owner, and he had the right of recovering three-fourths of it from the occupier. In consequence of the amendment which had just been accepted, every one of the sections in this Part would require formal alteration.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said, one of the amendments of which he had given notice involved the principle that the whole of the water-rate ought to be paid by the occupier. Under the existing law three-fourths were paid by the occupier and one-fourth by the owner. He considered that the principle on which this division of the incidence of the water-rate had been made was unsound in theory and inequitable in practice. The water-supply had been introduced immediately for the benefit of the occupier, and it was but fair and just that the occupier should bear the full burden, just as the illumination of the town was intended for the benefit of the occupier, who paid the lighting-rate. The police also was for the protection of the occupier, and he paid the police-rate. For the same reasons he thought the whole of the water-rate should be borne by the occupier, who received a *quid pro quo*. It had been urged that water was used by the Municipality for general purposes, such as watering the streets and the conservancy. He could not understand that the occupier had less interest in conservancy and the watering of streets than the owner. In fact the occupier had a greater interest than the owner in the whole of the improvements carried on by the Municipality. It might be said that these improvements enhanced the value of house property which undoubtedly benefited the owner, and that therefore he ought to contribute towards the cost of the improvements. But the owner was paying, or under the law was liable to pay, half of the Municipal rates; BABOO KRISTODAS PAL meant the house-rate at the maximum rate of ten per cent. Under the present law it was true he had been made to pay one-fourth of the water-rate, but that he submitted was unjust. In discussing this question of the water-rate the Council ought to remember the class of people who bore the greater part of the burden. It was the class of owner-occupier, who formed the majority of the population of the town: the bulk of the native population, nine-tenths, were owner-occupiers, and they paid the whole of the water-rate. So that, strictly speaking, there would be no change made in respect of this class of occupiers. With regard to those occupiers who occupied houses belonging to others, if they derived the whole and immediate benefit of the water-supply, it was fair that they should be made to bear the whole burden. His motion would be that the whole of the water-rate be made payable by the occupier.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he confessed that the arguments advanced did not dispose him to accept the proposal that the whole of the water-rate be payable by the occupier. The owner benefited by the water-rate as it increased the value of his property; and it seemed to him therefore that the owner should pay his quota of the rate. For these reasons he would oppose the motion.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said he would support this proposition, as he had supported the previous amendment. It appeared to him that no sufficient reason had been advanced to make the owner of the house liable for any portion of the water-rate. It had been said vaguely that the laying down of water benefited landlords. If it benefited landlords, it must produce a return in some substantial way, such as an advance of rent. He had tendered his experience on the subject of rents; further evidence might be obtained; and he believed it would be found that the increase of taxation diminished rent. The law imposed a portion of the water-rate on the owner, and if only a portion was imposed, would the hon'ble member inform him on what principle one-fourth was imposed? Why not one-eighth or one-twelfth, or the whole? If the owner derived a certain amount of benefit, let us have the measure of that benefit; but one-fourth was an arbitrary measure, supported on no data.

With regard to the argument that for purposes of conservancy and other similar purposes to which water was applied, the owners of houses should pay, he would submit that since water was laid down and the rate levied, the landlord

had to repair his house as often as he did previously, and had to pay a somewhat onerous house-rate. He could not see that any benefit accrued to the landlord; but it was clear that conservancy purposes, such as watering streets, abundantly conduced to the benefit of tenants who lived in particular streets. If legislation was conducted on principle, there was no reason why the landlord should pay a portion of the water-rate any more than the lighting-rate. The one benefited the streets in the day; the other at night by lighting the streets, and by preventing the commission of acts which might otherwise take place. He had often thought on the subject, and had tried to find out on what principle the existing law was based. He could discover no principle. The practice was arbitrary, and should be discontinued.

The HON'BLE BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW said he did not see why the owner should be saddled with a quarter of the water-rate. He derived no benefit from it, the whole benefit being derived by the occupier; and those who consumed the water and derived benefit therefrom, ought to pay the whole of it. As to the opinion that rents had risen by the introduction of the water-supply, in his knowledge and experience he had not seen that this had been the case, and it was quite inexplicable to him how this one-fourth had been imposed on the owner.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, without committing himself to vote one way or the other, he wished to ask for information. It was said that the supply of water did not enhance the value of rent. But with respect more particularly to European residents, he would ask whether it was not the case that houses in the suburbs were now less sought after than before, because filtered water was not procurable there? It would be found that out of a given number of people whose avocations bound them to Calcutta, a larger proportion now elected to reside in Calcutta. In that way there was a larger number of competitors for houses in Calcutta, and did competition mean increase in rents or not?

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he was just about to make the same remark. It was an undoubted fact that since the water-supply, houses in Calcutta were sought after considerably more than they used to be before, and owners more easily found tenants for their houses.

He would also join issue with the learned Advocate-General as to whether rents had not considerably increased. That had been demonstrated as an absolute fact. The late assessments were made in 1864. The revised assessments had been raised nearly 10 per cent., which proved necessarily that owners realized more from house rents. Consequently, it was proposed next year, instead of keeping the house-rate at 9 or 10 per cent., to impose an 8 per cent. rate, owing to the considerable increase in the value of property, mainly attributable to drainage, and also to the pure water supplied to the whole town. This was a fact which could not be controverted, and could be proved. He certainly considered that owners were being much benefited by the introduction of water, and that they should pay a reasonable amount by way of contribution for the water used for conservancy, the cleaning of drains, and watering of streets, and it seemed to him that the Council should not impose the whole of the tax and put the burden entirely upon the occupier. Another argument was that the water-supply had been introduced now for more than five years, and owners of property had doubtless fixed the rent of their houses on the supposition that the landlord was to pay his share of the tax; and Mr. Hogg presumed that if we relieved owners from the burden of the water-rate they would not reduce their rents consequent on such additional taxation being imposed on the occupier. He would therefore move by way of amendment that the principle be accepted that the occupier be entitled to recover a portion of the water-rate from the owner by deduction from rent.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that the fact that the assessment of a house had been increased was not conclusive nor even sufficient evidence of the fact that the rent had increased. The assessment was not upon the rental, but on the reasonable amount upon which a house might be expected to be let. For the above reason the experience of the Chairman of the Justices did not satisfy the ADVOCATE-GENERAL that his representation was not correct—that, in point of fact, houses had not increased in letting value.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL observed that the increase in the assessment was also due to the construction of new buildings.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said it appeared to him, as the learned Advocate-General had said, difficult to fix a principle which was not more or less arbitrary. Even assuming that on the principle of the police and lighting-rate no portion of the water-rate ought to be borne by the owner; nevertheless, allowing even that, was it not reasonable to say that on the same principle that we imposed on the landlord the house-rate, should we not impose upon them some proportion of the water-rate also? What were the grounds on which the house-rate was put upon the owner? He presumed this, that the proceeds of the house-rate were devoted to improvements which permanently added to the value of property. If that was the ground upon which that rate was imposed, did it not equally apply to a portion of the water-rate? Did not the introduction of a water-supply improve the place generally? Did it not add to the general value of property? He presumed it did; and if so, a portion of the water-rate should be borne by the owner on the same ground as the house-rate. Furthermore, was it not a fact that the water-supply did save a certain amount of domestic expenditure? Did it not benefit the occupier, and was not the occupier willing to pay slightly more for a house which had the advantage of a water-supply, than for a house which had not that advantage? It might not be a very great difference, but some slight difference it must make in the long run. On these grounds, despite the argument of the learned Advocate-General, HIS HONOR thought a small proportion of the water-rate was justly chargeable on the person whose property was benefited. For the rest he agreed with the Advocate-General, that on the ground on which we imposed on the occupier the burden of the police and lighting-rates, we should impose upon him the greater portion of the water-rate. So he ventured to suggest that the existing law, which imposed three-fourths of the water-rate on the occupier and one-fourth on the owner, did fulfil a certain rough sort of justice. If it were asked by what estimate do you make out the exact proportion of three-fourths and one-fourth, it would be almost impossible to say. That difficulty was necessarily incidental to all legislation. The whole principle was that the greater portion was charged to the one, and the less to the other. But when you come to define the exact proportion, you must take a rough and arbitrary line: without an arbitrary line all legislation would be impossible.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal's motion, that no portion of the water-rate should be chargeable to the owners of houses and lands, was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hogg's motion, that the occupier be entitled to recover from the owner a portion of the water-rate, such recovery to be made by means of deductions from the rent payable by the occupier to the owner, was then put.

The Council divided:—

Ayes 5.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal.
The Hon'ble Baboo Doorga Churn Law.
The Hon'ble Mr. Brookes.
The Hon'ble Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee.
The Hon'ble the Advocate-General.

Noes 5.

The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Mr. Hogg.
The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier.
The Hon'ble Mr. Schalch.
The Hon'ble the President.

The numbers being equal, the President gave his casting vote with the noes.

So the Hon'ble Mr. Hogg's motion was carried.

The HON'BLE BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW moved that one-eighth of the water-rate be chargeable upon the owners of houses and lands.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said, as there was no measure for finding out the degree of advantage derived by the owner from the supply of water, and as the benefit derived by the landlord was comparatively very small, he did not see why one-eighth should not be substituted for one-fourth. He would therefore support the motion.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH observed that when the municipal law was passed, this question was very much discussed, and at that time one-fourth was taken to be the proper proportion. He did not see any reason why the Council should now alter it.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that there was one argument in favor of the one-fourth rate, which first fell, he thought, from the hon'ble mover of the Bill, viz. that that rate already existed, and on the strength of it, and on

that understanding, current arrangements between the landlord and tenant already existed in the city. Perhaps that was one argument in favor of the one-fourth rate.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL supported the amendment. The present proportion had been made very arbitrarily. He could not perceive any principle upon which it was founded. There was, however, some principle upon which the amendment was based. The Chandpal Ghât scheme cost the Justices about Rs. 40,000. Now, one-eighth of the water-rate would cover more than that sum. The water obtained from the Chandpal Ghât engine was used for street-watering and the flushing of drains. Those were the only two objects for which the owner was considered liable, and the proportion of one-eighth, as he had said, would cover more than the expenditure incurred for those purposes.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said it was true that the Chandpal Ghât water was used for watering the streets and for drainage, yet it was equally true that a considerable portion of the street-watering was done by means of filtered water.

Baboo Doorga Churn Law's amendment was negatived.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT then put the question that one-fourth of the water rate be recovered by the occupier from the owner by deduction of rent.

The motion was agreed to.

The consideration of Sections 67 to 80 was then postponed.

Section 81 provided how the annual letting value was to be ascertained.

The HON'BLE BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW moved the insertion, of the following words at the end of the first paragraph of the section—"and when the rent realized is proved by documents and accounts, the same shall be deemed to be the annual value of such house or land." He said that there were cases in which agreements had been produced, and yet the Municipality had thought proper to assess the owner at a higher value than the rents stated in the lease. The object of this amendment was to prevent such an anomaly.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he ~~was unable to accept~~ the amendment. If it became a part of the substantive law that whatever amount was entered in the lease should be conclusive proof of the rent that was derived, it might possibly give rise to private understandings between unscrupulous landlords and tenants, and the whole rents would not be stated in the lease. It was to prevent collusion that the law had been so worded. It was the law which prevailed in England, and it did not seem desirable, in this country, to make the measure of taxation depend upon the amount of rent actually payable under a lease. Unless they had reason to suspect collusion, the Justices always accepted the amount of rent entered in a lease as conclusive proof of the letting value.

The HON'BLE BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW said that he himself, from personal experience, knew that leases of which there was not the slightest doubt were not accepted. If there had been fraud in the matter, the municipal officers would of course be quite justified in rejecting such leases, but to his certain knowledge they had done so in many *bonâ fide* cases.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that the assessments were for three years, and many leases were for one year. It was possible that the Municipality might consider that on the expiration of a lease for a year, a higher rent might be obtained. It was not only in cases of fraud or collusion that the Justices were entitled to reject a lease, but also in cases in which they had reason to believe that a higher rent could be obtained.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL remarked that the cases to which reference was made were cases of short leases for a year or nine months, and the Justices thought that as the assessments were for three years, they had a right to reject short leases as not affording sufficient evidence of the letting value. At the same time, great complaints existed about the arbitrary manner in which the assessments had been raised; that, however, was not the place to discuss that question.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER observed that he thought the amendment could not but be rejected in the form in which it stood. If the Council passed this amendment, all he could say was that when he renewed his lease, he should give a handsome bonus to his landlord and take his house on a rental of one-tenth its letting value. He should then be able to show his lease as proof of

the rent paid, and the real fact would be that the landlord and tenant would settle the matter between themselves, so as to evade the taxes under the protection of this provision of the law.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said he remembered assessing the property of a very wealthy firm. He believed they paid a rent of Rs. 400 on what was known as a repairing lease, and the consequence of that was that the rent was very low, the lease being for a very long period. When it came before the Justices, they looked to the letting value of the house by a comparison with the corresponding buildings, and they raised the rent to Rs. 1,500, and the occupier admitted that he could not say that the decision was wrong. The Port Commissioners strongly objected to the Justices being vested with the final decision in cases of assessment, and on their representation a condition had been imported into the law to allow an appeal to an independent body, namely the Small Cause Court.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he felt it his duty to say, with all respect to the hon'ble mover of the amendment, that he earnestly hoped the Council would not accept the amendment. It would afford very great temptation to many people to enter into collusive transactions. It was very important that all matters of taxation should be so regulated as to avoid any temptation for the evasion of just dues, or a tendency to demoralization, and on that ground he thought this provision would have a very bad effect.

The amendment was then, by leave, withdrawn.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said, in the third paragraph of this section, it was provided that all the unoccupied lands, roads, and slopes of the Port Commissioners, should be rated at the rent for which they might reasonably be expected to be let, in the same manner as if they were used for other than public purposes, and belonged to persons other than a public body. He might say that the Port Commissioners had no objection at all to that provision, so far as related to all unoccupied land which they could reasonably expect to get occupied. The form, however, in which the provision was worded would unjustly impose a heavy expenditure upon the Port Commissioners. Some time back the Port Commissioners had purchased land from Ahcereetollah Ghât as far as the Chitpore canal for the purpose of affording facilities for the landing and shipping of goods from native boats; but a considerable portion of the land so purchased was devoted by the Port Commissioners to the formation of two roads at an expenditure of about 10 lakhs of rupees. The roads in question had been thrown open to the use of the public, and therefore could not be appropriated to any other purpose. These roads were a considerable improvement to the town, and greatly improved the old bank of the river, which was very much broken up, and they afforded increased ventilation to a portion of the town which was thickly occupied. The Port Commissioners thought, therefore, that as the Municipality had never been asked to subscribe a penny towards the construction of these roads, and they afforded great advantage to the town, the Port Commissioners should not be called upon to pay any rate for that part of their property. It might be said that by the destruction of houses the Justices had lost the assessment thereon fixed. On the 1st January 1872, when the Port Commissioners took possession of the river bank, the taxation on their property amounted to Rs. 1,35,000; on the 1st January 1875 the assessment had risen to Rs. 3,40,000, an increase due almost entirely to improvements made by the Port Commissioners; and the additional improvement now made had largely increased the value of property in the neighbourhood. Land which used to sell for Rs. 700 a cottah, was now selling for Rs. 1,500. Therefore the loss of revenue from the land occupied by these roads would very shortly be made up by the increased value of land and the improved style of houses now being constructed in the locality. He trusted, therefore, that it would not be considered that the Port Commissioners were asking too much in claiming that that portion of their land which had been thrown open as a public road should be declared to be free from all assessment. With these remarks he would move that the following words be added to the section:—

“Save and except the road extending from the northern boundary of the premises occupied by the East Indian Railway Company at Armenian Ghât to the Chitpore Canal, and the road extending from the Chitpore Road to the River Hooghly at Koomartollah Ghât, for a width not exceeding seventy feet and sixty feet respectively, shall be exempted from assessment of any rate under this Act.”

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said, looking at this question in the interests of the town, and to the fact that the two bodies, the Port Commissioners and the Justices, were working for the common good of the town, he thought that the claim of the Port Commissioners was a reasonable one. The road had improved the river frontage enormously, and to all practical intents and purposes, although the road remained the private property of the Commissioners, yet it was a public road to which the public had full access, although the town was not called upon to pay the expense of repairing the road or lighting it. He thought the Commissioners had conferred a great benefit on the town, and that they could not be called upon to pay any tax in respect of these two roads, but he would suggest that the width of the two roads to be exempted from taxation be uniformly fixed at sixty feet each.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL concurred with what had fallen from the hon'ble mover. He considered that the roads in question were a decided improvement, and that the population of the northern portion of the town derived great benefit from it. If the amendment before the Council did not include the slopes from which the Port Commissioners derived a revenue, he was quite willing to support their claim for exemption from assessment for the road in question. He might observe that the sides of the road were used by the Commissioners for the storage of goods, and therefore he thought only the portion of the road actually used by the public should be exempted. Perhaps exemption on account of the two roads might be given to a uniform width of 60 feet, instead of 70 feet for one and 60 feet for the other.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said that any deposit of materials on the sides of the road now existing was only temporary. He thought that for the road on the river side over which the traffic was very great, a width of 70 feet ought to be allowed, and 60 feet for the other. If the width of 70 feet was reduced, it would be necessary to remodel the whole road and the foot-path.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, if the Council were disposed to accept the hon'ble member's amendment, they had better take his figures in full reliance of his local knowledge as Chairman of the Port Commissioners; and, furthermore, he thought the Council would do well to accept the principle of the amendment, because the roads in question were made by the Port Commissioners much to the benefit of the town, and they could derive no particular revenue from it. They were roads that were open to the public; therefore HIS HONOR hoped the Council might be pleased to accept the amendment as it stood.

The motion was carried, and the section as amended was passed.

Sections 82 and 83 were agreed to.

Section 84 provided for the reassessment of a house when substantial injury had occurred to it during the currency of any assessment.

The HON'BLE BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW moved the insertion in line 6, after "civil commotion," of the words "or suffers material depreciation from any cause." He thought that while the Municipality would benefit by any improvements which had been made, it ought surely to afford relief when property suffered material deterioration. It might be that the house could not be kept in proper repairs for want of means of the owner, and might fall down partly or wholly; in that case, he thought relief from excessive assessment should be given by the Municipality.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he could not accept the amendment. It seemed to him quite sufficient to require the Justices to reduce their assessment when the house had suffered depreciation from the causes specified in the section, viz. fire, a cyclone, the act of God, or civil commotion. Why should the municipal revenue suffer loss if the landlord chose to allow his property to remain out of repair?

The HON'BLE BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW observed that it was not to be expected that a house-owner would wilfully let his house remain out of repair and suffer depreciation merely to escape taxation. There were many houses in the town which were going to ruin from want of means on the part of the owner to repair it. When improvements to house property were made, the Municipality did not fail to raise the assessment, and why should not a reduction be given on account of depreciation?

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said Section 83 provided for reassessment in case of substantial improvements; and to be consistent, the same

privilege ought to be given to the owner to claim a reduction of assessment if there were deterioration in his house from causes over which he had no control. The hon'ble mover of the Bill pointed out that Section 84 provided for such circumstances as fire, cyclone, the act of God, or civil commotion. The question was whether an owner, who had once seen prosperity, but had become subsequently much reduced in position and circumstances, and who having a large ancestral house, which he had not means to keep in good repairs, but with which he could not be persuaded to part from a feeling—call it a failing if you will—of attachment to the ancestral hearth and home, a feeling cherished with the greatest tenacity, should be entitled to a reduction of assessment when his house became greatly depreciated from want of due repairs. The Government scrupulously respected the native feeling on this subject, but the tendency of this section would be to force such unfortunate owners to part with their property. He had known ancient families which had been very much reduced by vicissitudes of fortune, but could not shake off their traditional attachment to the ancestral home. He thought that in such cases the deterioration of the value of the property ought to receive due consideration.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that he could see no objection to the amendment if it were confined to cases beyond the control of the owner, and if that were proved to the satisfaction of the Justices. There might be cases in which deterioration of the value of property occurred in a particular street, and other cases in which the depreciation in value was beyond the control of the owner; in such cases, he could see no objection to affording relief by way of a reduction of assessment.

The amendment having been altered to the effect suggested by the Advocate-General, was agreed to, and the section as amended was passed.

Sections 85 and 86 were agreed to.

Section 87 provided for the inspection and survey of houses for purposes of valuation.

On the motion of the HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL, the section was amended so as to require 24 hours' notice before entry.

Sections 88, 89, and 90, were agreed to.

Section 91 provided for the hearing of appeals from assessments.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the addition of the following words:—"No fee shall be charged for the institution of such appeal, and no costs shall be awarded therefor." He said that when assessment appeals were allowed to the sitting Magistrates no fee was charged, nor was any fee now charged in respect of the appeals heard by a Bench of Justices. He believed that no fee was now chargeable by the Small Cause Court in references by the Justices.

If any fee were charged on assessment appeals to the Small Cause Court, it would be a great hardship to the poor rate-payers. There need be no fear of a large influx of such appeals to the court, for the greater part of the town had been lately reassessed, and the present Bill proposed to extend the currency of an assessment from three to six years.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said, in his judgment the charging of a reasonable fee for the institution of appeals would be a wholesome provision to prevent frivolous appeals being preferred. He was entirely opposed to an appeal being allowed to the Small Cause Court free of cost; if a person desired to appeal free of cost, he could appeal to the Bench of Justices. If he desired adjudication by an authority independent altogether from the Municipality, he should pay a reasonable fee in order to have the advantage of the superior judicial knowledge of the Small Cause Court.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he thought it would be better to let the existing law take its course; if the Court thought that the complainant was right and the Justices wrong, they would no doubt give costs against the Justices.

After some further conversation the amendment was, by leave, withdrawn, and the section passed as it stood.

Sections 92 to 107 were agreed to.

Section 108 fixed the pressure at which water must be supplied, and the times during which high pressure should be maintained.

The HON'BLE BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW moved to substitute the word "ten" for "nine" in line 9, in order that water might be supplied under high pressure from seven to ten o'clock in the forenoon instead of from seven to nine. He observed that it would be inconvenient to the native community to confine the pressure to only two hours in the morning: 9 o'clock was too early an hour to stop high pressure. He proposed therefore that it should be kept up for another hour; or say until 10 o'clock.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said the only practical objection to the amendment was that at 9 o'clock in the hot weather street watering commenced, and it was found impossible to keep up pressure when street watering began. If the hour was changed to 10 o'clock, then the Justices would probably be compelled to give an insufficient supply of water at a height of fifty feet, or they must postpone the watering of streets to 10 o'clock, which would be somewhat inconvenient.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said, he believed that Mr. Smith, the Engineer who superintended the construction of the water-works, thought it would be almost impossible to keep up high pressure simultaneously throughout the whole town owing to the considerable waste that occurred. In consequence of the difficulty of getting up water to the higher stories of houses, as soon as the water was got up, the servants, knowing that full pressure was got up, stepped into the bath-rooms and left the cocks open. He had himself had two bath-rooms in the house flooded in consequence of the carelessness of servants. Considering the great waste of water that went on in the town, he thought it should be a matter for consideration whether or not power should be given to the Justices to divide the town into sections, and supply each section with water at high pressure for two or three hours together. That was a plan for the adoption of which Mr. Smith was very strongly in favor. MR. SCHALCH hoped the hon'ble mover would consider the point.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said, he entirely concurred with the remarks which had fallen from the hon'ble member. The difficulty was that every one was anxious to have water in the early morning, and equally in the evening. If we supplied water to the European portion of the town in the morning and the natives at a later hour, the natives would have a right to object.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL thought the practical difficulties in the way of any such plan would be very great and almost insurmountable.

After some further conversation, the further consideration of the section was postponed.

Section 110 declared the quantity of water to which a householder should be entitled for domestic use.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the omission of this section, which he thought was by far the most important of the sections relating to water-supply. It altered the system of supply adopted by the legislature and in force for the last six years. Hitherto the rate-payers were given to understand that they were to contribute according to the value of their houses, and to get a supply of water without restriction for domestic use. Now it was proposed that the water was to be sold to the rate-payers according to their respective contributions, and that an additional charge should be made for any excess above the regulation quantity. He could understand the principle of this section if the levy of the rate had not been made compulsory—if water-supply had been treated as a commercial transaction only. But when the rate was imposed as a compulsory tax, and when the tax was imposed under the understanding that a full supply of water would be given, he considered that it would be a breach of faith now to introduce the commercial principle by way of supplement to the compulsory tax. He could assure the Council that this section was regarded by the native community with great consternation, and that if it were enacted into law, it would convert the water-supply into a curse instead of a blessing. Since the water-supply had been introduced, the natives had filled up their old wells and tanks, and they would experience great inconvenience if they were now restricted to a scanty supply; and if to that was added the proposal for charging an additional rate for excess supply, it would be imposing a grievous burden upon the poorer classes. Hon'ble members were doubtless aware that the Hindoos for the most part

lived in joint undivided families, and that they were generally poor, living from hand to mouth, and that in every one of those houses numbers of individuals lived together and drew water from the same supply. The monthly rental of such houses did not ordinarily exceed Rs. 40 or Rs. 50; the number of souls in a joint family might be twenty. The owner or proprietor in whose name the house was registered would be entitled to a certain quantum according to the scale laid down, and he must provide for the excess quantity at an additional expense. Thus these poor people would not only have to pay a 6 per cent. rate if the maximum were imposed, but must also undergo additional expense for the excess supply which they must have, as the old supply by means of tanks and wells had been discontinued. The rate of one rupee for every 1,000 gallons was also most arbitrary. The actual cost of water did not exceed four annas per thousand gallons, and it was proposed that the Justices should make a profit of twelve annas for every 1,000 gallons for supplying water to those whose money had provided the water-supply.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he did not imagine that the provisions of this section would ever be put in force. But in the face of the wanton waste of water in the town, and more especially in regard to the undivided Hindoo families referred to by the hon'ble member, it was most desirable that the legislature should place it in the power of the Justices, when they saw water wilfully wasted, to place a check upon such waste. The check was a moderate one. It called upon the Justices to undergo a considerable expense in the purchase of a water metre in order to test whether the occupant was taking more than he required. The supply of 1,000 gallons for every rupee of tax paid was a liberal one, and seldom ever need be exceeded. He trusted, therefore, that the amendment would not be carried.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said the object of this section was to stop the immense waste of water that was going on. It had been arranged that six millions of gallons should be supplied for the consumption of the town. That was raised to seven and a half millions, and the supply was still found to be utterly insufficient. He happened the other day to look out of his house, and he saw a hydrant discharging water to its full extent, and that went on for three days without let or hindrance. It was in thorough working order, but the tap had been left open. He thought that the quantity of water allowed under the section in return for the rate was very liberal, and gave a margin of 20 per cent. He thought that the adoption of the same system was not a hard one in the case of an undivided Hindoo family, and if something of the kind was not done, the waste of water would continue to be enormous. He did not say that the rate for additional water should not be reduced. The net cost was from four to five annas per gallon, and if the charge per thousand gallons were reduced from one rupee to eight annas, there would, in his opinion, be no hardship. The present demand was nothing to what it would be four or five years hence, and he thought they should look to the future as well as to the present.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL observed that there were provisions in the Bill for punishing offenders for wanton waste of water which, he thought, were quite sufficient. The greatest waste went on in the streets, and no measures seemed to be taken to prevent it. If you visited any part of the town, you would not unfrequently find the taps open and the water flowing on without hindrance. If such waste went on in private houses the owners or occupiers would be punished. If the object were merely to charge an additional rate in those cases only, in which wanton waste would occur and would be proved, that would be consistent; but as the provision stood, it might be enforced at the discretion of the Justices to the great oppression of the people.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said the hon'ble member's difficulty was that some houses might pay a very small rate and might contain a great many souls. That difficulty might be obviated if the section provided for the payment of a certain rate per head: the Justices would see by the water metre what each family consumed, as also the quantity per head. He thought a check was more required for the European quarter of the town than for the portions inhabited by the poorer classes. The water consumed by the poorer classes was very small in quantity in comparison with the waste committed by the richer individuals.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL remarked that the size of the ferule through which the poor people received water was very small indeed—he believed one-eighth of an inch, through which water came by drops as it were, and which was a sufficient check against waste.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL suggested that the objection might perhaps be met by fixing the rate for surplus water at 2,000 gallons per rupee.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG assured the Council that the provisions of this section would not affect any of the poorer classes.

The further consideration of the section was then postponed.

Section 111 was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 20th instant.

Saturday, the 20th November 1875.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*.

The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH, C.S.I.,

The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General*,

The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,

The Hon'ble STUART HOGG,

The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,

The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,

The Hon'ble BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW,

and

The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Hogg, the Council proceeded to the further consideration of the clauses of the Bill.

The consideration of the postponed Section 108, which regulated the pressure at which water must be supplied, was then resumed.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said, the Council would remember that the consideration of Section 108 was postponed because the Council was not decided whether it should be passed in its present form. The section called upon the Justices to provide a pressure sufficient to raise water to the height of 50 feet from 7 o'clock to 9 o'clock in the morning, and again in the evening from 5 o'clock to 6 o'clock,—that was to say to provide the high pressure during three hours in the day. For the remainder of the day the Justices were required to provide a pressure sufficient to deliver water at a height of ten feet. The Hon'ble Mr. Schalch had pointed out that if not now, hereafter, when the demand for water increased, the Municipality would find it difficult to carry out the provisions of the section, and suggested that the Council should give the Justices power to enable them to divide the town into sections, and deliver water under pressure to each division at different hours during the day. The Council were not then prepared to consider that question, and it was therefore postponed. Mr. Hogg had since conferred with Mr. Bradford Leslie, the Engineer of the Justices, in conjunction with his hon'ble friend, and they had come to the conclusion that to give effect to the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Schalch would be, if not impossible, a matter of considerable difficulty, and impose great inconvenience on the rate-payers and inhabitants of Calcutta. If water was to be delivered in different divisions of the town at different times, the water-supply scheme ought to have been constructed on what they called the loop system, which would have enabled the Engineer in charge of the engine to shut out the water from the whole town and deliver it to one particular division of the town at a time. That system of supply was originally proposed by Mr. Clarke, but was subsequently altered when it was decided that a uniform pressure should be kept throughout the whole town for 13 hours a day. Consequently, now that that system was not adopted, if we attempted to shut out water from the whole town except one particular division of it at a time, the

process of so doing would occupy three or four turnkeys going about in carriages three or four hours, which would cause great delay. Another difficulty was that as the water-supply system now existed, we could divide the town into only three divisions, and if it was decided to supply each division with water for three hours during the day, the other two divisions would not receive water at high pressure for six hours at a time, and would be kept altogether without water during that time, which was a proposal which could not possibly meet the approval of the Council. Therefore they were unanimously of opinion that the scheme was impracticable, and should be abandoned. Mr. Bradford Leslie was also of opinion that the pumping power of the engines was sufficient to deliver water throughout the town from 7 o'clock to 9 o'clock in the morning at a high pressure of 50 feet, provided the watering of streets was not carried on during those hours. Mr. Hogg therefore suggested that Section 108 should be passed as it stood.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he had one remark to make before this section was passed. It had been represented to him that, having regard to the great public buildings which had been recently erected in the town, it would be very desirable if the altitude of high pressure could be raised from 50 feet to 100 feet. It had been stated that in these great buildings we had three or four stories, and that the pumping up of water to the height of only 50 feet failed to provide water to the very top stories, and that great inconvenience thereby resulted. It was also urged in behalf of these buildings and the establishments which used them, that they contributed very greatly to the funds of the water-rate. On that ground, and also on the ground of the necessities of these establishments, it was urged that these buildings were entitled to have the water pumped up to an altitude of 100 feet. The point was comparatively new to HIS HONOR, and he was not quite sure whether the matter had even been previously discussed in the Council when the original law was passed for the levy of a water-rate, and he desired to mention it for the consideration of the hon'ble member particularly concerned in the preparation of the Bill. Would the hon'ble mover of the Bill say whether there was any possible provision by which the object could be met; whether we could introduce a provision that in case of Government buildings the height of pressure should be not less than 100 feet? In making this statement, HIS HONOR did not undertake to express any professional opinion, but would merely invite the opinion of hon'ble members or others concerned in the preparation of the measure.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said that the suggestion made by His Honor the President was that the Municipality should be required to deliver water at a height of 100 feet in Government buildings only. He would point out that it would be impossible to supply Government buildings only without supplying the whole town with water under the same pressure. There must be a uniform pressure throughout the town. As a matter of fact, there were not more than about four Government buildings that had a greater height than fifty feet, namely, the Museum, the Telegraph Office, the Mint, and the High Court. The water-supply of Calcutta was constructed only to give a pressure to the height of 50 feet. He submitted that it would be hardly fair to compel the Municipality to provide additional pumping power in order to meet the special requirements of a few buildings in the town. The matter had been frequently discussed, and the reply given was that the greatest pressure was 50 feet, and exceptional arrangements could not be made for Government buildings. The only course was to have reservoirs in those buildings at a height of 50 feet, and then to have a hand pump to pump up the water to the fourth story.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL observed that, as the hon'ble mover had explained, what was required could not be done without changing the pipes and greatly increasing the engine power, which would involve expenditure to a very considerable amount.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said it seemed to him that the Government so far had just cause of complaint that the assessment on the Government buildings was very high indeed, and arrangements ought to be made, if possible, for fully supplying them with water up to the highest floor; and if the water could not be so supplied, some reduction should be made in the assessment in regard to the water-rate to meet the expense to which the Government would be put to raise the water from 50 to 100 feet. The assessment was made on the

supposed renting power of the house, and he thought it would be but fair to meet the case of the owners of houses built at such a height that water could not be supplied to the highest floor, that the assessment for the water-rate should not be made for the entire house; it was hard that they should have to pay water-rate for the whole house when only a portion of it was supplied with water.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that the explanation given by the hon'ble mover of the Bill seemed unimpeachable. If the increased pressure would cost a great deal to the Municipality, he did not think they should be compelled to do more than they were doing now, particularly as the expedient pointed out by the same hon'ble member could be readily carried out at a comparatively small expense; and as Government buildings, owing to the number of persons who assembled in them, consumed more water than houses occupied by private individuals, he thought what the hon'ble member proposed seemed reasonable. If the Government were to have the option of deducting a portion of the water-rate on account of the non-supply of water to a portion of the building, then any private occupier who was in the same position would be entitled to claim the same concession, and it would be clear that all these exceptional provisions entailed expense and trouble. He thought pressure to a height of 50 feet was sufficient for all practical purposes.

The HON'BLE BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW did not think that there should be any exceptional legislation on account of buildings which required water to be supplied to them at a greater height than 50 feet.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER understood it to be said that Government buildings, on account of their being so vast, and having so many pairs of stairs, did not get the water they required on the higher stories, and that it was not fair that they should pay the full water-rate. He did not think the argument was sound. These buildings got precisely the same advantages of water-supply as any other building; they got a supply of water delivered at a height of fifty feet; and for the stories above that height they had only to carry the water up the remainder of the distance by hand; and as it was much easier to take water up one pair of stairs than five pairs, they got a *quid pro quo* even on the water used on the higher stories.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH observed that the main objection proceeded from the fact of the assessment on Government buildings being too high, and now that an appeal was given to an independent tribunal, viz., the Small Cause Court, that objection might not apply so strongly.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said, the water-supply of Calcutta was not a voluntary system; it was based upon a compulsory system of taxation, and if any distinction were made between the Government and private individuals, because there were certain Government buildings which required water at double the height sanctioned by the existing law, the legislature would be making an invidious distinction between the Government and the public at large. It was well known that water could not at present be supplied to the highest rooms of some of the houses in the town, and the Justices had no power to grant a remission of any portion of the water-rate to the occupiers of such houses. There was great complaint on this score, and provision was accordingly being made in the present Bill to regulate the hours at which the pressure should be put on. It was observable that those who built houses with stories higher than 50 feet did so with their eyes open, because, under the water-supply scheme, pressure could not be given to a greater height than 50 feet, and when the Government had done so, it ought not now to grumble. To keep up the pressure at a 100 feet would be to double the capacity of the pipes and the engine-power, which would entail great expenditure. At the same time to grant a remission of the water-rate because water was not supplied to particular rooms or to particular portions of a house, would be opening a wide door to favoritism. He would therefore oppose any amendment on the subject.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that the apparent principle upon which water was supplied and paid for was not that a person paid for the quantity of water he consumed; for there were numerous instances where persons got water without paying for it, such as those whose houses were not liable to the rate, or those who got water by taking it from the streets.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT wished to know whether those hon'ble members who were opposed to any remission of water-rate on account of Government

buildings would be of the same opinion if the rule were made applicable to private as well as to public buildings.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he was not prepared to recommend any change in the law, because it would lead to great confusion and cause serious loss of revenue to the Municipality. As he had already observed, the water-rate had been imposed on a different principle altogether. If the principle were that each person should be taxed according to the quantity of water consumed, then the Government would have a right to a remission of the water-rate on account of particular portions of buildings not being supplied with water; but as the principle of the water-supply scheme was different, and the object was to raise a sufficient amount of revenue from all classes of rate-payers without distinction, with a view to supply water throughout the town, he thought the present law was both just and equitable.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT remarked that no one ever proposed to make a different rule for Government as the proprietor of houses, to that which applied to private individuals. But as the case was represented to him, he understood that the only buildings that would come under that category were some of the Government buildings; in fact that they were the only buildings in the town with anything like that altitude. He merely wished to broach the subject in Council, and had no motion to propose.

The section was then agreed to.

The postponed Section 110 declared the quantity of water to which a householder was entitled for domestic use, and the rate at which additional supplies must be paid for.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said the consideration of this section stood over because it was thought by some hon'ble members that it might press hardly upon the poorer classes. He might mention that the section was not framed with the view to restrict the supply to the poorer and less wealthy classes of the town, but to prevent the improvident waste of water in the higher classes of houses in Chowringhee, and also in the northern division of the town. He had since consulted Mr. Bradford Leslie and the hon'ble member on the left (Baboo Kristodas Pal), and they agreed that instead of allowing 1,000 gallons, we should allow 1,500 gallons for every rupee of tax paid, and instead of charging one rupee for every 1,000 gallons, we should charge one rupee for 1,500 gallons. And, further, to protect the poorer classes it was proposed to enact that the provisions of this section should not have effect or be put in force in respect of any house rated at less than Rs. 1,200 a year. Such houses, under the section as proposed to be altered, would be allowed a monthly supply of 7,500 gallons, or 250 gallons per day. Supposing there were sixteen persons in the house, that would allow to each a supply of fifteen gallons per day. If a person chose to consume a larger quantity of water than fifteen gallons a day, Mr. Hogg thought it just and equitable that such person should be charged for such additional supply. He did not believe that the section would be put in force to any extent: it would merely provide a penal clause in case of a person not exercising due control in regard to the expenditure of water in his house. He would therefore move the substitution of 1,500 gallons for 1,000, and the addition of the following proviso:—

“Provided that the provisions of this section shall not be put in force in respect of houses assessed at less than Rs. 1,200 per annum.”

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he was quite willing to accept the compromise proposed by the hon'ble mover. He admitted that it was very desirable to check wanton waste of water, but as he had pointed out at the last sitting of the Council, there were other provisions in the Bill which provided a sufficient check in that respect. The size of the ferule in small houses was in itself a good and wholesome check, and the penal provisions of the Bill would also operate towards that end. But the section as it stood originally contemplated the wholesale restriction of the supply of water, without any distinction between rich and poor, or those who wantonly wasted water and those who used it economically. The section as now proposed to be amended left out a large class of persons from its operation, namely all persons who occupied houses the assessed value of which was less than Rs. 100 a month. That exemption would reach a very great portion of the poorer and middle classes, and so far it was a great point gained. As regards the quantity of water

to be sold for a rupee, it was now proposed to be raised to 1,500 gallons. He would have preferred if it had been raised to 2,000 gallons; but as the hon'ble member was not willing to concede that point, he would not press it, but leave it to the sense of the Council to decide. The hon'ble member had said that it was not the intention to put this provision in force generally. But BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would not put much faith in discretionary government of this kind. The hon'ble member as the present head of the municipality might not wish to enforce this section; but who knew what his successor might do? The amendment would, however, to some extent act as a safeguard.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG's amendments were then agreed to, and the section as amended was passed.

Section 112 enacted that all latrines supplied with water should be provided with cisterns.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the omission of this section. The section required that cisterns should be put up in all latrines and water closets. He did not think the Council ought to anticipate the Justices in a matter of this kind. This matter had never been brought before the Justices, nor was he aware that any report had been called for from their Engineer. He therefore doubted whether the Council was in a position to provide by legislation for such a question. Practically, the system, as far as he had learned by enquiry, had not worked satisfactorily, particularly in native houses. The cistern was filled by a very small tube through which the water entered so very slowly that it took about half an hour to fill it, and as each man passed out the cistern was emptied and it took another half an hour to fill it up. In this way the system caused great inconvenience. If the hon'ble mover did not wish that latrines in native houses should be connected with the new sewers, he was perfectly right in proposing this section. But he was sure that that was not his object, and he was therefore of opinion that the provision under consideration ought not to find a place in the Bill. It ought to be left to the discretion of the Justices to make such arrangements as they might think fit and convenient, and if it were found practicable to adopt the cistern system, they might do so. But he did not think the Council was in a position to legislate in the matter.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said the system of allowing latrines and closets to be connected with the drainage works involved as a necessity that they should be supplied at all times, both in the day and night, with a full supply of water. That necessity could not be secured unless the cistern was provided and water constantly kept there. That became more necessary now that the Justices were not to be compelled to keep up water by pressure at night. If, therefore, cisterns were not provided from 9 o'clock at night to 6 in the morning, there would be no water in the latrines; consequently they would be either very offensive or they would not be used. That was one substantial objection he had to the motion before the Council. On sanitary grounds, Mr. Bradford Leslie was strongly of opinion that the water-supply should not be in any way directly connected with latrines, and he alluded to a case in New York in which water had become tainted by being so connected. That was another reason why it was proposed that the water should be discharged into a cistern, and from thence into the closet. The hon'ble member had said that the effect of the section would be to prevent latrines in the northern portion of the town being connected with the drainage works. To that Mr. Hogg would reply that it was far better that they should not be connected than that the latrines should be directly connected with the water-supply.

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE observed that Chapter XVI of the Bill empowered the Justices to frame bye-laws on such matters of detail as that to which this section applied. He thought that this matter should be left to be dealt with by the Justices by a bye-law.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG remarked that it was a question of sanitation, and therefore of vital importance, and should be laid down in the law and not be left to the discretion of the Justices.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said the hon'ble mover had observed that this provision was absolutely necessary for sanitation. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL had already pointed out that the cistern took about half an hour to fill, and became emptied as each man passed out. The cistern could only be supplied

with water by high pressure; and now that the high pressure was confined to three hours a day, the cisterns would be without water during 21 hours, and the new drainage system, so far as the connection and cleansing of latrines went, would practically come to a dead-lock.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG explained that the cistern ought to have a capacity of at least 20 gallons; we had refused to allow latrines to be connected with the drainage which were not provided with proper cisterns. It was most dangerous to do so.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said that the section contained a very necessary provision for general sanitation, and he thought the system should be introduced. With regard to the objection that the cistern could only be filled during the hours of high pressure, he thought that as the latrines were situated on the ground floor, the constant pressure of ten feet during the day would be sufficient to fill the cisterns. He should be sorry to see the section omitted.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said the difficulty seemed to be in regard to latrines in which there might be no cistern. As he understood the provision, there must be a cistern before a latrine could be connected with the drainage. The dimensions of the cistern were not given in the Act, and must be regulated by the Justices, and places which were too small to hold a proper cistern would not be connected. It appeared to him that the Council should adopt every necessary precaution in order to secure the perfect working of the system.

After some further conversation the motion was negatived, and the section was passed as it stood.

Sections 113 and 114 were agreed to.

Section 115 gave power to enter premises in order to inspect water-pipes and fittings.

On the motion of the HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL, the following proviso was added to the section:—

“Provided that nothing hereinbefore contained shall authorize an entry into any room appropriated for the zenana or residence of women, which, by the custom of the country, is considered private, unless a notice, in writing, of not less than four hours be given.”

Section 116 gave power to turn off water where the pipes or fittings were out of repair.

On the motion of the HON'BLE BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW an amendment was agreed to, requiring 24 hours' notice in writing before turning off the water.

Sections 117 to 120 were agreed to.

Section 121 required that persons executing any work for laying on water must hold a license from the Justices, and provided that any licensed plumber infringing any rules or regulations under which he held his license, should be liable to have his license cancelled, and to pay a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved an amendment to the effect that the license should only be cancelled after a third conviction. The object of the amendment was to reconcile this section with Section 125. Section 125 provided a penalty of the same kind, but under that section the offender was only liable to forfeit his license after a third conviction. It would be hard, therefore, that under Section 121 the license should be cancelled on the first conviction.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL explained that the two things were different; the one was for disobedience of orders, and the other merely for bad work.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG observed that Section 125 was not for the protection of the Justices, but of the public, who were put to much inconvenience on account of the careless work done.

The motion was negatived, and the section passed as it stood.

Sections 122, 123, and 124 were agreed to.

Section 125 provided a penalty of Rs. 20 and forfeiture of license after a third conviction for bad work done by a licensed plumber.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he had been anticipated on this point in the discussion on Section 121. He thought the occupier, employing a licensed plumber, who supplied bad materials and gave bad work, should be protected, and he therefore moved the insertion of the following words “and shall forfeit all claim against his employer for such works done or such fittings supplied.”

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG thought that that question ought to be left to the decision of a civil court; it was hardly a provision for special legislative enactment.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that it was often a question of opinion as to what constituted bad materials or bad workmanship; that would be a question for the decision of a Court of Justice; the plumber might in such a case recover under a *quantum meruit*.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER would call attention to the effect of Sections 123 and 125. Under the former section, the Engineer of the Justices might refuse to connect a house with the water-supply if the fittings which had been put on were not executed to his satisfaction. Then, although the house so fitted was not connected with the water-works, and so the bad work could not affect the Justices, yet the Justices might interfere and cause the plumber to be fined. MR. DAMPIER did not object to the cancellation of a license after a third conviction. But if the Justices refused to connect the house with the water-supply because the fittings were bad, why should the plumber be rendered liable to a fine in their interest. How did the matter concern them until a connection was allowed?

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG explained that the provisions of Section 125 were entirely for the protection of the owners and occupiers of houses. The Justices were asked to connect with their mains a house in which fittings had been put on. The Engineer certified that the work was badly done and declined to connect the works, and the owner was put to great inconvenience therefrom. He had to pay a large sum for the fittings, and he was unable to connect them on account of bad work. Then, by this section, the Justices were empowered to step in and to save trouble to the occupier by having the plumber fined. There did not seem to MR. HOGG to be any inconsistency between the two sections or any error in the drafting.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said the chief objection to the amendment seemed to be that the conviction of the plumber, and the adjudication of his claim against his employer, were made to depend upon the certificate of the Engineer. It transferred the right of judgment from the court to the Engineer of the Justices. Suppose the Justices got a conviction on the certificate of the Engineer, and the plumber afterwards satisfied a civil court that the materials and work were sufficiently good?

After some further conversation the amendment was by leave withdrawn, and the section was amended so as to leave the determination of the quality of the materials and workmanship supplied to the convicting officer.

Sections 126 to 132 were agreed to.

Section 133 provided that the occupier on whose requisition works for the supply of water were introduced in a house, should bear the expense of keeping such works in substantial repair.

The HON'BLE BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW moved the omission of the words "on whose requisition works for the supply of water shall have been introduced in any house." He thought those words were hardly necessary, and were calculated to defeat the object of the section. If it was obligatory on the owner to introduce water works in his house for the convenience of the occupier, the occupier, whether the works were introduced at his requisition or not, ought to bear the expense of keeping them in repair.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL would support the amendment. The words, as they stood, would only make the occupier, on whose requisition the works were executed, liable to pay for the repairs. He thought that every occupier should be bound to keep the water-works in repair.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said it might happen that very soon after an occupier went into a house he might find the whole of the water-works out of repair, and might be called upon to put the whole of them into thorough repair. To do that would necessitate the breaking up of a large portion of the walls of the house, and it would be very hard upon the occupier to undergo such great expense. Besides, the owner received from the occupier interest at the rate of 12 per cent. for the money he expended in the construction of the water-works, if done on the requisition of the occupier; and in cases where the works were in existence at the time of the entry of the occupier, something would be added to the rent of the house on the ground that water had been laid on.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH observed that when the works were executed on the requisition of the occupier, they would be new, and would require little or no expenditure to keep them in repair during the tenancy of that occupier. In such a case there would be no hardship in requiring the occupier to keep the water-works in repair. But in other cases, when a tenant took a house which had water laid on, the fittings might have been put on ten years before; he would have to pay additional rent for water being laid on, and might afterwards find all the pipes corroded; and it would be very hard for him to have to repair them when he had no opportunity of examining them, and could not have known the condition in which they were. The water-works, after once they were laid on, became a part of the house, and the cost of repairing them should be borne by the landlord.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG explained that the intention of the section was that when works were put in at the requisition of the occupier he should repair them; in other cases it should be a matter of contract between the parties.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER thought the section should provide distinctly who should bear the expense of repairing the water-works. Leases were ordinarily executed with an agreement on the part of the owner to keep the house wind and water-tight. Such leases would not touch the question of keeping the water-works in repair. And if an occupier found the water-fittings out of repair, his state would be worse than if pipes had never been laid at all bringing water to the house; for in that case he might insist under the Act on the owner putting up fittings to supply the house with water; whereas he would have no means of making the owner repair the fittings if out of order. MR. DAMPIER thought that unless there was a contract to the contrary, the owner should be bound to keep the water-works in repair.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the section was then amended so as to stand thus:—

"Except in the case of a special agreement to the contrary, the owner of any house or land shall bear the expense of keeping all works connected with the supply of water to such house or land in substantial repair. Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the liabilities of parties under leases executed or made previous to the passing of the Act."

Sections 134 to 137 were agreed to.

Sections 138 to 143 provided for the preparation and passing of the police budget.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved that sections 138 to 143 be omitted from the Bill. He said that these sections related to the police budget. The Select Committee, in considering these sections, had placed before them the views of the Government, as represented by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. They were informed that the Government was not now disposed to continue to the Justices the power of controlling the police in any way, and as far as the consideration of the police budget was concerned, the Justices therefore, although it was not stated in so many words, would be reduced to the position of "message bearers." It would be in this wise: the Commissioner of Police would send up the budget to the Justices, and the Justices would hand it up to Government; the Justices should raise the police-rate, and Government would disburse the money. This was practically the scope and object of the Bill as amended by a majority of the Select Committee. He did not know how far the position assumed by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had been influenced by Government, but he submitted that that position reflected upon the Justices as a body, and he was not aware that any cause had been given to Government for such a course. It was in 1867 that the police-rate was first imposed by the Government upon the people of Calcutta. Previous to that, the whole of the police charges had been borne by Government, who controlled the police and met its expenses. In 1865, Baboo Kristodas Pal believed, when Sir Charles Trevelyan was Finance Minister, the Government of India decided that towns in the country should be called upon to bear the greater portion of the police charges, and that in the case of Calcutta it was resolved that the Municipality should bear three-fourths and the Government one-fourth. That resolution of the Government of India was embodied in Act XI of 1867. With a view to give the rate-payers a voice in the police administration of the town, the Justices were vested with the power of considering and passing the police budget. From 1867 up to that time this

system had been in operation, and *BABOO KRISTODAS PAL* would appeal to the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill to say whether at any time there had been any undue interference by the Justices with the action of the Commissioner of Police or the Government in the administration of the police. It was meet, he thought, that the Justices, as representatives of the rate-payers, should have a voice in the administration of the funds which were raised by them. That being the case, he did not see any good or valid reason why the power which had been exercised theretofore by the Justices without detriment to the police, should now be withdrawn. It was urged in Select Committee that there might arise some contingencies which might render the relations between the Justices and the Government anomalous, something in the womb of future which could not now be anticipated. But if the Government, was anxious, as he believed it was, to extend a measure of self-government, it was a curious way of expressing its anxiety by withdrawing a power which the Justices had long possessed and which they had never abused. He was sorry to see that his colleague (Hon'ble Mr. Brookes) was not there that day to express the views of the European community; but from what he said in the Select Committee, *BABOO KRISTODAS PAL* believed that the views which Mr. Brookes expressed were shared by the non-official community generally. It would be painful to him, as well as to the other non-official members of the Council, if the question was made an issue between the Government and them; but *BABOO KRISTODAS PAL* hoped that the Government would on further consideration admit the importance of the subject, and not take any hasty action in the matter. But, as he had said, the Justices had done nothing to forfeit the confidence which the present law reposed in them; on the contrary, the Justices, while criticising the police budget, and making suggestions now and then, had uniformly passed it in its integrity. He thought it was assuming too much to say that the power was likely to be abused, and that therefore it ought to be withdrawn. He might point out that since the maintenance of the police had devolved on the town, there had been a tendency to increased police expenditure; but he believed the hon'ble mover would admit that the Justices had in no way meddled. They were well aware that police arrangements ought not to be rashly interfered with, and that one man should, if practicable, rule over the police, and that that man ought to be the Commissioner of Police; and with that view, if they had any important suggestions to make in respect of police administration, they ought to go through their Chairman who was Commissioner of Police, and they had done so. Having regard to these facts, and believing that it was much better that the Justices should be altogether relieved of all connection with the police than that they should have placed before them a mere shadow without the substance, he would propose that these sections be omitted, and that the old sections of the existing Act be restored.

The *HON'BLE MR. HOGG* said he could not accept the amendment. The object of Sections 138 to 143 of the Bill was, in fact, to give effect to the law as it stood. The Calcutta police was constituted under Act IV of 1866 of this Council, and by that Act was entirely under the control and orders of the Government. He thought it would be conceded by the Council that the police of the metropolis of India could not be placed under any other control than that of the Government of Bengal; and for the Justices to desire to have any voice in the direct administration of the affairs of the police, was to wish for more than could be conceded to them. When the expenditure of the police was imposed on the Municipality, it was provided that the Commissioner of Police should submit to the Justices a budget of expenditure under Act XI of 1867; and by Section 5 of that Act it was left to the discretion of the Justices to pass or to reject or to modify and to submit the budget as passed or modified by them to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It would be clear to the Council that that section was entirely antagonistic to the principle upon which the police was constituted as laid down under Act IV of 1866; so much so that the late Advocate-General (Mr. Cowie) was of opinion that Section 5 of Act XI of 1867 was practically inoperative, as it set aside the principle of Act IV of 1866. It was true that the Justices up to this time had never endeavoured to interfere in the administration of the police, and had always accepted, with perhaps slight modifications, the budget the Commissioner of Police had submitted. But it was obvious that misunderstandings

might possibly arise, and the Justices might claim to exercise the discretion which was apparently vested in them. In order to do away with the possibility of any such misunderstanding, it was proposed by the Bill that the Commissioner of Police should lay before the Justices year by year an estimate of expenditure on account of police, and that it should be the duty of the Justices to forward the budget to Government with any remarks which the Justices might think fit to offer. That gave to the Justices full opportunity for an expression of their opinion and remonstrance against any additional expenditure proposed by the Commissioner of Police; but left to the local Government to decide on the strength and cost of the police. That, he thought, was the proper principle that should be adopted by the legislature. It was precisely the same procedure as that which existed at Bombay and Madras. The Madras Act IX of 1867, Section 9, provided that after the date of the Act the Municipal Commissioners should pay into the Bank every month such sum as the local Government might direct for the maintenance of the police. If they turned to the Bombay Act, they found that under Section 86 of Act III of 1872, the Bombay Municipality were required similarly under the orders of the Government to pay into the Bank of Bombay such sum as the Government chose to direct. These were two analagous cases, and he did not see why the Justices should claim greater power than the municipalities of Madras and Bombay. For these reasons he trusted the Council would adopt the provisions of the Bill as they stood.

The HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL said it appeared to him that no great hardship was imposed on the Justices by an alteration of the existing law. As far as he could make out, they had no control over the police. That was entirely under the Commissioner of Police, subject to the orders of the local Government. The only matter with which the Municipality had to deal was the imposition and collection of the police-rate. It was provided that the amount of the estimate passed should, after deducting therefrom such amount as might from time to time be allowed by the Government, from the general revenues, towards the maintenance of the police force, be paid to the Lieutenant-Governor by the Justices out of the annual proceeds of the police rate. So that the Justices had to supply that amount out of the police rate, and not out of the general revenues of the Municipality. Then, could it be said that the mere effect of collecting the money ought to give them that controlling influence which the present law allowed them? Under the present law, the Municipality had the right of rejecting the budget altogether. In the event of the budget being rejected, it could not go up to Government at all. It appeared to him that they ought not to have the power of rejecting the budget altogether; they ought not to have the power of rejecting a budget on a subject on which they could have no proper information nor any sufficient knowledge, and he thought that the argument which sought to enforce the principle of the present law was somewhat specious. The police rate was collected for the maintenance of the police and held in trust, and he really did not see that the Justices should have any control over the object for which they were collected unless they had some voice over the objects to which that fund was devoted. He thought that in this case there was no hardship imposed, and that the amendment in the Bill was in the right direction. It prevented a possible collision which might take place between the Government and the Municipality. It had been said, with great truth, that no instance could be shown in which the police budget had been rejected by the Justices. That circumstance proved clearly that the power of rejection was one which was not required, inasmuch as it had never been used; and further, that it was not likely to be used, except in some extraordinary cases. What would be the effect, suppose the power was used? It would, in the event of the rejection of the budget on the ground of excessive expenditure, be an animadversion on the conduct of the Commissioner of Police and the Government for having submitted such a police budget! Such a state of things was not desirable, and was never contemplated; and he thought that proper criticism by the Justices would be duly considered. As far as he could see, looking at the matter from a disinterested point of view,—for he had no sympathy one way or the other,—he thought the Justices had no right to complain if the arbitrary power of rejection was taken away. They could be heard now as loudly as before,

and they might collect the police-rate, though they had no control over the expenditure of that rate. He would oppose the amendment on this ground, that beyond collecting the rate the Justices had no control; and the mere effect of collecting the rate did not entitle them to have a control in rejecting the budget.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL wished to say a few words in reply. While appreciating the feelings which had prompted the hon'ble and learned Advocate-General to address the Council, he regretted that he could not agree with him. But he seemed to have lost sight of the fact that when the police-rate was first imposed upon the town by Government, it was, if he (BABOO KRISTODAS PAL remembered it aright, distinctly declared that a share should be given to the people in the administration of the police; that, in fact, the people should be invited to take a part in that administration. That having been the object of the new police administration, the principle was recognized in the Act of 1867. That principle had been in operation for the last eight years, and it was admitted that it worked fairly. It was now proposed to go back and make the Justices only tax-collectors. He would ask whether such a position—he meant the position assumed under the new sections—was consistent with the previous declarations of Government and its present professions for the extension of local self-government. Then the hon'ble and learned member had pointed out that the fact that the Justices had not exercised the power of interference with the budget showed that there was no necessity for it. Might it not be said that the knowledge of the circumstance that the budget of the Commissioner of Police would be sifted by the Justices might have influenced that officer to frame it in such a way as to disarm criticism, and that the present law had had that good moral effect upon him? Then it had been said that the withdrawal of the power would cause no hardship to the Justices. But undeservedly it would imply a want of confidence in the Justices. The hon'ble mover had pointed out that under Act IV of 1866 the police was entirely under the direct control of Government. He admitted it. Section 8 provided that the strength at which the police of Calcutta should be maintained should be fixed by the local Government, subject to the sanction of the Government of India; so that its ultimate control was vested in the Governor-General of India in Council, and not, as the hon'ble member had stated, in the Bengal Government. The final control being vested in the Government of India, it was suggested in Select Committee that, with a view to provide against such contingencies as had been apprehended, it might be enjoined that in case of any difference of opinion between the Justices and the Government of Bengal with reference to any item of police expenditure, the decision of the Government of India should be declared conclusive. But that amendment was not accepted by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL was still willing to propose such an amendment if the Council would accept it. He did not wish that there should be no supervision of Government over the police, or that the decision of the Justices should be final in case of any difference of opinion between the Commissioner of Police and the Justices or the local Government. He would follow the theory of the law laid down in Act IV of 1866, that the ultimate control of the police be vested in the Government of India; that the final decision should rest in all matters with that Government; and if the Council would accept such an amendment, he would be prepared to move it.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said—"I may say at once that, I for one cannot in any respect accept the amendment which the hon'ble member has proposed. It would be wholly out of the question to place the Government of Bengal and the Justices in Calcutta as now constituted two parallel bodies who may have a difference of opinion, which difference should be submitted to the Government of India for decision.

As regards the general question, I desire to disclaim on the part of the Government of Bengal any intention whatever to take away from the Justices any substantial portion of the power which they now enjoy. The fact is, as stated by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, that the power of fixing the strength of the police has been by the section already quoted (Section 8 of Act IV of 1866) retained by the Government of Bengal, subject, of course, to the sanction of the Government of India. The Council are aware that in all matters

of finance and strength of establishments, there rests in the Government of India, in the Financial Department, the ultimate power of control. In all matters of finance such control is necessary in order that the finances may be kept together. That is as well the case in regard to the provincial services. There is no sort of expenditure, from the largest to the smallest, which is not liable to the ultimate control of the Government of India. In that respect I do not perceive that the expenditure on account of the Calcutta police in any way differs from any other expenditure, and in any way confers any higher power on the Government of Bengal. As I understand the question, it is, as stated by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, that there is just a possible conflict between the provisions of Act IV of 1866 and the provisions of Act XI of 1867. The fact is that the terms of Section 5 of Act XI of 1867 are quite unscientifically drawn. I say it with all deference to the legal gentlemen who drafted the Act of 1867. From a drafting point of view it may mean more or less, according to the interpretation which individuals may put upon it; but it is extremely doubtful whether Section 5 of the Act really interferes with Section 8 of Act IV of 1866. Act IV of 1866 gives the Government the power of fixing the strength of the police force. The Act of 1867 gives power to the Justices to pass or to reject or to modify the budget. The preparation of a budget is a mere financial process relating to an establishment otherwise fixed, and would ordinarily be little more than fixing the details of expenditure. There might be discussion on a budget as to whether for such and such a given strength it is necessary to provide such and such a sum; for instance a sum which was entered as five and a half lakhs of rupees should be fixed at five lakhs or *vice versa* and so on. In such a discussion many important financial points would arise without however touching the fundamental point, namely the strength of the establishment. The process of preparing a budget would not ordinarily mean more than that. But looking to the ambiguity of the expression used in the Act, it is possible that some particular person, even some legal authority, may put a different construction upon that provision, and may say that the power of passing or rejecting the budget really means the power of interfering with the strength of the establishment. I believe, however, that that is not the correct ordinary financial acceptance of the term "passing a budget." But I feel sure that the legislature of that day, if they understood that the accepting or modifying of a budget meant a substantial alteration of the power given by the Act of 1866, would never have passed such a provision. I believe that what I have stated is the ordinary financial acceptance of the term passing or modifying a budget, which is a perfectly practical arrangement. That, I am convinced, is the real meaning of the legislature. I cannot conceive that the legislature had any other intention whatever. But looking to the importance of the matter and the possibility of a different, and perhaps embarrassing interpretation being put on this section, I cordially concur with what has fallen from the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill and the learned Advocate-General, that the present opportunity should be taken to put a good interpretation on these two apparently conflicting enactments, and to enact an arrangement which should be workable and practical. For although I entirely accept what the Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal has said as to the desire of the local Government to accord a reasonable amount of self-government to the Municipality, yet, with all deference to him, I must say at once that, however great concessions we may make in that direction, we cannot make the concession go to the extent of giving over to the Justices the power of regulating the strength and constitution of the police in the metropolis of Bengal. That is a very important power, and, under certain circumstances, may be of vital importance; and however great may be our confidence in the power of the Justices to regulate their municipal affairs, we cannot go so far as to give over to them such a very large amount of power as to fix and determine the strength of the force which is to keep the metropolis in order. I will therefore hope that the Council will see fit to pass the sections as they stand."

The motion was then put and negatived, and Sections 138 to 143 of the Bill were agreed to.

Sections 144 to 151 were agreed to.

Section 152 provided a penalty of Rs. 100 for neglecting to give information of births or deaths.

The HON'BLE BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW moved the substitution of Rs. 20 for Rs. 100. The penalty imposed was, in his opinion, too heavy. Considering the large number of ignorant classes that would have to be dealt with under this section, it would be a great hardship if any Magistrate took it into his head to levy the full penalty under the section, and he therefore thought that the maximum penalty should not exceed Rs. 20.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG observed that in the case of a poor person a fine of Rs. 100 would no doubt be very heavy. But in the case of a person who absolutely declined to conform to the provisions of the law, he certainly thought the maximum penalty would not be too heavy.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said he should support the amendment. He was for limiting discretion, in every case, as much as possible. Persons who were likely to be offenders under this section would not belong to the wealthy classes. The object should be to secure generally the objects of the section, and he thought a fine of Rs. 20 was sufficient.

The motion was carried, and the section as amended was agreed to.

Sections 153 to 168 were agreed to.

Section 169 provided that the gross proceeds of the lighting-rate should be applied to the purposes of lighting, "but the Justices may expend, out of the Municipal Fund, such further sums as may from time to time be requisite for the purchase, setting up, clearing, and maintenance of lamps, lamp-posts, pipes, and other necessary apparatus."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the omission of the words quoted. He had stated at the last sitting that the produce of the increased assessments had been so large that the Lighting-rate Fund was now self-supporting, and the Council ought therefore to take the opportunity afforded by this Bill to omit the power given to the Justices to make contributions from the General Fund to the Lighting-rate Fund. If the illumination of the town depended upon the Lighting-rate Fund, then there would be economy practised in its administration; otherwise there might be extravagance.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said it was suggested in the Bill, as introduced, that the lighting-rate should be fixed at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The hon'ble member objected to increase the rate, but thought that this power to make contributions from the General Fund should be given. But now, having obtained in Committee the alteration of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 2 per cent., he proposed to omit the power to make contributions from the General Fund. His hon'ble friend should remember that the whole of the town was not at present lighted as it should be. True it was that all the chief public streets in the European portion of the town were lighted with gas, and although the chief streets in the native portion of the town were also so lighted, there were many lanes in that quarter which required better lighting. Under the Bill as it now stood, the Justices would only be entitled to levy a rate of 2 per cent. But as that would not be enough to provide for exceptional expenditure it was proposed that charges on account of lamps, lamp-posts, and the like, might be paid by a grant from the Municipal Fund. He believed that the majority of the Justices were unwilling to exercise this power, but he thought the Council would do wisely in enabling the Justices to do so if they thought it advisable.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said the hon'ble mover was correct in saying that he (BABOO KRISTODAS PAL) had objected to the increase of the lighting-rate and consented to power being given to the Justices to make contributions from the General Fund, if necessity arose. But circumstances had since changed. There had been a large accession to the Lighting-rate Fund. Formerly one per cent. of lighting-rate produced one lakh of rupees, whereas it now yielded Rs. 1,18,000, so that the Justices would have an additional revenue of Rs. 36,000 from the two per cent rate. That was the reason why he thought it was not now necessary to give the Justices power to make contributions to the Lighting-rate Fund from the general revenues of the municipality.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG observed that the proceeds of the lighting-rate just covered the current expenditure on account of lighting. The Justices had for a series of years annually sanctioned a grant of Rs. 20,000 to the General Fund,

and that was without any exceptional expenditure for providing lamps, lamp-posts, &c.; so that if they desired to extend gas-lighting throughout the town, especially the northern portion of the town, the power to make contributions for such extensions should be given.

The motion was by leave withdrawn, and the section passed as it stood.

Sections 170 to 179 were agreed to.

Section 180 specified the conditions under which the Justices might declare private streets to be deemed public.

On the motion of the HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL, the consent of three-fourths of the owners of houses in such streets was rendered necessary before the Justices could declare any such street to be public.

Sections 181 and 182 were agreed to.

Section 183 provided that the doors and ground-floor windows of houses were not to open outwards upon any street.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved an amendment, with the object of confining the operation of the section to doors and windows "hung or placed subsequent to the 1st June 1863," the date of the commencement of Act VI of 1863, the existing municipal law.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said the section was drafted precisely as the existing law stood. The object was to compel the owners of houses, in which doors and windows opened on the street, to hang them so as to open inwards. The opening of such doors and windows outwards was unobjectionable before the foot-paths were constructed, as they opened over the drain, and did not obstruct traffic. But now it would not only obstruct the traffic on the foot-path, but become absolutely dangerous to the passers-by. In the interests of the public, he considered it absolutely necessary that the section should stand as it was.

The motion was by leave withdrawn, and the section passed as it stood.

Sections 184 and 185 were agreed to.

Section 186 provided for the removal of existing projections from houses, and the conditions under which compensation should be made in such cases.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL drew attention to the portion of this section, which provided that if the projection was lawfully made, the Justices should make reasonable compensation to any person who suffered damage by the removal, and if any dispute should arise touching the amount of such compensation, the same should be settled in the manner provided for the settlement of disputes, damages, and expenses. Suppose the dispute were whether the projection was lawful or unlawful; suppose the right of compensation was denied. There was no provision for the decision of the question whether the projection was lawful or unlawful, but only as to the amount of compensation.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG thought that under the section the question of a projection being lawful or unlawful would depend upon the date upon which the projection was erected: the section only applied to projections erected before 1st June 1863.

After some further conversation the section was amended, on the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, providing that the right to compensation as well as the amount of compensation should be the subject of settlement in the manner provided in the Bill.

Sections 187 to 209 were agreed to.

Section 210 provided that no latrine should be constructed within fifty feet of a tank.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the addition to the section of the following proviso:—

"Provided that the Justices shall not withhold assent, if any latrine, urinal, cesspool, house drain, or other receptacle be constructed with masonry."

He said that this section, if allowed to pass without modification, was calculated to prove a source of great practical inconvenience to the native community. It would lead to the demolition of all latrines in native houses situated in the vicinity of tanks. The object of the provision, he understood, was to prevent the percolation of fecal matter into tanks by reason of the vicinity of latrines, urinals, and drains. But he contended that if they were constructed of masonry, there would be no danger of such percolation, and he hoped therefore the Council would consent to the amendment he proposed.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he did not think it would be wise to adopt the amendment. As a fact, the matter would not be less offensive if it came from a pucca than from a kutcha latrine or drain. Having regard to the health of the town generally, he thought it would not be advisable to allow latrines to be constructed close to tanks used for the purpose of drinking or other domestic purposes.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT asked whether it was not possible for percolation to go on through masonry, by means of some chink or other? From experience in various parts of India, he believed there was nothing more dangerous than to have anything like a latrine in the vicinity of tanks or wells. That one thing was probably more frequently the cause of outbreaks of cholera than anything else. It was quite possible for percolation to go on even through masonry; water would find its way almost through anything. Though he quite concurred in the inconvenience described by the hon'ble member who moved the amendment, he entreated the native members of the Council to be extremely particular in legislating in regard to latrines in the proximity of tanks. The inconvenience spoken of was better than the risk of infection. Even where tanks in the vicinity of latrines were used only for washing and bathing purposes, he knew of cases of terrible disease breaking out, probably caused by that very thing; and if the provision of the section was good for kutcha latrines and drains, he thought it was almost equally necessary for pucca drains. Water would ooze through almost anything.

The motion was negatived, and the section passed as it stood.

Section 211 was agreed to.

The Council was then adjourned to Saturday, the 27th instant.

SUPPRESSION OF DACOITY IN BENGAL.

Circular No. 61, dated 30th November 1875.

From—R. L. MANGLES, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—All Commissioners.

I AM directed to invite your particular attention to the remarks recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor in paragraphs 22 and 28 of his Resolution on the Annual Report of the Police Department for the year 1874, and to request that you will impress upon every District Magistrate, and upon every District Superintendent of Police in your division, that the Lieutenant-Governor is determined that the continued prevalence of the crime of dacoity will not be tolerated in these provinces, and that active and energetic means shall be taken for its suppression. During the past year 465 dacoities were committed in Bengal, as against 356 in 1873, and the Lieutenant-Governor observes that, as compared with 1870, there has been an increase of this crime during each successive year.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is willing to admit that in some instances this crime is committed by practised criminals, who, travelling from distant districts by rail or river, commit depredations in districts where no previous opportunities of prevention could have been taken. He is, however, of opinion, and in this he finds that his views are similar to those entertained by his predecessor, that at the present day dacoities are chiefly the work of local bad characters, whose movements it is well within the power of the local authorities to watch and control. The Lieutenant-Governor is also prepared to admit that dacoities attended with marked atrocities are not so frequent now as formerly, and that many which now occur are of a comparatively petty description. His Honor, however, considers that it is none the less discreditable to the administration, and to the existing and expensive organization of the police force, with selected European officers placed in special charge in each district, that such crimes should occur so frequently; and in drawing attention to the above remarks, and those recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor in his Resolution on the Police Report as to the crime being for the most part preventible, I am to say that if in future the crime continues to be of frequent occurrence in any district, His Honor is resolved to hold the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent responsible in the matter, and to place them on their defence.

3. As to the means to be adopted in any district for the repression of the crime, Sir Richard Temple is willing to leave much to the discretion of the local authorities, who cannot be relieved of their responsibilities in the matter. He would suggest, however, that much useful information might be extracted by patient and judicious enquiries from convicted dacoits undergoing their sentences in jail, and His Honor will be prepared to give favorable consideration to the case of any prisoner who may be induced to give such information as has led to the tracing and breaking up of any existing gangs of dacoits. Another method, which has been followed with advantage in certain districts, is the payment for such information as actually leads to results in the capture of gangs; and the Lieutenant-Governor, relying upon the discretion of Commissioners to secure the proper application of the money, will, on their representations, be willing to place funds to a limited extent at their disposal for secret service of this description.

4. But above all, and as the most important matter, the Lieutenant-Governor must insist upon the movements of persons known to be of bad character, or whose habits are suspected, being systematically watched, and upon the officers of one district giving timely information to those of neighbouring districts in case such persons are found to have left their homes. If the prescribed register of convicts released on expiry of sentence, and of persons of notorious bad livelihood, has been properly kept up at each police station, every person, in each district, whose movements require to be watched should be well known to the officers in charge of police stations, and the responsibilities of these officers and of inspectors of divisions under the rules relating to the keeping of this register should be strictly enforced. The services of the rural police also should be much more utilized in these matters than is

apparently at present the case; and as the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared, on the application of the local authorities, to extend to any regulation district the provisions of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, no difficulty should now be experienced in the payment of chowkeedars, and in securing loyal service on their part.

5. In the non-regulation districts, and in some of the regulation districts, valuable assistance may also be obtained from ghatwals and other rural police of this description, who, when justly dealt with, and secured in possession of their lands, have not unfrequently been found of much use.

6. In conclusion, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor will await a report at the end of this cold weather on the special measures which have been adopted in your division for the repression of dacoity and of their result.

ENDOWMENT FOR SCHOLARSHIPS BY RAI SHAMANUND DE, BAHADOOR.

No. 3361, dated the 29th November 1875.

From—J. H. REYNOLDS, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

To—The Commissioner of Orissa.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 208, dated 17th November 1875, with enclosures, and in reply to say that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the offer of Rai Shamanund De, Bahadoor, to found two scholarships of Rs. 100 per annum each, tenable in the new Orissa College under establishment at Cuttack. Sir Richard Temple also approves of the rules for the allotment of these scholarships, and of the donor's proposal that they be named "the Prince of Wales' Scholarships," as a memorial of the visit of His Royal Highness to India. With regard to the proposed addition to rule 3, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it sufficient to commend the suggestion to the consideration of the founder of the scholarships.

2. I am to request you to convey to Rai Shamanund De, Bahadoor, the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for his liberal endowment, and to say that the papers on the subject will be published in the next issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 208, dated Cuttack, the 17th November 1875.

From—T. E. RAVENSHAW, Esq., Commissioner of the Orissa Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information and approval of Government, copy of a letter No. 128 of 9th November 1875, from the Magistrate of Balasore, giving cover to an offer from Rai Shamanund De, Bahadoor, to found two scholarships of Rs. 100 each, tenable in the new Orissa College under establishment at Cuttack.

2. It is the desire of Rai Shamanund De, Bahadoor, that these scholarships be named "the Prince of Wales' Scholarships," in memory of His Royal Highness' visit to India.

3. I feel assured that the Rai Bahadoor's loyalty and liberality will meet with the approval of Government, and I request that intimation of the foundation of these scholarships may be published in the *Gazette*.

4. I have suggested the addition of a clause after Rule 3 to the effect that, if there be no students of Balasore zillah school qualified to hold the scholarships, they may be awarded to any native student of any other zillah school in Orissa who may stand next on the divisional list below any other scholar to whom a Government scholarship may be awarded.

No. 128, dated Balasore, the 9th November 1875.

From—T. NORMAN, Esq., Acting Magistrate of Balasore,

To—The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

I HAVE the honor to report that Rai Shamanand De, Bahadoor, has offered to endow two scholarships, each with a stipend of Rs. 100 per annum, to be competed for by the students of the zillah school of this district at the Entrance Examination. The donor proposes to deposit for that purpose Government securities for the sum of Rs. 5,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent.

2. The following rules and conditions for the allotment of the scholarships have been suggested by me, and have been agreed to by the donor.

- I.—One scholarship, with a stipend of Rs. 100 per annum, will be annually offered for competition at the University Entrance Examination.
- II.—The annual scholarship will not be assigned to any candidate who shall not have studied for the previous two years, at least, in the Balasore zillah school; and to qualify for a scholarship at any University Entrance Examination, it is necessary that the candidate shall pass at such examination.
- III.—Subject to the provisions contained in Rule II, the annual scholarship will be assigned to the candidate who shall rank in order of merit next after any other candidate who may be awarded a Government scholarship.
- IV.—The examination shall be the same as that for Government junior scholarships, and, except as hereinbefore provided, the rules now or hereafter in force, with respect to the terms and conditions on which Government scholarships may be obtained and held, shall apply with equal force to these scholarships.
- V.—If any annual scholarship shall remain unassigned, or shall lapse from any cause, the unexpended stipend shall be deposited in the Government savings bank to the credit of the endowment fund; and when such surplus shall amount to the sum of Rs. 200, two scholarships, instead of one, may be offered for competition, due notice to that effect having been given beforehand.

3. The donor respectfully desires permission to name these scholarships The "Prince of Wales' Scholarships," in honor of His Royal Highness' visit to the country.

4. I have the honor to request that you will move Government to accept the Rai Bahadoor's offer, and to give it such publicity as will stimulate others to show similar public spirit. As soon as Government shall have notified its acceptance of the offer, the Government securities will be purchased.

5. The district certainly seems to require some encouragement to its higher class education, such as that now offered. The ever recurring impossibility of procuring competently educated young men to fill vacant appointments in Government service shows that in this respect Balasore is still far behind Bengal districts, where higher class education is eagerly pursued as a means of livelihood. I need scarcely remark how opportunely these scholarships will act as feeders to the Cuttack College, towards the establishment of which Rai Shamanund De, Bahadoor, has offered a donation of Rs. 1,000.

6. A copy of the Rai Bahadoor's letter is annexed.

Dated Balasore, the 31st October 1875.

From—RAI SHAMANUND DE, BAHADOOR,

To—T. NORMAN, ESQ., Collector and Magistrate of Balasore.

I HAVE the honor to bring to your notice the suggestion made for the appropriation of Rs. 5,000 voluntarily offered by me, and the submission of the same for your kind approval—

That two scholarships Rs. 8 each to be given to the students of the Balasore Government school who, having passed the Entrance Examination, fail to secure junior college scholarships, to enable them to continue their studies in the college.

I further beg to inform you that I shall be happy to get a promissory note for the amount from Calcutta as soon as I learn of the acceptance by Government of my humble offer, and the interest accruing therefrom will be appropriated for the purpose.

It would gratify me exceedingly if Government will grant permission to name these scholarships "The Prince of Wales' Scholarships," in remembrance of His Royal Highness' visit to Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 27th November 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Nov. 29,* '75	Nil.	Reports of the outturn of <i>amun</i> and the prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are all favourable. Cholera is reported in the Culna and Jehanabad sub-divisions.
	2 Bankoora, „ 27, „	Nil.	Weather dry and cool. State and prospects of the crops are good. The <i>amun</i> , or the late rice crop, is ripening. Sugarcane and other crops are doing well.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 27, „	Nil.	Weather clear. Most of the rice is cut, and sowing of winter crops is in progress.
	4 Midnapore, „ 27, „	Nil.	Weather cold and clear. State and prospects of the crops are good as before. Harvest is being got in.
	5 Hooghly, „ 27, „	Nil.	Weather seasonably cold. Vegetables, potatoes, and other winter crops are doing well at the cost of somewhat unusual labour for water for the time of the year.
	Howrah, „ 27, „	Nil.	Weather fine. State and prospects of the crops are very good.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Nov. 29,† '75	Nil.	Seasonable weather. Reaping of <i>amun</i> commenced, and the cold weather crops doing well. Fifty-five cases of cholera reported from thana Habra at Baraset, and a few cases from Barrackpore and Bassirhat. Fever prevailing at the last two places.
	7 Nuddea, „ 27, „	Nil.	Weather cool and seasonable. The <i>amun</i> harvest will probably be an average one, but in Bongong sub-division it has suffered from drought. The cold weather crops generally promise well, but rain is wanted in Meherporo and Koosutea sub-divisions. Cholera still prevails in many places.
	8 Jessore, „ 27, „	Nil.	Weather very pleasant. No rain, but heavy dew during the nights. Late rice crop is being harvested. A good outturn expected everywhere except on some high lands here and there in the Narail and Sudder sub-division. State of winter crops is satisfactory.
	9 Moorshedabad, „ 27, „	Nil.	Seasonable weather. The <i>amun</i> harvest has commenced. An average of full 12 annas crop is expected. Other winter crops are thriving. Common rice almost stationary in price. Fever still continuing in Sujaganj and Gorabazar.
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	10 Dinagepore, „ 26, „	Nil.	Fair weather with westerly wind. The crops are now being cut. A moderate outturn only is expected. Three cases of cholera at Hemtabad and three at Peergunge thana; single cases at Ramsunkool and Thakootgaon thana.
	11 Maldah, „ 27, „	Nil.	Weather clear and cool. No rain has fallen in the district. In the thanas of Maldah and Nowabgunge a 9 anna crop of <i>kaimunti</i> or late rice, is expected, if any rain falls. In Gomastapore and Gazola a better outturn is expected. The <i>amun</i> is suffering from continued want of rain, and is <i>not</i> expected to yield a good return. It is being thrashed in one thana, but the outcome has not yet been ascertained. In Shibgunge the <i>amun</i> has been attacked by insects. Spring rice being sown in parts of the district. Rain is still required for the <i>kulai</i> , but the return is expected to be very fair. Half anna share of the crop has been destroyed by insects in thana Shibgunge. During the week 106 deaths have occurred from cholera; seventy-nine persons have been attacked by that disease during the same period. Nineteen deaths from fever are also reported during the week.
	12 Rajshahye, „ 27, „	Nil.	There has been no change in the weather during the week. Want of rain is still much felt both for the <i>rubbee</i> crops and the high land rice, especially for the latter. The winter rice crop on low lands is reaped in most quarters, and the reports of the expected outturn are generally favourable.
<i>Sub-Division Nattore.</i>			
The cutting of early dhan is fast going on. The same complaint as in the last week, of injury being done by a black worm to paddy on high or rather dry land, continues. Sugar-making is going on. The present prospect of the <i>rubbee</i> crops good. Cholera is still somewhat prevalent, and in parts of the district there have been several fatal cases.			

* Telegram of the 29th November, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 29th November, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
RAYSHAHY DIVN.—(Contd.)	<i>Central Districts.—(Continued.)</i>		
	13 Rungpore, Nov. 26, '75	Nil.	Weather reasonable. There is no change in rice prospects. Harvest has commenced in the Korigram sub-division; expected outturn eight annas. Weather crops promise well.
	14 Bogra, „ 27, „	Nil.	Fine weather. No change in the state and prospects of the crops for better or worse.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	15 Pubna, „ 27, „	Nil.	Weather reasonable. State and prospects of the crops are good. Cholera is prevalent, especially in the south of Serajgunge sub-division.
	16 Darjeeling „ „ „	.....	Return not received.
	17 Julpigoree, „ 27, „	Nil.	No change to report. Tobacco going on well; high land paddy is being reaped. Cholera is still in the district, but is abating.
Dacca DIVN.	Cooch Behar, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather fair. No rain. Though the <i>amun dhan</i> has suffered much for want of rain on high lands, it is generally believed that on the whole the outturn will be about 8 annas; in some places the outturn will fall below, and in others exceed their estimate. The prospects of tobacco and of mustard seeds reported to be good.
	<i>Eastern Districts</i>		
	18 Dacca, Nov. 29,* '75	Nil.	Fine weather. State and prospects of the crops are good.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	19 Fuzedpore, „ 27, „	Nil.	Weather cool and dry. Owing to the want of rain in October the rice crop is less than it otherwise would have been, but on the whole it is a good crop. The winter cereals promise well.
	20 Backergunge, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather cold and fine. State and prospects of the crops are fair, but want of rain has damaged the paddy and stunted its growth. An average crop is expected. Winter harvesting has begun.
	21 Mymensingh, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather clear and tolerably cool. State and prospects of the crops are favourable. Cholera is still prevalent in many parts of the district.
PATNA DIVN.	22 Tipperah, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather fair and cool. There is no material difference since last report. Late rice crop will not have such a good outturn as usual, and there will be a good deal less rice for export. Cholera has shown itself in many places.
	23 Chittagong, „ 25, „	Nil.	Cool weather. The crop is still suffering from want of rain, and there is a probability of there being smaller crop than last year, but there is no prospect of scarcity.
	24 Noakholly, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather fair and cool. Cutting of the intermediate <i>amun</i> crops has commenced in the churs and high lands. Cholera prevalent throughout the district, but not in the town.
BEHAR.	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts „ „	.....	Return not received.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 24, „	Nil.	Seasonable weather. The reaping of the rice crop has commenced, and it is said to give an outturn of about 10 annas. The sowing of the rubbee crops continuing.
PATNA DIVN.	26 Patna, Nov. 29,* '75	Nil.	Seasonable weather. The late rice crops in low lands are thriving well, but in high lands they are suffering from want of rain. General health good.
	27 Gya, „ 27, „	Nil.	Clear weather, cloudless sky, and cool winds. Rice crop is being reaped. Outturn is better than anticipated; and is estimated at 8, 10, and 12 annas in different parts of the district. The <i>rahur</i> crops are good. Sowings of rubbee crops showing fair prospects. General health good.
	28 Shahabad, „ 27, „	Nil.	Weather generally dry and clear. Pleasant westerly wind. Paddy being reaped. Rubbee doing well. Health of the people good.
	29 Durbhunga, „ 27, „	Nil.	Weather fine. No change in the state and prospects of the crops. The Collector has just returned from a tour of inspection through the Sudder sub-division and believes that an 8-anna rice crop will be harvested. There is reason to believe that the outturn of crops in the Mudhoobunee sub-division will be better than that anticipated in the last report. Prices show a tendency to decline both at Durbhunga and Mudhoobunee.

* Telegrams of the 29th November, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
PATNA DIVN.—(Contd.)	30 Mozufferpore, Nov. 26, '75	Nil.	Weather cold and occasionally cloudy. On the 26th instant it was very cloudy. The prospects of rice and rubbee crops in Mozufferpore and Seetamurhee sub-divisions are much the same as reported last week. The Collector has been on tour in the Hajepore sub-division during the week ending 26th November. He considers that the previous estimate of an average four-anna rice crop, which is now being cut, will prove correct. The rubbee crops in the Hajepore and Muhana thanas are very much better than he anticipated. In the former thana there is a ten-anna crop now on the ground, and even without rain an eight-anna crop is expected. In the latter thana there is at present an average eight-anna crop on the ground, but without rain only four annas will probably come to maturity. Tobacco and ruhur are both very good, but root crops are not so good as previously reported. The Collector has not recently been over the Lalgunge thana jurisdiction, but hopes to visit it next week. It is the only thana of the Hajepore sub-division in which any distress may be apprehended.
	31 Sarun, " 27, "	Nil.	Weather fine and seasonably cold. West wind prevailing. No apparent sign of rain. Cotton and ruhur pulso are doing well. Sugarcane is being manufactured. Paddy is being harvested. Rubbee crops are still doing well. Irrigation is being resorted to where practicable. Apprehensions are entertained for want of rain. General health good.
	32 Chumparun, " 26, "	Nil.	Weather cloudy now and then. The prospect of the late rice crop is as bad as was anticipated. Rubbee has been sown. It is not growing well. The sky is overcast.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33 Monghyr, " 27, "	Nil.	Weather cold and clear. No change since last week. The Collector and the District Superintendent of Police having seen a large portion of the rice country, agree in thinking that nearly an average rice crop will be reaped. The rubbee is coming up, but rain will be wanted after the rice is cut. Rain at present would do more harm than good to the rice.
	34 Bhagulpore, " 29,* "	Nil.	Rice crops on low lands are generally good. Harvesting has begun, and prices are falling. Report from the south is good. Prospects of rubbee are everywhere good. Public health good.
	35 Purneah, " 27, "	Nil.	Weather cool and seasonable. The cutting of the winter rice has commenced. Good reports are received from the north and from the Kosi. The crop in Nepal is said to be very good. Importation from that country has already begun. The mustard crop promises well, but rain is wanted. Pulses are coming on. The wheat, oats, &c., which have been sown have generally germinated.
	36 Sonthal Perghs. " 27, "	Nil.	Weather cold and dry. Over the greater part of the district the rice harvest is beginning, with every prospect of a fair outturn.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN	37 Cuttack ... ..	.....	Return not received.
	38 Pooree, " 25, "	Nil.	Weather fine and cold. The <i>laghu</i> , or the first late rice, is being reaped and gathered. <i>Sarad</i> , or the main late rice, is in flower, and promises well. In Khoordah the prospect is favourable. Cholera is still raging in different parts. Sugarcane is now ripe.
	39 Balasore, " 26, "	Nil.	Weather fine and harvest of rice is progressing fast. Sporadic cholera is general throughout the district, but does not appear to be increasing.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-Western Frontier Agency.		
	40 Hazareebagh, Nov. 26, '75	Nil.	The weather has been slightly cloudy during the past week, and not so cold as it should be. The rice crop is being harvested, and the outturn is expected to be better than it was supposed it would be. The cold weather crop of what there is, looks well, but it would be premature to calculate what the probable outturn may be.
	41 Boharaugga, " 26, "	Nil.	Seasonable weather. A large portion of the rice crop has now been harvested, and the outturn is excellent. The rubbee crops are looking well, but in Palanow only about half the usual area has been sown owing to want of rain. General health good.
	42 Singbhoom, " 26, "	Nil.	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of the crops are favourable. General health of the district good, but fever prevailing in some parts.
	43 Maubhoom, " 27, "	Nil.	Favourable weather. State and prospects of the crops are favourable throughout the district. The paddy of the Chiss thana jurisdiction has been considerably affected by the blight during the week ending the 27th November.

* Telegram of the 29th November, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 30th November 1875.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 7th to 13th November 1875.	Rain from 14th to 20th November 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
ENGAL.									
WESTERN DISTRICTS.			Inches.	Inches.	1875.				
Burdwan	w	Burdwan ...	Nil	Nil	59.66	20th Nov.	From 19th Sept. 1875.		
		Cutwa ...	Nil	Nil	58.30	ditto			
		Culna ...	Nil	Nil	48.52	ditto			
		Bood-Bood ...	Nil	Nil	43.61	ditto			
		Kaneegunge ...	Nil	Nil	46.46	ditto			
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	45.40	ditto			
Bankoora	...	Bankoora ...	Nil	Nil	57.93	ditto		From 31st May 1875.	
Beerbhoom	...	Sooree ...	Nil	Nil	64.63	ditto			
		Hetampore ...	Nil	Nil	75.49	ditto			
		Roypore ...	Nil	Nil	5.99	ditto			
Midnapore	...	Midnapore ...	Nil	Nil	53.26	ditto			
		Tumlook ...	Nil	Nil	56.57	ditto			
		Gurbetta ...	Nil	Nil	53.95	ditto			
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	61.49 69.02	ditto ditto			
Hooghly	...	Hooghly ...	Nil	Nil	53.01	ditto			
		Seraupore ...	Nil	Nil	50.47	ditto			
Howrah	...	Howrah ...	Nil	Nil	59.80	ditto			
		Moheshreckha ...	Nil	Nil	39.71	ditto			
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.									
24-Pergunnahs	...	Saugor Island ...	Nil	Nil	73.56	ditto	From 14th Mar. 1875.		
		Calcutta ...	Nil	Nil	59.02	ditto			
		Alipore { Dispensary	Nil	Nil	57.62	ditto			
		{ Jail ...	Nil	Nil	57.16	ditto			
		Bugseerhat ...	Nil	Nil	56.28	ditto			
		Barasat ...	Nil	Nil	63.38	ditto			
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	Nil	67.71	ditto			
		Barripore ...	Nil	Nil	60.49	ditto			
		Satkhira ...	Nil	Nil	64.95	ditto			
		Barrackpore ...	Nil	Nil	47.31	ditto			
		Dum-Dum ...	Nil	Nil	59.88	ditto			
		Kishnaghar ...	Nil	Nil	54.70	ditto			
		Bongong ...	Nil	Nil	62.44	ditto			
		Nuddea	...	Meherpore ...	Nil	Nil		51.00	ditto
		Jessore	...	Choodanga ...	Nil	Nil		50.13	ditto
Kooshtea ...	Nil			Nil	55.92	ditto			
Ranaghat ...	Nil			Nil	54.28	ditto			
Jessore ...	Nil			Nil	63.82	ditto			
Nurrail ...	Nil			Nil	59.66	ditto			
Khoolna ...	Nil			Nil	60.85	ditto			
Jhenida ...	Nil			Nil	66.07	ditto			
Bagirhat ...	Nil			Not rec.	75.01	13th Nov.			
Magoorah ...	Nil			Nil	64.82	20th Nov.			
Berhampore ...	Nil			Nil	54.60	ditto			
Rampore Haut ...	Nil			Nil	57.88	ditto			
Moorshedabad	...			Lallbagh ...	Nil	Nil	57.86	ditto	
	Jungypore ...			Nil	Nil	44.47	ditto		
	Azingunge ...			Nil	Nil	52.09	ditto		
	Lallgolla ...			Nil	Nil	48.22	ditto		
	Kandoo ...	Nil	Nil	54.77	ditto				
Dinapore	...	Dinapore ...	Nil	Nil	43.60	ditto			
Maldah	...	Maldah ...	Nil	Nil	54.10	ditto			
		Chanchal ...	Nil	Nil	62.16	ditto			
Rajshahye	...	Baulen ...	Nil	Nil	49.00	ditto			
		Nattore ...	Nil	Nil	51.07	ditto			
Rungpore	...	Rungpore ...	Nil	Nil	60.45	ditto			
		Bhowanungunge ...	Nil	Nil	52.72	ditto			
		Kurigram ...	Nil	0.09	18.36	ditto			
Bogra	...	Bagdogra ...	Nil	Nil	26.91	ditto			
		Bogra ...	Nil	Nil	57.81	ditto			
Pubna	...	Pubna ...	Nil	Nil	50.08	ditto			
		Serajgunj ...	Nil	Nil	51.72	ditto			
Darjeeling	...	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	101.70	31st Oct.			
		{ Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	114.84	20th Nov.			
Julpigoree	...	Julpigoree ...	Nil	Nil	100.53	ditto			
		Boda ...	Nil	Nil	72.07	ditto			
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	Nil	Nil	149.44	ditto			
		{ Civil Surgeon's Office	0.26	Nil	151.28	ditto			
Cooch Behar Tributary States	...	Titalya ...	Nil	Nil	90.99	ditto			
		Cooch Behar ...	Nil	Nil	90.40	ditto			

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 7th to 13th November 1875.	Rain from 14th to 30th November 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
BENGAL.—(Continued.)									
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1875.				
	Dacca	Dacca... { Telegraph Office ... Nil Nil 66.36 20th Nov.	Dacca... { Hospital ... Nil Nil 59.42 ditto	Moonsheegunge ... Nil Nil 50.97 ditto	Manickgunge ... Nil Nil 55.00 ditto				
		Fureedpore	Fureedpore ... Nil Nil 63.51 ditto	Goalundo ... Nil Nil 63.37 ditto	Madaripore ... Nil Nil 64.38 ditto				
			Backergunge	Burrisal ... Nil Nil 68.02 ditto	Perozepore ... Nil Nil 74.05 ditto	Patoakhalley ... Nil Nil 119.10 ditto	Dowlutkhan ... Nil Nil 110.46 ditto		
	Mymensingh			Mymensingh ... Nil Nil 80.13 ditto	Jamalpore ... Nil Nil 75.06 ditto	Atia ... Nil Nil 71.56 ditto	Kishoregunge ... Nil Nil 88.43 ditto		
		Chittagong		Chittagong { Telegraph Office Nil Nil 140.30 ditto	Chittagong { Jail Nil Nil 135.72 ditto	Cox's Bazar ... Nil Nil 147.86 ditto			
				Noakholly	Noakholly ... Nil Nil 119.81 ditto	Comillah ... Nil Nil 89.30 ditto			
			Tipperah		Brahmunberiah ... Nil Nil 78.29 ditto				
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ... Nil Nil 103.72 ditto							
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ... Nil Nil 101.02 ditto							
	BEHAR.								
	PATNA.	Patna	Patna ... Nil Nil 45.38 ditto	Behar ... Nil Nil 38.67 ditto	Barh ... Nil Nil 41.45 ditto	Dinapore ... { Jail Nil Nil 39.58 ditto	Dinapore ... { Cantonment Nil Nil 43.89 ditto		
			Gya	Gya ... Nil Nil 38.25 ditto	Nowadah ... Nil Nil 39.20 ditto	Arungabad ... Nil Nil 42.57 ditto	Jehanabad ... Nil Nil 32.68 ditto		
				Shahabad	Arrah ... Nil Nil 33.06 ditto	Sasseram ... Nil Nil 50.98 ditto	Buxar ... Nil Nil 42.63 ditto	Bhubooh ... Nil Nil 49.17 ditto	
					Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore ... Not rec. Not rec. 32.61 30th Oct.	Hajepore ... ditto ditto 56.27 ditto	Seetamurhee ... ditto ditto 26.07 ditto	
						Durbhunga	Durbhunga ... Nil Nil 45.82 20th Oct.	Mudhoobunnee ... Nil Nil 31.76 ditto	Tajpore ... Nil Nil 43.94 ditto
		Sarun	Chupra ... Nil Nil 32.44 ditto				Sewan ... Nil Nil 43.55 ditto		
			Chumparun	Motiharee ... Nil Nil 47.73 13th Nov.	Bettiah ... Nil Nil 61.68 ditto				
		Monghyr		Monghyr ... Nil Nil 46.46 20th Nov.	Begoo Serai ... Nil Nil 42.04 ditto	Jamooee ... Nil Nil 45.48 ditto			
			Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ... Nil Nil 36.47 ditto	Sooopool ... Nil Nil 43.50 ditto	Muddehpooa ... Nil Nil 42.26 ditto	Banka ... Nil Nil 39.94 ditto	Sonbursa ... Nil Nil 42.68 ditto	
				Purneah	Purneah ... Nil Nil 44.16 ditto	Kiseengunge ... Nil Nil 53.35 ditto	Arrareah ... Nil Nil 48.07 ditto		
Sonthal Pergunnahs		Nya Doomka ... Nil Nil 55.33 ditto			Rajmehal ... Nil Nil 59.26 ditto				
		Deoghur ... Nil Nil 41.62 ditto			Jamtara ... Nil Nil 48.00 ditto	Godda ... Nil Nil 36.30 ditto			

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 7th to 13th November 1875.	Rain from 14th to 20th November 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.							
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack .. { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	86.40	20th Nov.	Not recorded 2nd July to 11th Sept. From 16th May, and not received 26th Sept. to 2nd Oct.
		.. { Hospital	Nil	Nil	91.92	ditto	
		Jajepore	Nil	Nil	88.35	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	80.90	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	83.05	ditto	
	False Point	Nil	Nil	87.10	ditto		
		Pooree	Nil	Nil	84.18	ditto	
	Khoordah	Nil	Nil	85.81	ditto		
		Balasore.. { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	53.03	30th Oct.	
	Balasore	.. { Collector's Office	Nil	Nil	59.45	20th Nov.	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	50.63	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	60.57	ditto	
		Sorah	Nil	Nil	61.98	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	57.08	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbalpor	Nil	Nil	66.03	ditto	
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
Hazareebagh...	Hazareebagh...	{ Jail	Nil	Nil	43.52	ditto	
		{ Dispensary...	Nil	Nil	50.05	ditto	
Pachumba	Pachumba	Nil	Nil	47.68	ditto		
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	59.08	ditto	
Palamow		Nil	Nil	43.17	ditto		
Singbhoom	Chyebassa	Nil	Nil	64.76	ditto		
Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	Nil	53.18	ditto		
	Govindpore	Nil	Nil	51.58	ditto		
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	Nil	183.57	ditto		
Seesaugor	Seesaugor	Seesaugor	2.30	Not rec.	102.14	13th Nov.	
		Golaghat	0.03	ditto	79.54	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0.11	ditto	85.16	ditto	
		Nazeerah	1.12	ditto	93.72	ditto	
		Deopanie	0.05	ditto	81.70	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	0.03	ditto	84.77	ditto	
		Mazengah	0.33	ditto	79.00	ditto	
		Suntock	0.15	ditto	99.32	ditto	
		Cherideo	0.67	ditto	104.34	ditto	
		Benares	Not rec.	ditto	45.05	6th Nov.	
Akyab	Nil	Nil	177.42	20th Nov.			

CALCUTTA,
The 27th November 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 21st to 27th November 1875.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat=100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Nov. 21st	10	30.027	30.046	74.3	66.6	64	N N W	2.4	...	C	
		16	29.910	29.928	73.0	66.4	51	N	6.5	...	C	
	22nd	10	30.043	30.017	73.3	65.0	62	N N E	3.1	...	C	
		16	29.922	29.940	78.0	65.3	46	N N W	6.0	...	C	
	23rd	10	30.045	30.064	75.0	61.0	51	N E	3.6	...		b
		16	29.915	29.933	78.0	64.5	44	N	5.5	...		b
	24th	10	30.065	30.084	70.8	61.8	57	N W	2.8	...		b
		16	29.913	29.931	70.5	63.4	44	N	5.5	...		b
	25th	10	30.059	30.078	72.5	65.0	64	N by E	3.3	...	C	
		16	29.927	29.945	77.6	63.0	40	N	7.7	...		b
SALVOE ISLAND.	26th	10	30.052	30.071	74.0	65.0	59	E	2.3	...		b
		16	29.958	29.976	78.0	64.7	45	N W	5.0	...		b
	27th	10	30.086	30.105	74.4	65.4	59	S E	1.8	...		b
		16	29.951	29.969	77.5	61.7	45	S	5.2	...		b
	21st	10	30.028	30.034	77	73	81	N	4.7	...	C	b, m
		16	29.916	29.92	79	76	88	N	7.8	...	C	b, m
	22nd	10	30.061	30.067	76	67	80	N N E	5.5	...	C	b, m
		16	29.946	29.952	78	68	57	N N E	5.0	...	C	m
	23rd	10	30.049	30.055	76	68	64	E N E	5.1	...	C	b, m
		16	29.925	29.931	70	65	43	N N E	5.3	...	C	b, m
CHITTAGONG.	24th	10	30.062	30.068	73	66	67	N W	6.6	...		b, m
		16	29.934	29.940	76	69	56	N	4.3	...		b
	25th	10	30.072	30.078	73	67	71	N N W	2.2	...	C	b
		16	29.936	29.942	78	67	53	N N W	7.7	...		b, v
	26th	10	30.054	30.060	75	67	68	N N W	5.0	...		b
		16	29.908	29.914	70	71	65	W S W	4.0	...		b, m
	27th	10	30.097	30.103	75	73	90	N W	2.7	...		b, m
		16	29.974	29.980	79	69	58	S W	3.9	...		b, v
	21st	10	29.919	30.014	71	65	70	N	3.2	...	C, CS	b, m
		16	29.828	29.922	75	68	68	N	3.1	...	C, CS, K	g
MADRAS.	22nd	10	29.966	30.061	70	67	84	N N W	2.0	...	KS	g
		16	29.826	29.920	75	70	76	N	2.0	...	C, CS, KS	g
	23rd	10	29.972	30.068	66	66	100	N	1.7	...	C, CS, KS	g
		16	29.830	29.924	76	68	64	W S W	2.8	...	C, CS, K	g
	24th	10	29.952	30.047	69	66	84	N	3.0	...	K, KS	b, m
		16	29.805	29.899	77	66	53	W S W	4.2	...	K	b, m
	25th	10	29.914	30.008	73	67	71	N	2.9	...	K	b, m
		16	29.835	29.929	77	68	60	S	3.7	...	K	b, v
	26th	10	29.984	30.078	73	66	67	N	3.2	...		m
		16	29.863	29.962	77	66	53	W S W	4.6	...	K	v
CUTTACK.	27th	10	30.018	30.112	75	67	63	N	2.1	...		b
		16	29.885	29.979	77	66	53	W S W	6.1	...	K	v
	20th	10	29.970	30.000	84	75	64	N N E	12	...		c
		16	29.862	29.892	83	74	63	N E	12	...		c
	21st	10	29.971	30.001	79	75	82	N N E	10	1.24		cloudy.
		16	29.880	29.910	78	73	77	N E by N	13	...		
	22nd	10	29.989	30.019	81	75	74	N N E	8	0.01		cloudy.
		16	29.888	29.918	78	74	81	N N E	5	0.01		cloudy.
	23rd	10	29.983	30.013	75	73	90	N	6	2.47		cloudy.
		16	29.874	29.904	81	74	70	N N E	16	...		cloudy.
AKYAB.	24th	10	29.907	30.027	80	74	74	N by E	11	...		cloudy.
		16	29.863	29.896	81	74	70	N N E	14	...		c
	25th	10	30.002	30.032	78	74	81	N N E	10	...		cloudy.
		16	29.894	29.924	81	74	70	N E by N	14	...		cloudy.
	26th	10	30.014	30.014	82	75	70	N N E	14	...		c
		16	29.922	29.952	81	74	70	N E by N	12	0.01		c
	21st	10	29.964	30.017	76	65	52	W	0.1	...	C	b
		16	29.853	29.936	80	66	41	N N W	2.6	...	C	b
	22nd	10	29.907	30.061	74	65	59	W	0.2	...	C	b
		16	29.876	29.919	77	67	56	N	2.2	...	C, CK, C	b
AKYAB.	23rd	10	29.987	30.071	75	64	51	W S W	0.4	...		b
		16	29.856	29.939	81	65	38	N N W	2.0	...		b
	24th	10	30.012	30.066	70	63	66	E S E	0.2	...		b
		16	29.860	29.952	79	64	40	N W	2.2	...		b
	25th	10	29.992	30.076	73	63	54	W N W	0.5	...	C	b
		16	29.869	29.952	79	65	43	N	2.5	...		b
	26th	10	30.002	30.086	73	64	58	W S W	0.4	...		b
		16	29.889	29.972	80	65	40	N N W	1.0	...		b
	27th	10	30.029	30.113	74	64	55	N W	0.3	...		b
		16	29.903	29.986	80	66	41	W N W	2.1	...		b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th November 1875.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal

**Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the
Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of October 1875.**

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" North. Longitude 88° 20' 34" East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

Inches.

Mean height of the barometer for the month	...	...	...	...	29·880
Max. height of the barometer, occurred at 10 A.M. on the 21st	...	...	...	...	29·976
Min. height of the barometer, occurred at 4 P.M. on the 1st	...	...	...	...	29·637
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	...	...	...	...	0·339
Mean of the daily max. pressures	...	...	...	...	29·893
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	...	...	29·777
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	...	...	...	...	0·116

°

Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	...	...	81·3
Max. temperature, occurred at 3 P.M. on the 21st	...	...	...	...	91·8
Min. temperature, occurred at 6 & 7 A.M. on the 11th, 12th, 23rd, 24th & 31st	...	...	...	...	73·0
• Extreme range of the temperature during the month	...	...	...	...	18·8
Mean of the daily max. temperature	...	...	...	...	86·9
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	...	...	76·6
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	...	...	...	...	10·3

Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	...	...	75·9
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer...	...	...	...	...	5·4
Computed mean dew-point for the month	...	...	...	...	72·1
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	...	...	...	...	9·2

Inches.

Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·778
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Troy grain.

Mean weight of vapour for the month	...	...	...	...	8·38
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	...	...	...	...	2·86
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	...	...	...	...	0·75

°

Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	139·7
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Inches.

Rained 9 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	...	...	...	...	2·22
Total amount of rain during the month	...	...	...	...	3·42
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	...	...	...	...	3·08
Prevailing direction of the wind	...	...	...	...	N W, S S W. & E.

GOPEENATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 25th November 1875.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 13th November 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	35,344½	24,827 12 9	2,275 17 8	1,20,831 23	32,558 5 10	2,984 10 4	5,260 8 0
Or per mile of railway	223	156 14 4	14 7 8	763 22	205 11 9	18 17 2	33 4 10
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	573,386½	3,51,442 14 2	32,215 11 8	23,15,688 28	6,77,550 14 11	62,108 17 11	94,324 9 7
Total for 20 weeks	608,731	3,76,270 10 11	34,491 9 4	24,36,520 11	7,10,109 4 9	65,093 8 3	99,584 17 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	26,804½	19,641 12 10	1,800 10 0	1,47,820 15	37,256 10 1	3,415 3 9	5,215 13 9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	169	124 1 10	11 7 6	934 4	235 6 11	21 11 8	32 19 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	570,177½	3,56,360 0 10	32,666 7 0	33,38,484 31	9,82,637 6 11	59,932 10 4	122,648 17 4

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th November 1875, on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TOTAL TRAIN MILES.
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	115,114	2,01,958 6 0	18,512 17 0	814,216 0	3,87,527 13 0	35,523 7 8
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	157 13 0	14 9 4	.....	302 13 0	27 15 2
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	2,044,189½	27,07,327 13 10	248,171 14 5	1,21,53,893 30	52,83,903 5 10	484,346 1 2
Total for 20 weeks	2,159,303½	29,09,286 3 10	266,684 11 5	1,29,69,109 30	56,71,531 2 10	519,889 8 10
COMPARISON.						
Total for corresponding week of previous year	125,439	1,89,831 15 3	17,401 5 3	7,33,571 10	3,59,317 13 3	32,937 9 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	148 5 5	13 11 11	.....	280 12 4	25 14 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,281,806	2,965,068 2 3	271,797 18 3	1,54,95,945 10	68,22,055 10 1	625,355 2 0

* Deducted miles 1,052 from Coaching, and 17,187 from Merchandise, excess included in week ended 23rd October 1875.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th November 1875, on 223½ miles open.

	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,968	28,648 5 0	2,626 2 0	66,889 10	17,455 0 0	1,600 0 10
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	128 0 7	11 14 9	.....	78 0 2	7 3 0
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	78,617½	2,07,958 15 3	10,062 18 1	7,81,298 30	2,32,490 1 0	21,312 2 9
Total for 20 weeks	84,585½	2,36,607 4 9	21,689 0 1	8,48,183 0	2,49,951 1 0	22,912 3 7
COMPARISON.						
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,109	23,581 8 3	2,161 12 9	52,094 0	16,372 11 0	1,684 3 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	105 6 3	9 13 3	.....	82 1 10	7 10 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	88,287	2,32,192 1 0	21,284 5 4	9,99,609 30	3,14,736 15 6	23,860 17 9

* Added miles 307½ to Coaching, and deducted 1,165 from Merchandise, short and excess included in week ended 23rd October 1875.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

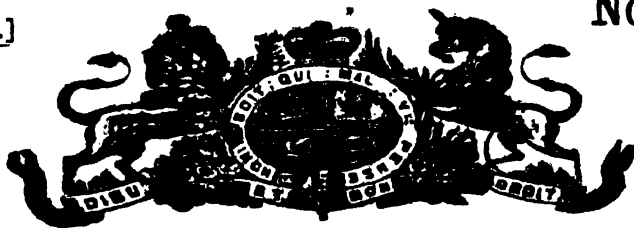
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th November 1875, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	10,555	1,276 0 0	127 12 0	17,533 0	540 0 0	54 0 0	181 12 0
Or per mile of railway	377	45 8 0	4 11 0	626 0	19 0 0	1 18 0	6 9 0
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	162,025	20,600 0 0	2,060 0 0	2,94,852 0	9,065 0 0	906 10 0	2,966 10 0
 Total for 21 weeks	 172,580	 21,876 0 0	 2,187 12 0	 3,12,385 0	 9,605 0 0	 960 10 0	 3,148 2 0
 - COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,503	1,075 14 9	107 11 10	15,775 0	479 11 9	47 19 6	155 11 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	304	38 6 10	3 16 10	563 10	17 2 2	1 14 3	5 11 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	155,201	19,909 12 1	1,990 19 6	2,57,020 35	7,865 0 9	786 11 3	2,777 10 9

NALHATTI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th November 1875, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,571	805 0 0	80 10 0	2,093 0	323 0 0	32 6 0	112 16 0
Or per mile of railway	58	29 8 0	2 10 0	77 0	12 0 0	1 4 0	4 3 0
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	25,598	16,449 0 0	1,644 18 0	1,06,158 0	8,862 0 0	886 4 0	2,531 2 0
Total for 21 weeks	27,169	17,254 0 0	1,725 8 0	1,08,251 0	9,185 0 0	918 10 0	2,643 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,416	1,061 7 3	106 2 11	16,548 20	1,157 2 6	115 14 3	221 17 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	52	38 15 3	3 17 11	607 11	42 7 4	4 4 11	8 2 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	23,440	17,282 6 10	1,728 4 10	1,83,607 30	11,969 13 0	1,196 19 7	2,923 4 5



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Persons to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE JAILS OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1874.

JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 7th December 1875.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Jails of Bengal for the year 1874.

Read again—

The Report for the previous year, with the orders of Government passed thereon.

THE report on the administration of the jails of Bengal for the past year has been drawn up by Major Bowie, who did not assume office till after the close of the year under review. During the short period, however, that he has held charge of the department, he has gained considerable insight into its working, and he has submitted a good and interesting report on the results of the past year's administration. Due attention has also been paid by him to the orders recently issued, enjoining condensation in the preparation of reports.

2. In connection with the appointment of a judicial officer of experience to fill the important post of Inspector-General, the late Lieutenant-Governor pointed out the advantage of bringing a new class of experience and a new class of mind to bear upon the administration of the Bengal prisons. The importance of insisting upon a due regard being had to their function as places for punishment was especially dwelt upon. Sir Richard Temple cordially admits that the result of the experiment has fully justified the selection made by his predecessor. The zeal and ability which Mr. Heeley has brought to bear

upon his work are deserving of high commendation, and the progress made in the administration of the department during his tenure of office has been encouraging. A good spirit has been maintained in all connected with the management of jails, disputed points of principle have been determined, details have been settled, and every arrangement made for giving effect to the administrative improvements which were initiated during recent years. Unfortunately, in the early part of the current year, Mr. Heeley was constrained to go to England to recruit his health.

The Lieutenant-Governor observes that this credit may be freely accorded to Mr. Heeley without any disparagement of the great credit due to his distinguished predecessor, Dr. Mouat, for many improvements by him effected in the condition of the prisons and the prisoners.

3. In selecting an officer to hold Mr. Heeley's appointment while on leave, the Lieutenant-Governor was desirous of securing the services of an officer who would energetically carry out the many reforms which had been inaugurated, and who would sustain the impetus which had been communicated to every branch of the administration of the department. In judging from Major Bowie's antecedents that he would render loyal service in giving effect to the views of Government, Sir Richard Temple has not been mistaken. Major Bowie has already given ample earnest that he will maintain in his present appointment the high reputation he had previously gained in the police; and the Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in recording his satisfaction at the zealous and efficient manner in which Major Bowie has conducted his duties since taking charge of the department.

4. In summing up the results of the administration of the year, Major Bowie justly claims for Mr. Heeley much credit for what has been accomplished in the face of much difficulty:—"Numerous substantial improvements and important reforms have been carried out; jail buildings have been vastly improved; two large central jails have been nearly completed; full effect has been given to the rules for the classification of prisoners in most jails; the mark system has been proved beyond cavil to be a successful and beneficial measure; the segregation of under-trial prisoners has been carried out to an extent it never before attained; the means of improving penal labour have been largely increased, and discipline has been greatly improved." In all this there is much room for satisfaction; and in acknowledging what has been done, the Lieutenant-Governor entertains the hope that the measure of success which has already been attained in all those matters will stimulate all concerned to raise still higher the standard of jail administration in Bengal. And the Lieutenant-Governor must add that instances of irregularity and laxity still occasionally occur (some of them, too, being of long standing and existence) which show that work remains to be accomplished.

5. *Chapter II, Numbers of Prisoners.*—In reviewing the Police Report, the Lieutenant-Governor had occasion to notice the large increase of crime, especially of offences against property, which is shown to have occurred during the past and previous years. The extent to which this increase has affected the jail returns is shown by the following table, in compiling which jails in districts transferred to Assam have been omitted from consideration:—

	Average.		
	1869-72.	1873.	1874.
Remained on 31st December of preceding year	13,180	19,748	20,562
Admitted during the year ...	63,921	68,833	82,207
Discharged, &c., during the year, excluding transfers	63,578	68,019	81,987
Remaining on 31st December ...	18,523	20,562	20,782

The above figures show a gradually increasing number of prisoners under confinement at the close of each succeeding year. A still greater increase is observable in the average number of prisoners under confinement during each year; the figures being 21,701 in 1874, against 19,957 during 1873. In effect it has now become necessary to provide jail accommodation for some 2,000 prisoners in excess of the average number under confinement in recent years, and, as a result, a large annual outlay will for some time to come have to be incurred in extending those central jails which are already in a fair way to

completion, in constructing others, such as those at Buxar and Fureedpore, which have already been sanctioned, and in reconstructing on improved principles and with enlarged accommodation the district jails, such as those at Gya, Chumparun, and Tirhoot, which have been already condemned as unsuited to their purpose.

6. Of the 82,207 persons shown above to have been admitted into the jails in the past year, 40,902 were under-trial and 1,561 were civil prisoners. The number of convicts then admitted to undergo their sentence was 39,744, against 35,480 in 1873, and 30,301 on an average of four years, from 1869 to 1872. These figures place in a striking light the increase in crime which, as noticed above, has been observed to have occurred of late years, and more especially during the past year. In a detailed statement which Major Bowie has incorporated with his report, he shows in which districts chiefly the results of the past year exhibit a variation from those of the previous year. Except Dacca and Chota Nagpore, he remarks, every division shows an increase in criminality as compared with 1873; and taking the average from 1869 to 1872 as the standard, the increase has been general throughout these provinces. As also remarked by him, the increase is specially marked in the Bhagulpore, Rajshahye, Cooch Behar, and Patna divisions. In all these divisions, in which the effects of want and scarcity have been chiefly felt, the increase has ranged from 42 to 73 per cent. The causes to which this increase of crime is generally referable have been considered in connection with the police report.

7. The total number of females convicted during the year was 2,263, against 1,660, in 1873, showing an increase of 603 persons. The number of juvenile offenders sent to jail has been slightly less than in the previous year, being 535 against 548 in 1873. The question of establishing a separate reformatory for criminals of this class has lately been considered by the Legislature, and there is a prospect of an early determination being come to in the matter. The fact that no less than 7 girls and 64 boys under 12 years of age were sentenced to imprisonment during the year, in addition to 536 sentenced to flogging, is suggestive of melancholy considerations, and would seem to corroborate the remarks made by Mr. Heeley in his report for 1873, that there is reason to apprehend that a practice is increasing of deliberately training young children to a life of crime.

8. The number of Europeans convicted during the year corresponds almost precisely with the number imprisoned in the previous year. Of a total number of 279, 242 were British subjects. As in previous years, these convictions chiefly occur in Calcutta under the Merchant Shipping Act. The table which the Officiating Inspector-General has drawn up, showing the number of persons convicted among the several castes of natives, and the proportion which such numbers bear to the total number of persons belonging to each caste, is very interesting. The Domes and Dosadhs of the Patna and Bhagulpore divisions continue to be conspicuous for their thieving propensities. Of the Ahirs, a caste which is much more widely extended throughout the province, no less than 8 per 1,000 were sent to jail. Large as this proportion is, however, it is exceeded by that noticeable among certain sects of Mussulmans, the Sheikhs and Sunnis, of whom 1 per cent. were convicted during the year.

The necessity for carefully ascertaining the antecedents of prisoners with a view to the imposition of adequate sentences in the case of old offenders, is a matter which of late years has been much pressed upon the attention of all police and magisterial officers. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the repeated orders which have been issued on the subject appear to have borne some fruit from the fact that previous convictions had been ascertained and noted in the case of 2,757 prisoners during the year, against 1,695 in 1873 and 1,377 in 1872. Still in certain districts, and notably in Purneah, Fureedpore, Mymensingh, Dinagepore, and Jessore, all districts where serious crime is frequent, the very small proportion said to have been borne by re-convicted prisoners to those admitted gives some ground to fear that even yet the rules are not sufficiently attended to. Sir Richard Temple accordingly desires that the Magistrates of these districts will give closer attention to the subject.

Of the 40,902 under-trial prisoners stated above to have been admitted during the year, 22,342 prisoners are shown to have been convicted and

sentenced during the year, and 18,065 to have been released. The proportion of convictions to persons kept under trial was thus 54·6 per cent., against 51·9 per cent. in the previous year. The average period of the detention of prisoners when under trial appears to have been 12·8 days. The fact that prisoners committed to the sessions are usually confined in district jails would tend to increase this average in the jails as compared with lock-ups; and it accordingly appears that while in the former the average period of detention was 14·78, in the latter it was only 11·44. The figures given regarding the Rungpore district jail are far from satisfactory, and should have been explained. They show that of 2,119 prisoners who were under trial there during the year, 1,673 were released, and only 431 convicted, while the average period of detention of each convict was only 10·16 days. The Inspector-General is requested to bring this matter to the notice of the Magistrate, and to obtain an explanation from him of the cause to which these results were due. In Purneah also the average number of prisoners under trial was very large; but here the result would seem to be mainly due to delay in the decision of the prisoners' cases, the average period for which each prisoner was detained having been 20·08 days. Considering the extended operations taken against criminals in this district, this detention was perhaps unavoidable. No excuse, however, suggests itself for the long detention of prisoners in the following jails and lock-ups:—

<i>Jails.</i>					
Midnapore central jail	..	..	..	..	34·50
Moorshedabad	..	..	..	..	26·90
Bogra	..	..	..	..	25·21
Backergunge	..	..	..	..	23·78
Noakholly	..	..	..	..	22·07
Lohardugga	..	..	..	..	21·07
Russa	..	..	..	..	21·12
Maldah	..	..	..	..	20·80
Dinapore	..	..	..	..	20·73
<i>Lock-ups.</i>					
Bhowaneegunge	..	..	..	..	41·97
Buxar	..	..	..	..	33·87
Buxa	..	..	..	..	28·35
Gurbetta	..	..	..	..	24·68
Atia	..	..	..	..	21·87
Cutwa	..	..	..	..	20·65

The Magistrates of the districts in which these jails and lock-ups are respectively situated should satisfy themselves as to the regularity of the proceedings of their subordinates.

8. The orders regarding the disposal of prisoners confined in lock-ups after conviction are not open to misconception, and the Lieutenant-Governor therefore observes with dissatisfaction that they appear to have been ignored in certain districts. There would seem to be no reason why, when the majority of officers are able to despatch their convicts to the district jail within little more than a week of their sentence, in other cases there should be a delay of more than a fortnight. The Inspector-General is requested to inquire into the matter further, and to report to Government anything which may require its orders, with a view to the strict observance of the rules in future.

9. From the statement submitted to show the working of the Whipping Act, it appears that the number of persons flogged in the execution of judicial sentences was 6,502, against 3,880 in the previous year. Of the whole number, 1,171 were youths under 20 years of age. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that closer compliance is now paid to the orders which have been issued, directing the attention of all Magistrates to the salutary provisions of the law in this particular.

10. *Sanitary.*—The number of deaths in the jails of Bengal during the year was 1,151, against 934 in the previous year. The death-rate was thus 5·59 per cent., against 4·84 in 1873 and 5·40 in 1872. While there was this change for the worse in the jails, however, as compared with the previous year, there was a slight improvement in the lock-ups, in which the rate of mortality was 2·16 per cent. against 2·97 in the previous year. Taking both jails and lock-ups together, the number of deaths was 1·175 and the death-rate 5·41. This great mortality is much to be deplored, and the more so as the efforts

which have been made of late years to improve the sanitation of the jails has been attended with so little success. It is true that the mortality does not amount to from 9 to 13 per cent., as it used to do in the years prior to 1864, but it is disappointing to find that notwithstanding the close attention which has been given to the subject, the constant proportion of deaths has continued to remain at from 40 to 50 per thousand. The matter is one which has had the earnest consideration of Government, and all that can be done to mitigate the evil is fully attended to. Still there remains the fact that in seven important jails there was in the past year a mortality of 10 per cent. and upwards of the average number of prisoners confined in them.

11. In the Julpigoreo jail, with an average population of 147·77 inmates, there were 40 deaths, the rate of mortality being thus—27·02 per cent. against 55 per cent. in the previous year, and 42·62 per cent. in 1872. Little explanation can be afforded of this great mortality. The site of the jail is said to be fairly good, the water excellent, and the accommodation for prisoners ample. Every care has been bestowed upon the sick, and every precaution possible has been taken against disease. Still 66·24 per cent. of the average number of convicts were attacked with dysentery and diarrhoea, and 16·15 per cent. died of these diseases, while 24 per cent. suffered from remittent or intermittent fever, from the effect of which 3·22 per cent. died. From these facts and the results of inquiries held, the Inspector-General would appear to hold that the marked unhealthiness of this jail was owing to some widespread climatic causes rather than to any purely local influence. The Inspector-General must, however, endeavour to ascertain the real cause of the marked unhealthiness of this jail. In the Rungpore Jail, with an average population of 510 inmates, 90 prisoners died, giving a mortality of 17·68 per cent. Of the deaths, 31 were due to diarrhoea and dysentery, and 10 to cholera. In this jail the admissions into hospital for treatment of these diseases amounted to no less than 47 per cent. of the average number present, while the admissions for the treatment of intermittent and remittent fevers amounted to upwards of 50 per cent. No explanation has been given of this excessive mortality except that the district is notoriously unhealthy, but the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the death-rate in this jail during 1872 and 1873 did not exceed 3·59 and 7·73 per cent. respectively. He would therefore wish for a special report on the exceptionally heavy mortality of the past year.

12. In the Behar jails of Gya, Tirhoot, and Chumparum, the mortality was 17·13, 10·00, and 15·20 per cent. respectively. Dysentery appears to have been the most fatal disease. Out of a total of 98 deaths in the Gya jail, 60 were due to dysentery. Out of a total of 61 deaths in the Tirhoot Jail, 38 were due to dysentery. In the Chumparum jail nine deaths were from cholera, six from dysentery and thirteen from diarrhoea. All these jails have been already condemned. New jails in the Gya and Tirhoot districts will be commenced during the current season, and meanwhile steps have been taken, on the part of the committee appointed to enquire into the condition of these jails, to procure pure water for the use of the prisoners, and to remedy as far as possible the defects of imperfect drainage and ventilation.

13. In the Mymensing jail the death-rate was nearly double that of the previous year, being 12·86 against 5·80 per cent. The Sanitary Commissioner's report shows that there was an increase in mortality in the district generally, and that the year was a very unhealthy one. It also appears that out of 829 admissions into the jail, 374 were recorded in the admission register as being in bad health. In this jail also dysentery was the most fatal disease. The heavy mortality in the Hooghly jail, viz., 11·43 per cent., is chiefly due to cholera, which appeared in a virulent form towards the close of the year and carried off 28 persons.

14. It is noteworthy that though there was overcrowding in several of the jails during the year, there was no such overcrowding in any of the jails which proved the most unhealthy. With the exception of the Tirhoot, Gya, and Rungpore jails, in which special arrangements were made by the erection of temporary sheds to relieve the overcrowding in the barracks, the daily average strength was below the capacity in the fourteen jails in which the mortality was heaviest, *i. e.*, 6 per cent. and upwards.

15. Among the jails where a marked improvement in the death-rate is observable, as compared with the previous year, are the Shahabad, Patna, Bhagulpore central and district, Singbhoom, and Malda jails. There was also a continued absence of mortality among the European prisoners at Hazareebaugh and the Presidency. The continued healthiness of the convict camp at Dehri is encouraging, as indicating a means of reducing mortality in cases where permanent jails are found to be unhealthy. The great drawback to extramural labor is, however, as has been frequently pointed out, the difficulty of maintaining jail discipline effectively, and camps can consequently be had recourse to only in cases where such work can be provided as shall admit of the adoption of proper precautions for the purpose.

During the current year prisoners will be encamped in large numbers at Buxar and Mozufferpore for the purpose of constructing the new jails at those places.

16. *Chapter IV.—Jail Buildings*—The total amount spent on jail buildings by the Public Works Department during the year was Rs. 3,77,893, against Rs. 3,88,833 in 1873. Adding the charges incurred by the Jail Department itself in repairing temporary buildings the amount spent was Rs. 3,96,545, against Rs. 4,07,016 in 1873. The restrictions on expenditure necessitated by the famine prevented any new works of importance being undertaken. Rs. 1,19,120 were, however, spent in pressing towards completion the new central jails at Hazareebaugh, Midnapore, and Bhagulpore. At Berhampore a new jail was provided by the conversion, at a small cost, of the European hospital into a prison; at Chittagong and Jessore a considerable sum was expended in effecting improvements, and especially in providing upper storeys to certain wards. For the rest the chief expenditure as regards original works was incurred in providing hajat wards attached to certain jails, and in building lock-ups at certain sub-divisions. The Lieutenant-Governor observes the unfavourable opinion expressed by Major Bowie with respect to the plan recently adopted of providing separate hajat wards at the head-quarters of districts near the Magistrate's cutcherry. The provision of secure lock-ups at the various sub-divisions which have still to be provided for is a matter to which Sir Richard Temple attaches much importance. From late reports it has been ascertained that in consequence of the want of suitable buildings great laxity has prevailed in certain sub-divisions with respect to the enforcement of penal labour, and it is very desirable that all occasions for such and other irregularities should be removed. But by secure lock-ups the Lieutenant-Governor does not mean masonry structures, which would involve an excessive expense, but strong wooden structures made from the cheap material with which the country abounds. The various important works (such as the construction of a new district jail at Mymensingh which have been sanctioned, but not undertaken, owing to the want of funds, will be taken up as soon as possible, and the Lieutenant-Governor will set aside during the current year such sums for the construction of new jails and the improvement of existing buildings as financial considerations and the requirements of other departments will permit. Considering the high rate of mortality which has prevailed of late years in the northern districts of Bengal, the question of how far the existing jail buildings in those districts are suitable and sufficient, is one which demands the careful and early attention of the Inspector-General. The question of the plan to be adopted in future in building district jails has been again recently under the consideration of Government with a view to effect, if possible, some saving in the expenditure entailed by an adherence to the standard plans sanctioned at Mr. Heeley's instance. Sir Richard Temple anticipates that it will be found possible, without departing in any material point from the principles involved in Mr. Heeley's proposals, to decide upon a plan of construction which will be less costly than the present standard plan; and if this should prove to be the case, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that it will be possible within a reasonable time to provide effectually for the construction of the buildings which Major Bowie mentions as being so much required in several districts.

17. *CHAPTER V. Guards and Escapes.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the question of improving the system of guarding jails has the attention of the Inspector-General, who proposes to consider the subject fully in communication with the Inspector-General of Police. Improvement in this

direction is no doubt feasible, and any recommendations which Major Bowie has to make on the subject will be awaited. The partial substitution of warder for police guards has, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, been carried out in seven district jails and in 28 lock-ups at a net increase of expense of some Rs. 250 per mensem. The new system, it is stated, has been so short a time in force that its results cannot yet be fairly judged of. In the next report it is hoped that the conclusions which have been arrived at in the matter will be laid before Government. As regards this question, Major Bowie states that one of the weakest points in the system is the difficulty there will always be in keeping up a proper supervision and control over the warder establishment; but on this point the Lieutenant-Governor agrees fully with the remarks already recorded by Mr. Heeley, that the Superintendent of a jail can inspect as well as the Superintendent of Police, and the Jailer as well as an Inspector of Police. The total number of escapes reported during the year was 142, against 129 in 1873 and 178 in 1872. The recaptures effected in each year respectively were 120, 125, and 122. The large proportion of under-trial prisoners who escaped from lock-ups during the year would seem to point to the existence of some defect in the system of guarding adopted, and to demand attention. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that credit is attributable to the police for the large number of recaptures made by them.

18. *Chapter VI, Internal Discipline.*—In his report for 1873, Mr. Heeley brought very prominently to notice the claims of the jailors of the several grades to increased rates of pay. Sir Richard Temple, while admitting the force of his arguments, said that in view of the financial difficulties in the way all he could promise was that the matter should be borne in mind. Major Bowie again in the present report presses the matter on the attention of Government, and separately he has made certain specific proposals on the subject. These are under consideration. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets, however, that he cannot yet hold out any immediate prospect of a general increase of salaries. In every direction matters connected with jail management in these provinces force themselves upon the attention as requiring improvement, and in every case these improvements can only be effected at a great increase in cost. The provision of new buildings, of improved appliances for enforcing penal labour, the supply of efficient subordinate establishments to secure the maintenance of discipline, and the efficient watch and ward of the jails, are all of them matters which appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to demand the primary consideration of Government, and should be first provided for as far as funds will permit. The proposals made by Major Bowie to revert to the system of granting commission to jailors cannot be entertained, but the proposals to place the jailors on a classified list, will be separately considered.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that due attention continues to be given in most jails to the new rules for the classification of prisoners. Some departure from these has been sanctioned in the case of the Behar jails, where overcrowding was complained of. Sir Richard Temple is aware that till the requirements of the several districts in these provinces in the way of improved buildings have been fully met, some difficulty may be experienced in giving full effect to the rules. Still he relies on jail superintendents to do all that circumstances will admit of in this direction, and on the Inspector-General to see that this is done. In most districts the danger which Major Bowie points to of massing together the A class prisoners can be much diminished by their transfer to central jails, and the Lieutenant-Governor observes that advantage is taken of these for the purpose. In districts where the jails are insecure and remote from central jails, it may be important that immediate action should be taken to provide for the security of the A wards. The Inspector-General should therefore consider this matter with reference to each district separately, and should make budget provision for the works which he considers urgently necessary in this connection.

20. The success of the mark system, which has been very favourably reported on by most jail superintendents, is very gratifying. Major Bowie states that as a powerful agent in the moral improvement of convicts, as giving a strong incentive to steady work and good behaviour, as affording a valuable aid, in the maintenance of discipline, as offering a ready and efficacious means of mild

punishment for minor offences, the system is invaluable. Bearing in mind the great effect which it thus has on the well-being of the prisoners entrusted to their charge, Sir Richard Temple feels assured that Jail Superintendents will cheerfully continue to perform the extra work which the system necessarily entails upon them personally. That prisoners who, for the purposes connected with jail administration, are transferred to lock-ups, should be deprived of the privilege of obtaining marks is, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, a blemish in the system, which should be removed, and he will be glad to receive a proposal for the purpose. It must, however, be a distinct condition attached to the concession, that the rules so often insisted upon, for providing suitable employment for convicts in lock-ups, shall be strictly complied with.

21. The effect of the relaxation of the rules regarding the employment of convict warders, which has been sanctioned experimentally for a year, should be carefully watched and reported on in due course. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the necessity of preserving D class prisoners from contamination by conversation with prisoners of other classes, will be steadily borne in mind in the selection of warders to control them.

22. The increasing stringency with which prison discipline is now enforced has resulted in a large increase in offences, against jail rules. In the past year the total number recorded was 31,475 against 25,912 in 1873. Under the head of "Criminal Offences" there was also some increase, the figures for the past year being 632 against 552 in 1873. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe, however, that notwithstanding these facts, there has been a decrease in the number of instances in which it was found necessary to resort to the use of the lash. Corporal punishment was inflicted in 4,143 cases only against 4,738 cases in the previous year. There was on the other hand, a large increase in the number of cases in which the punishment of solitary confinement, and of confinement with reduced diet, were inflicted. On previous occasions the arbitrary manner in which it would appear from the returns that punishments have been inflicted in the several jails, has been the subject of unfavourable comment. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the same results are apparent from the returns now submitted. While in the important jails of the Dacca division, and in most of those in the Rajshahye division, punishments were infrequent in proportion to the number of prisoners in confinement, in the Jessore and Bogra jails the contrary is the case. As during 1873, the punishment of flogging was largely resorted to in the Presidency, Alipore, Jessore, Meetapore, and Hooghly jails, but the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that, with the exception of the Presidency jail, there has been a large decrease in the number of such punishments in all the above-mentioned jails, and especially in the Alipore and Jessore jails, where the number has decreased from 1,203 and 733 to 554 and 263 respectively. No explanation, however, has been given of the large increase of corporal punishments inflicted in the Dinagepore and Monghyr jails, the number being 222 and 134, as against 60 and 74 respectively in 1873. It is stated in explanation of the increase which is again observable in the number of persons flogged in the Presidency jail, that the conduct of the prisoners has been bad, and that there was a combination among them to do short work. Strong measures may be necessary to meet a case of this kind, but the Superintendent must remember that in judging of the success of his administration, the extent to which he has succeeded in securing good results without recourse to excessive punishments will always be a material consideration; and the Lieutenant-Governor must again remind all officers in charge of jails that the efficient Superintendent is he who succeeds without severe punishments.

23. The remarks made by Major Bowie with respect to the drilling of prisoners have the Lieutenant-Governor's entire concurrence. Nothing in the way of training masses of prisoners to act together in an organized manner can be authorized, but everything requisite to the enforcement of silence and orderly behaviour should have the attention of Jail Superintendents. Sir Richard Temple fully believes that by the exercise of tact and patience on their part much might be done to preserve order without resorting to punishments for disorderly behaviour, which, as the Inspector-General points out, are unduly numerous.

24. The question of employing prisoners in special manufactures with the aid of machinery on a large scale has been referred for the orders of the Government of India, and meanwhile such local arrangements for the employment of the prisoners as are possible have been sanctioned. The erection of treadmills in several of the larger jails has been attended with considerable difficulty, but in view of the extra assistance which has been granted for the purpose, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that by this time all necessary arrangements have been completed.

25. *Chapter V, Financial.*—The following table contrasts the receipts and expenditure of the Jail Department under the several heads during the past two years :—

	1874. Rs.	1873. Rs.
Supervision	48,126	41,680
Rations	6,78,228	5,89,346
Establishment	2,79,746	2,42,943
Hospital charges	31,973	24,576
Clothing	65,985	63,701
Contingencies	74,469	58,775
Petty repairs	18,652	18,193
Police charges	64,084	1,80,679
Public Works Department charges ...	3,77,893	3,88,833
Total ...	17,39,156	16,08,726
Charges for manufactures ...	5,38,824	5,15,272
Gross expenditure ...	22,77,980	21,23,998
Manufactory receipts ...	7,51,537	8,08,413
Net expenditure ...	15,26,443	13,15,585

26. Excluding public works, the above table shows that the average gross cost of a prisoner in Bengal during the past year was Rs. 57-11, or Rs. 2-9 more than in 1873. From the explanations given of the variations in the average rate of charge in the several jails, the Lieutenant-Governor gathers that the result would have been even more unfavourable had the grain stored in the previous year, but consumed in the past year, been taken into account. As the scarcity which prevailed during the past year tended to a considerable rise in prices, the largest increase in expenditure, as was to be expected, is observable under the head of "rations." The increase in the charge on account of establishment and contingencies is not so readily explained, but is probably due in a great measure to the increase in the number of convicts in confinement. While the gross increase in expenditure on jails, excluding manufactures, amounted to Rs. 1,30,430, the diminution in the receipts on account of manufactures resulted in a net increase of charge of Rs. 2,10,858. In the above calculation cash receipts as well as the value of articles consumed for public purposes, and for which no cash payments were made, have been included under the head of receipts from manufactures. Were the latter item excluded, the results would appear even more unfavourable; the cash receipts from the sale of manufactures in 1874 having been only Rs. 6,76,697, against Rs. 7,85,204 in 1873. Deducting the cash received from the treasury in each of these years, the balance or cash profit was Rs. 1,37,900 in 1874, as against Rs. 2,69,900 during 1873.

27. The Lieutenant-Governor has considered Major Bowie's remarks in regard to the difference of practice with reference to the calculation of profits which has been introduced by the adoption of the new form XIII. The difference, it appears to His Honor, is one which may slightly affect the returns of any particular year, but he thinks that in a series of years the new form will give the more correct results, and he would therefore adhere to the form as laid down.

28. Taking the figures for all jails as given in this table, the following results are observable :—

	Rs.
Total credits on account of manufacture	11,67,711
„ debits	7,87,640
Excess of credits or profit ...	3,80,071

Calculated in the manner formerly adopted by Mr. Heeley, the profits would be Rs. 3,48,700, or some Rs. 31,000 less. Whichever method of calculation be adopted, however, the fact remains the same,—that at the close of 1874 the value of the manufactured goods in store, unsold, was Rs. 3,07,600, against Rs. 1,33,200 in 1873, and somewhat less than one lakh in 1872. The cause to which this accumulation of goods is attributable is not fully explained. The Lieutenant-Governor apprehends, however, that it is in no small measure due, as stated by Major Bowie, to depression in the jute trade, the accumulations in Alipore and Hooghly alone exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 in value.

29. As usual, the greater portion of the profits stated above were due to the earnings of the Alipore Jail, the profits of which are put down at Rs. 2,87,957, or taking only the actual cash profits at Rs. 1,24,900. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 2,54,900 and Rs. 2,36,900 respectively. Excluding Alipore, the profits of all the other jails in Bengal amounted only to Rs. 96,863, or, taking cash profits only, to Rs. 13,050.

30. In the returns as now prepared, the change has been introduced of calculating the ratio of profits on the number of effective prisoners instead of on the number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, and there is consequently some difficulty in comparing the results obtained in the several jails in the past with those obtained in the previous year. Taking the jails which paid best in 1874, the results would seem to have been as follows:—

JAILS.	Average number of effective.		Profits.		Average profit per effective prisoner.	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Alipore	1,711	2,063	2,54,863	2,87,957	149	139.5
Hazareebagh (Europeans)	77	80	1,389	3,447	18	43
Hooghly	436	417	19,464	14,487	44.6	34.7
Rusa	239	280	5,720	6,397	23.6	22.8
Lohardugga	.....	207	.....	3,288	.....	15.9
Baraset	139	137	1,755	1,944	11	14.4
Backergunge	452	374	787	5,313	1.7	14.1
Chittagong	210	190	2,740	2,621	13	13.7
Noccolly	141	165	1,667	2,228	11	13.4
Purneah	310	324	3,713	4,088	12	12.6
Pubna	112	124	140	1,480	1.2	11.8
Boera	92	108	743	1,182	8	10.8
Presidency (Native)	807	853	27,703	10,059	31	10.5

Most of these jails which are enumerated as having been successful in the past year did well also in 1873. The Lohardugga, Backergunge, and Pubna jails, however, which did very badly in that year, are conspicuous for the improved results obtained in 1874. In the Presidency Jail for natives there has been a marked decline in the amount of profit realized. It is indeed the reproach of this jail that notwithstanding the many advantages which it possesses, the prisoners are not yet able to earn sufficient for their own maintenance.

31. In the district jails of Rungpore, Tipperah, Jessore, Beerbhoom, and Darjeeling, the expenditure on manufactures exceeded the returns from sale. In each case the explanations given are unsatisfactory. Irrespective of the financial questions which should not be lost sight of while proper measures are adopted for enforcing penal labour, it is to be observed that the absence of profits is an indication also of the absence of steady hard work and good discipline. In this view, the present condition of the above-mentioned jails must be carefully enquired into by the Inspector-General, and the Lieutenant-Governor will expect better results during the current year. Careful enquiry in regard to these jails is the more necessary, as it is to be observed that the results in the Beerbhoom and Jessore jails were fairly good in 1873, and that the Rungpore jail earned a comparatively large profit during the year 1871-72.

32. The amount of outstanding bills due to jails, viz. Rs. 48,945, is very large, and immediate steps should be taken for their realization. The large outstandings against the Rajshahye, Rungpore, Jessore, Burdwan, Tipperah, and Bankoora jails more especially require the attention of the Inspector-General. The system on which credits are permitted should be fully enquired into, and Superintendents should be given to understand that credit can only be permitted on their personal responsibility.

33. In considering the figures given above as representing the profits made by the several jails, it must be borne in mind that the cost of the prisoners

labour is not charged against manufactures. Were this to be done, no case but the exceptional one of the Alipore jail would there result any profit at all. The earnings of the prisoners can therefore only be regarded as going so far in reduction of the cost of their maintenance. In the future, by the introduction of manufactures to be carried on in a large scale by the aid of machinery in the central jails, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that a very appreciable portion of the expense of the maintenance of the prisoners will be recovered. At present, however, and for some time to come, there is little prospect of manufactures proving remunerative in the proper sense of the term, and the chief consideration now to be kept in view is that they should not be carried on at a positive loss.

34. To recapitulate briefly the matters which have been noted above, the chief points in the administration of prisons in Bengal during the past as compared with the previous year which force themselves upon attention are the increase of 2,415 in the number of persons who passed through the jails, and of 1,744 in the average number of prisoners under confinement; the increase of 211 deaths, and of .67 per cent. in the average death-rate among them; the continued unhealthiness of some of the Behar jails, and of the worst among the jails of Northern Bengal; the extension of the system of employing warder guards in jails and lock-ups; the stricter enforcement of the classification of prisoners and of jail rules generally, accompanied by a considerable increase in jail offences and in petty punishments; the increase of Rs. 2,10,858 in the cost of the department as a whole; and the increase of Rs. 44,500 in the profitable outturn of prisoners' labor, contrasted with the increase of Rs. 1,74,400 in the value of manufactured articles undisposed of at the close of the year. In extenuation of anything which may be deemed to be unfavorable in the above results, the fact is to be considered that the year was one of scarcity; that in many districts the year was not one favorable to health; that the prices of food ranged very high; that these causes produced their ill-effects on the prisoners before admission to jail; that the depressed state of the gunny market injuriously affected the principal form of jail industry; and that the year being one of great financial pressure, numerous improvements which were contemplated had to be deferred. Bearing all these circumstances in mind, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the results of the administration of the year cannot, on the whole, be deemed to be unfavorable, and that the history of the year contains no small element of hope for the future.

35. In conclusion, Sir Richard Temple has to acknowledge the services of

Dr. Lynch, Superintendent, Alipore Jail	Mr. Jennings, Jailor, Presidency Jail.	the several Superintendents of Jails and of the subordinate officers who have been favorably mentioned. Mr. Heeley has selected as worthy of special commendation the officers whose names are mentioned in
„ Mackenzie „ „ Presidency „	„ Kirschner „ „ Russa „	
„ Stewart „ „ Cuttack „	„ Courtenay „ „ Midnapore „	
Mr. Rampini „ „ Dacca „	„ McAuliffe „ „ Bhagulpore „	
Dr. Purves „ „ Monghyr „	„ Vienx „ „ Hazareebagh „	
„ Nicholson „ „ Presidency and Monghyr Jails	„ Winter „ „ Ditto „	
„ Jackson „ „ Dehree Camp	„ Nelson „ „ Jessore „	
Mr. Leonard, Personal Assistant to Inspector-General of Jails.	„ Sankey „ „ Hooghly „	
„ Donaldson, Superintendent of Jail Manufactures.	Baboo J. B. Goohoo „ „ Dacca „	
„ Wilson, Deputy Superintendent, Alipore Jail.	Mr. Duane „ „ Meenapore „	
	Baboo B. Sen „ „ Midnapore „	
	Mr. G. D. Dobson „ „ Dehree „	
	Baboo M. S. Dey „ „ Dinagepore „	
	Baboo D.N. Bhudra „ „ Berhampore „	

the margin, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that an expression of his approval of the manner in which they have discharged their several duties may be conveyed to them. The acknowledgments of Government have already been expressed above in regard to the manner in which Mr. Heeley has presided over the department. To Major Bowie the Lieutenant-Governor tenders his thanks for the able and interesting report which he has compiled.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. L. MANGLES,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE APPOINTMENT OF A TEMPORARY MANAGING COMMITTEE FOR THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

SINCE the Lieutenant-Governor's Minute of the 24th September last, regarding the establishment of a Zoological Garden at Calcutta, the site selected, viz. the ground on both sides of the road leading from Zeerat Bridge to Belvedere, has been cleared, and a commencement has been made, in the western portion of the land, towards the laying out of the gardens, the alignment of the roads and paths, and the preparation of structures for the reception of the animals. The nucleus of a collection of animals is ready to hand in Mr. Schwendler's fine contribution, and other specimens have been given and promised. The affair has, in fact, been so far developed that it has become desirable to appoint a committee of management to settle questions of administrative detail.

2. Considering the proximity of the Garden to his official residence, and the greater opportunities of supervision thereby afforded to him; considering also the importance of fully developing such an institution with all the rapidity which limited time and resources will admit: it has appeared to His Honor advisable to keep the Garden for the present under his immediate charge, and to select the names of a few gentlemen to serve on the Committee, who will be best able by their position and special qualifications to attain the above objects, in the public interests. He has therefore, with their consent, nominated the following gentlemen to constitute the Honorary Managing Committee of the Zoological Garden:—

President:

Lord Ulick Browne, c.s., Commissioner, Presidency Division.

Members:

L. Schwendler, Esq., Telegraph Department.

Dr. G. King, Superintendent, Botanical Gardens.

A. F. Watson, Esq., Executive Engineer, 3rd Calcutta Division.

C. E. Buckland, Esq., c.s., Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor.

The last-named gentleman to be also Honorary Secretary.

It may be necessary from time to time to alter the numbers and powers of this executive body, until experience shows the best course to adopt. The present one must therefore be considered as a temporary arrangement, liable to be changed.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to entrust to the above-named gentlemen all the duties usually devolving on the administrative body of a public institution, such as, in this case, the settlement of the rates of admission fees, the number and cost of the establishment required, the food of the animals, the acceptance of contributions, the regulations for the preservation of order, the internal economy and extension of the gardens, the purchase, exchange, or disposal of stock, the collection of subscriptions and donations, to settle the privileges of donors and subscribers, &c., &c.; and it will be incumbent on the committee to publish either in the *Gazette*, or by advertisement, all rules and notices of which it may concern the public to receive information.

4. It will also be within the province of the committee, in their corporate capacity, to apply to the departments of the local Government for such assistance as it may be able to afford, namely for grants of money or materials; and it is hereby generally notified that the Managing Committee of the Zoological Garden is a constituted body under Government, the existence of which is officially recognised. On the other hand, the committee will be required to render an annual statement of their accounts, to furnish any reports they may be called upon to submit, and to be generally subject to the orders of the local Government.

5. It has been estimated that the minimum cost of the establishment immediately required for the gardens will be about Rs. 140 a month, and that the food of the animals will bring up the immediate charges to about Rs. 200 per month. This sum will be increased as each additional animal is obtained, and must eventually be considerably larger. It does not include the salary

of the Director, whom it is intended to bring out from Europe as soon as possible. The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the above charges as a commencement, debitable to provincial revenues.

6. Some handsome donations have been already received, and others have been promised, which will be duly published. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the local Government having provided the site, have a claim to hope for the support of the public in an undertaking in which the whole population is interested. Gentlemen who desire to afford assistance should now communicate with the Secretary of the Committee, who will gladly acknowledge and notify all subscriptions and donations.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

LIBERALITY OF BABOO HURRY MOHUN THAKOOR OF
BHAUGULPORE.

No. 3478, dated Calcutta, the 27th November 1875.

From—R. L. MANGLES, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—The Commissioner of Bhagulpore.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1377J, dated 16th instant, bringing to notice the liberal conduct of Baboo Hurry Mohun Thakoor, a resident of Bhagulpore, who has given a sum of Rs. 5,000 to be employed in rebuilding a portion of the charitable dispensary at that station which has fallen into disrepair.

2. In reply I am to request that you will be good enough to convey to Baboo Hurry Mohun Thakoor an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks for his public spirit and liberality in having thus come forward at a time of need in aid of an institution which does so much to help and relieve suffering humanity.

3. I am to add that your letter under acknowledgment, and this reply, will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 1377J, dated Bhagulpore, the 16th November 1875.

From—G. N. BARLOW, Esq., c.s.i., Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division and Sonthal Pergunnahs,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

A PORTION of the dispensary building at this station having fallen into disrepair, and a sum of Rs. 5,000 being required for rebuilding the same, the amount was at once placed at my disposal by Baboo Hurree Mohun Thakoor, a resident of Bhagulpore. I beg that Government will be pleased to acknowledge the gentleman's public-spirited conduct.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
BENGAL																									
Western Districts.																									
1	Burdwan	18 0	18 0	13 8	17 8	18 0	15 0	19 12	19 8	14 0	22 12	22 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	20 8	20 0	13 12	22 8	22 8	19 0	17 8	16 8	12 8	20 0	18 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	20 0	20 8	12 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	17 0	17 0	12 8	26 0 to 32 8	26 0 to 32 0	16 0 to 20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0 to 8 8	16 8	17 0	12 8 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	16 8	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts																									
	Calcutta	16 8	16 8	13 4	30 0	30 0	16 0	9 4	9 8	8 8	15 4	14 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	16 0 to 18 8	16 0 to 18 12	10 8 to 11 10	20 0 to 35 8	22 8 to 29 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	16 0	13 5	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	18 5	18 5	12 5	35 8	...	...	16 0	14 8	10 15	17 5	17 5	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Jessore	17 0	19 0	11 3	...	...	...	14 0	13 3	11 0	22 1	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Moorsheadabad	20 0	20 0	15 0	36 0 to 40 0	36 0 to 40 0	15 0	14 8	13 8	11 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	29 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dinapore	18 8	18 8	12 8	22 8	22 8	12 4	19 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Maldah	23 0	23 0	18 0	50 0	50 0	20 0	22 0	20 8	20 0	24 0	21 8	24 0 to 25 0	30 0	30 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye	20 10 to 24 0	20 10 to 24 0	13 8 to 14 0	30 0 to 37 8	...	...	16 0 to 21 0	15 0 to 19 11	9 12 to 16 8	24 6 to 28 2	21 12 to 25 9	21 0 to 22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	22 8	22 8	12 12	...	...	...	12 1 1/2	11 4	7 7 1/2	20 0	10 2	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bogra	19 8	18 8	10 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	7 8	26 4	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Pubna	24 0	24 0	13 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	8 0	26 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	5 0	4 0	4 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	11 3	10 0	9 3	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts																									
18	Daoca	16 0	16 0	13 0	22 0	22 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Fureedpore	20 0	20 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	13 0	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	17 0	16 4	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 22 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 23-6 seers, common rice 15 to 2 seers, and gram 22 to 32 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, best rice 16 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 24-8 seers, barley 24 seers, best rice 20 to 27-8 seers, common rice 23 to 31 seers, and gram 20-4 to 25 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Common rice of the present harvest at 22 seers per rupee.

E In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 13 to 19 seers, and gram 16 to 21 seers per rupee.

F In the interior only.

G In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 9-8 seers, common rice 13-5 to 20 seers, and gram 17-8 to 21-12 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 17 seers, best rice 13-3 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, and gram 16-8 to 2 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 22-8 seers, best rice 21 to 23 seers, common rice 25 seers, and gram 22 to 32-8 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 25 seers, common rice 27 seers, and gram 20 seers per rupee.

K

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 30th November 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

GRANAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	BENGAL.
...	20 0	22 8	15 0	200 0	160 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Western Districts.
...	38 0	38 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	320 0	320 0	440 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	Burdwan.
...	40 0	40 0	30 0	21 0	20 8	13 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Bankoora.
...	16 0	16 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Beerbhoom.
...	21 0	23 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Midnapore.
...	19 0	19 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Hooghly.
...	Howrah.
...	Central Districts.
22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 8	22 0	20 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
F 12 12	F 22 8	20 0	...	18 12	18 12	13 5	120 0	110 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	29 0	29 0	15 4	130 0	100 0	120 0	9 24	9 24	8 10 1/2	Nuddea.
...	23 0	22 0	13 0	120 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	30 0	30 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad.
...	24 0	24 0	13 12	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Dinagepore.
...	40 0	40 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah.
...	26 4	24 0	...	24 30	{ 24 0 16 0 to to 28 2 18 0 }		320 0	240 0	320 0	8 5	8 5	7 15 1/2	Rajshahye.
...	F 40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	9 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore.
...	19 8	16 0	10 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	Bogra.
...	24 0	24 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	Pubna.
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	22 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	12 3	12 3	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	6 7	6 0	Julpigoree.
...	Eastern Districts.
...	22 14	22 8	13 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 11	Dacca.
...	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Furzedpore.
...	22 0	20 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.
...	18 8	17 0	12 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mymensinga.

- L In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers per rupee.
- M In the interior prices range as follow:—(Serajgunge)—Wheat 25 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 22-8 seers, and gram 19 seers per rupee.
- N In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 6-8 to 10 seers, best rice 5-4 to 13 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, lesser millets 16 seers maize 20 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
- O In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 11-5 seers, best rice 10 to 13-3 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 13-3 seers per rupee.
- P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, and gram 20 seers per rupee.
- Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 18 to 26 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.
- R In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 seers, common rice 19-2 to 20 seers, paddy 32 to 35 seers, and gram 21 seers per rupee.
- S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 28 seers, best rice 11 to 24 seers, and *aus* 28 seers, common rice 21 to 28 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BOLRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)																			
22	Tipperah	13 8	13 8	10 10	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...
23	Chittagong	13 0	13 4	0 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...
24	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	U	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	10 0	13 5	13 5	10 11	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 6	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	13 3	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...
BEHAR.																			
26	Patna	26 0	25 0	19 0	49 0	33 0	30 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...
27	Gya	25 8	24 8	17 8	40 0	37 0	20 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	23 0	22 8	23 8	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	20 0	20 0	14 0	32 0	34 0	18 0	16 8	16 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	32 0	26 0	22 0			
29	Durbhunga	23 0	21 8	16 4	33 0	27 8	16 8	16 8	14 4	18 8	17 8	18 8	23 0	...	...	...
30	Muzafferpore	21 0	20 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
31	Sarus	21 8	21 8	17 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...
32	Chumpanun	21 0	21 0	12 0	37 0	35 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	23 6	23 1	16 8	28 3	35 7	21 0	11 5	11 5	10 5	18 3	16 8	14 7	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore	20 3	20 3	16 6	37 14	37 14	20 3	17 11	16 5	20 3	20 3	21 7	20 13	...	...	...
35	Purneah	24 0	24 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	25 0		
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	21 0	20 0	12 0	28 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	40 0	50 0	...	
ORISSA.																			
37	Cuttack	21 0	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	17 1	31 8	26 4	24 15	...	...	...
38	Poores	17 1	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	17 1	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...
39	Balasore	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORK.																			
South-Western Frontier Agency																			
40	Hasareebagh	22 0	22 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	...	...	...
41	Ichardugga	21 0	22 0	10 0	28 0	30 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	17 0	17 0	10 8	32 0	32 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 19 seers, common rice 17 to 24 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 12 to 19-8 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers per rupee.

V This fall is owing to easiness of the market.

W In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22-8 to 23-8 seers, barley 37-8 to 41 seers, best rice 18-12 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, lesser millets 40 to 42 seers, maize 32 to 37-8 seers, and gram 26 to 36-4 seers per rupee.

X In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20-5 to 26 seers, barley 30-0 to 45 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 20-3 to 26 seers, great millet 27-8 to 33 seers, maize 31 to 41 seers, and gram 30 to 32 seers per rupee.

Y In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 21 seers, barley 28 to 33 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 15 to 17 seers, lesser millets 25 to 30 seers, maize 25 to 31 seers, and gram 20 to 26 seers per rupee.

Z In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 30 seers, barley 20 to 32 seers, best rice 13 to 20 seers, common rice 14 to 25 seers, lesser millets 30 to 40 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 19 to 27-8 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 30th November 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FINE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
Eastern Districts.—(Contd)																			
...	19 0	17 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tipperah.	
...	16 0	16 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 4	8 12	7 8	Chittagong.	
...	16 0	16 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakhully.	
...	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts, Hill Tipperah.	
...	10 8	11 6	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 6		
BEHAR.																			
35 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	36 0	34 0	24 0	33 0	29 0	24 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	45 0	40 0	31 0	38 8	36 0	24 0	31 0	30 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gya.	
32 0	31 0	20 0	F 40 0	40 0	20 0	32 0	31 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	19 0	20 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Shahabad.	
...	29 8	28 8	36 0	30 0	29 8	32 8	26 4	22 0	33 0	176 0	176 0	200 0	7 6	7 6	7 8	Durbhunga.	
...	35 0	35 0	32 8	31 8	30 0	30 0	27 0	26 0	22 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Mozufferpore.	
...	30 0	36 0	27 0	35 0	33 8	27 8	30 0	30 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Sarun.	
...	F 30 0	24 0	10 14	F 34 0	32 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Chumpanu.	
...	38 0	31 0	55 0	40 0	40 0	41 4	28 3	29 4	21 0	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Monghyr.	
...	F 30 0	30 0	35 0	37 14	36 10	30 5	26 8	27 12	20 3	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.	
...	23 0	22 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah.	
...	55 0	50 0	32 0	25 0	20 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
ORISSA.																			
...	15 12	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	19 11	18 6	22 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	11 0	12 8	Cuttack.	
...	19 11	13 2	21 0	84 0	64 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pooree.	
...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balanore.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.																			
South-Western Frontier Agency.																			
...	42 0	42 0	42 0	F 30 0 to 45 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	27 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Hazareebagh.
...	50 0	50 8	45 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga.
...	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoon.
...	64 0	...	...	34 0	32 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	180 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Manbhoon.	

AA In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 27 to 36 seers, best rice 13 to 18 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers per rupee.

BB In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, barley 22-8 to 28 seers, best rice 15 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, maize 3½ seers, and gram 17 to 22 seers per rupee.

CC In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 24 seers, barley 42-8 to 47 seers, best rice 15 to 25 seers, common rice 16-8 to 28 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 44 seers, maize 32 to 60 seers, and gram 16 to 32 seers per rupee.

DD In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 31-4 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 25 to 20 seers, lesser millet 45 to 50 seers, and gram 21 to 41-4 seers per rupee.

EE In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, wheat 30 seers, best rice 20 to 27 seers, common rice 23 to 30 seers, lesser millet 45 seers, maize 40 to 46 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers per rupee.

a.—Common rice of the present harvest at 32 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 4th December 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Dec. 6,* '75	Nil.	No change in the condition and prospects of the crops; reports of the outturn of the <i>amun</i> , or late rice, and the prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> , or cold weather crops, are all favorable. Cholera reported from Boodbood and Culna.
	2 Bankoora, " 4, "	Nil.	Weather dry and hotter than usual at this time of the year. <i>Amun</i> , or late rice crop, is being reaped; outturn good. Winter crops are doing well. Sporadic cholera prevailing throughout the district.
	3 Beerbhoom, " 4, "	Nil.	The weather is rather warm. Harvest of the rice crops is nearly finished. Sowing of the winter crops is proceeding. No need of rain at present.
	4 Midnapore, " 4, "	Nil.	Weather fair, but rather warm for the season. The rice crop has proved, as was anticipated, a first rate crop. The cold weather sowings are doing very well.
	5 Hooghly, " 4, "	Nil.	The weather was rather warm as compared with the preceding week. The <i>amun</i> , or late rice harvest, has commenced. About one-fourth of the paddy on the high lands has been cut; the outturn looks like an eight-anna crop. The paddy in the low lands will be ripe for cutting about the middle of the month. High and low land rice crops taken together, a thirteen-anna crop may be held promised, as far as can at present be judged. The outturn of the vegetables has been very favorable; potatoe is doing well, and sugarcane tolerably. Prospects of <i>kalai</i> pulse are not good.
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	Howrah, " 4, "	Nil.	Weather good. State and prospects of the crops are very good. The harvest of the rice crop is going on, and promises to be very exceptionally heavy.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, Dec. 6,† '75	Nil.	Seasonable weather. <i>Amun</i> , or late rice crop, is being cut. Cholera prevalent at Baraset, Barripore, and Diamond Harbour. Fever continues at Baraset and Busseerhat.
	7 Nuddea, " 4, "	Nil.	Weather hot and sultry for the time of the year. The <i>amun</i> harvest is generally fair, except on the higher lands, where it has suffered from the drought in October. Want of rain is affecting the cold weather crops also, especially <i>kalai</i> pulse and chillies. Cholera is still very prevalent in many parts of the district.
	8 Jessore, " 4, "	Nil.	Weather somewhat warmer than during the past fortnight. No sign of rain. Rice crop is being harvested. Winter crops require rain.
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	9 Moorshedabad, " 4, "	Nil.	Much warmer weather than usual at this time of the year. Rain wanted for the winter crops in the southern half of the district. In other respects the prospects are the same as in last report, viz., late rice harvest is going on; an average of full twelve-anna crop is expected. Other winter crops are thriving. Fever continuing in Sujagunge and Gorabazar. A few cases of cholera reported from Gorabazar, Dawlatabad, Nowada, Burwa, and Bharutpur.
	10 Dinagepore, " 3, "	Nil.	Weather fair, cold, and cloudy. The rice crops are being cut; a moderate outturn is expected throughout the district. Cholera at Thakoorgaon.
	11 Maldah, " 4, "	Nil.	Weather dry; no rain has fallen in the district; sky at times was slightly cloudy. The drought has destroyed two annas of the late autumn rice crop in Khurlee thana, three annas of the winter rice in Maldah, and two annas of the latter crop in Gazole. <i>Amun</i> crops are being reaped; the yield is not expected to be good. <i>Kalai</i> pulse is ripening; <i>haimanta</i> rice is being reaped in Nowabgunge. The cold weather crops are in general doing well, but have been attacked by insects in Shibgunge. Seventy-six deaths have occurred from cholera during the week.
	12 Rajshahye, " 4, "	Nil.	There has been no rain. The weather is warm for the time of the year. The prospects of the crops are unchanged since last report. The cutting of the transplanted rice in the Bhurind tract has commenced. The cold weather crops will do well should there be rain soon. Cholera has abated, but much fever is reported in parts of the district.
	13 Rungpore, " 3, "	Nil.	Cloudy weather. Rice is being cut every where. In Kurigram the outturn exceeds the estimate, and is a good one. Mustard is generally good.
	14 Bogra, " 4, "	Nil.	Fine and seasonable weather. A fair crop is now certain all round, and in some parts the crops will be good. Rice is now being extensively cut, and the <i>rubbee</i> or cold weather crops are coming on well.
	15 Pubna, " 4, "	Nil.	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of the crops are good. Cholera is still prevalent.

* Telegram of the 6th December, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 6th December, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
Central Districts.— (Continued.)			
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling, Dec. 3, '75	0.33	Bright weather during the early part of the week; a little rain fell on Wednesday night, and ever since it has been very misty, with a sharp, raw cold, threatening rain or snow. The reaping of the <i>haimanta</i> rice in the Terai is progressing; the deficiency in the outturn will not materially affect the district. All the crops in the hills have yielded a fair outturn.
	17 Julpigoree, „ 4, „	0.05	Weather cloudy and hot for the season. No change in the state of the crops, high land rice is being reaped, and tobacco going on well. The season is exceptionally unhealthy, fever being very prevalent. Cholera has again broken out in the jail, but only two deaths.
	Cooch Behar, „ 2, „	Nil.	Weather fair and cold. There has been no change in the prospects of the crops. The outturn of the late rice crop, as stated before, will not fall below eight annas. The prospects of tobacco continue favorable.
Eastern Districts.			
DACCA DIVN.	18 Dacca, Dec. 6, '75	Nil.	Weather warm for the season. Rain wanted for the winter crops, otherwise the state of the crops are good.
	19 Farreedpore, „ 4, „	Nil.	Weather cool and dry. The crops are as reported last week, viz. owing to want of rain in October the rice crop is less than it otherwise would have been, but on the whole it is a good crop. Winter crops are doing well. Cholera has appeared in the Sudder station, two cases having ended fatally up to date. One European was attacked in Goalundo.
	20 Backergunge, „ 2, „	Nil.	All well, save a little cholera and fever in detached localities.
	21 Mymensingh, „ 3, „	Nil.	Weather fine and cold. Late rice harvest is generally very good, the chief exception being in parts of Kishoregunge sub-division. Rape-seed plants are in flower.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22 Tipperah, „ 3, „	Nil.	Weather fair and cool. No material difference since the last report. The <i>amun</i> rice crop is being reaped in all the places; but the outturn generally will be less than the average owing to want of rains in October. Cholera has made its appearance in many places in the district.
	23 Chittagong, „ 2, „	Nil.	Weather warmer than it should be. Heavy dews at night. No change since last report. The yield will be throughout the district much less than it ordinarily is, and will in some high lands be hardly worth the reaping. The failure will, however, be only one of the surplus which would have been exported elsewhere. There will remain ample for local wants.
	24 Noakholly, „ 2, „	Nil.	Weather fair and cold. The evening of the 1st and morning of the 2nd instant were cloudy. Reaping of the late rice, and in some places sowing of pulses and chillies have commenced. Cholera prevalent in the interior.
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, Nov. 30 „	Nil.	Seasonable weather. Rice sown by plough cultivators is being harvested; a very poor outturn is anticipated. Cotton is being gathered, and mustard sown.
	Hill Tipperah, Dec. 1, „	Nil.	Cloudy weather off and on, but no rain. The late rice crop is being cut. About Agartolla the outturn is very fair, but not so good to the south, where it has suffered more than elsewhere from want of rain. Cotton is being gathered on the <i>jooms</i> . Several cases of cholera are reported as having occurred in the hills to the south.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.	26 Patna, Dec. 6, '75	Nil.	Whether much too hot for the time of the year. On more than one occasion it has looked like rain, which must come sooner or later, but still it holds off. The rice crop is now being reaped, and the Collector does not think, on the whole, it will be a bad one. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are fair, but of course would be benefited by rain. Health of the district is good.
	27 Gyn, „ 4, „	Nil.	Weather mostly dry, with westerly winds, and hardly any dew. In the north, forenoons are damp. Much warmer than usual at this time, and gradually getting warmer. Thermometer reached 86.2. Rice is being cut, with prospects as before, viz. outturn 8, 10 and 12 annas in different parts of the district. <i>Rubbee</i> nearly all sown.
	28 Shababad, „ 4, „	Nil.	Dry and clear weather. The winter rice crop is being reaped. <i>Rubbee</i> crops are promising well, and are much better than was expected. Health of the district is good.
	29 Durbhunga, „ 4, „	Nil.	No change. In Mudhoobani <i>rubbee</i> crops where sown are feeling the want of rain. Importations reported into Mudhoobuni, which has caused a slight fall in prices. The Magistrate has proceeded to investigate the state of affairs in Northern Mudhoobuni.

* Telegrams of the 6th December, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
PATNA DIV.—(Contd.)	80 Mozufferpore, Dec. 4, '75	Nil.	Weather rather warm and occasionally cloudy. The rice harvest has commenced in many parts of the district. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops in Mozufferpore and Hajepore sub-divisions are unchanged, but in Seetamurhee sub-division are daily becoming worse.
	81 Sarun, " 4, "	Nil.	Clear weather, cloudless sky, and cool winds; fleeting clouds on Thursday and Friday. There is no material difference in the state and prospects of the crops since last report. Late rice crop is being harvested. Sugar manufacture is going on. Cotton and <i>ruhar</i> pulse are doing well. Prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops still continue favorable. The heavy dew at night has kept up the moisture in the fields. Irrigation is being extensively resorted to. General health good.
	82 Chumparun, " 3, "	Nil.	Cool at night and hot during the day. The condition of the crops remains as before, <i>viz.</i> , the prospect of the late rice crop is as bad as was anticipated. <i>Rubbee</i> has been sown, but is not growing well.
BHAGULPORE DIV.	83 Monghyr, " 4, "	Nil.	Weather cloudy, with easterly wind, but no rain. An early harvest has commenced all over the rice tracts. The outturn on high lands, not irrigated is very poor as expected, but the Collector sees no reason to change his opinion already expressed, that the average outturn will be nearly an average one. The <i>rubbee</i> crops up to the present time are doing well.
	84 Bhagulpore, " 6, *	Nil.	The Collector has just returned from a tour in the north of the district, and reports that the rice prospects are very good everywhere except in the Soopool sub-division; even there all low lands are decidedly good, but the high lands will yield nothing. Harvesting is in progress. The <i>koorthi</i> pulse and <i>tori</i> oilseed crops are indifferent throughout the north of the district, but the <i>rubbee</i> crops so far promise to be very fine. With an unusually large area sown down, should this harvest be a good one, there will not be much to fear except very locally and over limited areas. Prices are falling. General health is very good.
	85 Purneah, " 4, "	Nil.	Weather dry, but not so cold as usual at this time of the year. The state and prospects of the crops remain unaltered; <i>viz.</i> , reaping of the winter rice has commenced. Good reports are received from the north and from the Kusi. Mustard promises well; pulses are coming on; wheat, oats, &c., have generally germinated. Rain is much wanted.
	86 Sonthal Perga, " 4, "	Nil.	Weather dry and considerably warmer than the previous week. The harvest of rice is going on well.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIV.	87 Cuttack, Nov. 27, "	Nil.	No rain; weather cold and fine. Early <i>saradh</i> rice crop is being reaped, and late <i>saradh</i> is ripening. State of all crops is excellent.
	88 Pooree, Dec. 2, "	Nil.	Weather bright and cold. The <i>laghu</i> , or the first late rice, is being reaped and gathered; <i>saradh</i> , or the main late rice, has commenced to ripen. <i>Chana</i> (gram), mustard, and <i>kolthi</i> pulse are progressing fairly. Sugarcane is ripe. Prospects of the crops in Khoordah are fair.
	89 Balasore, " 3, "	Nil.	Weather fine, but warmer than in the previous week. Harvest operations actively going on. Rice crop is excellent. Cases of cholera are still numerous.
CHOTA NAGPORE			
	South-Western Frontier Agency.		
	40 Hazareebagh, Dec. 3, '75	Nil.	Weather clear and cloudy alternately, and continue to remain warmer than it should be. The prospects of the crops continue very much the same as reported last week. Rain, which would be very beneficial to the cold weather crops, still holds off.
	41 Lohardugga, " 4, "	Nil.	Weather warmer than in the previous week, and clouds hanging about. The harvesting of the rice crop is now nearly complete. The outturn is reported from all sides to be very good. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are looking well, but would be benefited by some rain. In Palamow the area sown is very small owing to drought in October. General health good.
	42 Singbhoom, " 3, "	Nil.	Weather very warm for the season. State and prospects of the crops are favorable. Much fever and dysentery are prevalent.
	43 Manbhoom, " 4, "	Nil.	Unusually hot weather. Favorable reports of the cold weather crops throughout the district. A little rain is required.

* Telegram of the 8th December, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 7th December 1875.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 14th to 20th November 1875.	Rain from 21st to 27th November 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1875.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	58.66	27th Nov.	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	58.30	ditto	
		Culina	Nil	Nil	48.62	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	43.81	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	40.48	ditto	
	Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	45.40	ditto		
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	57.93	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	64.83	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	Nil	75.49	ditto	
		Roypore	Nil	Nil	5.99	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	53.26	ditto	From 19th Sept. 1875.
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	50.57	ditto	
		Gurbetta	Nil	Nil	53.95	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office... Exo. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	61.49 69.02	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	53.01	ditto	
Serampore		Nil	Nil	50.47	ditto		
Howrah	Howrah	Nil	Nil	59.89	ditto	From 31st May 1875.	
	Moheshrekha	Nil	Nil	39.71	ditto		
PRESIDENCY	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	73.56	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	59.02	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary	Nil	Nil	57.62	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	Nil	Nil	57.16	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Nil	50.28	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	Nil	63.38	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	Nil	67.71	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	60.49	ditto	
		Sathkira	Nil	Nil	64.95	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	47.31	ditto	
	Nuddea	Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	59.88	ditto	
		Kishnaghur	Nil	Nil	54.70	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	62.44	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	Nil	51.00	ditto	
		Choudanga	Nil	Nil	50.13	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	55.92	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	54.28	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	Nil	63.82	ditto	
		Nurrail	Nil	Nil	59.66	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	60.85	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	Nil	66.07	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Not rec.	Nil	75.01	ditto	From 14th to 20th November 187
		Magoorah	Nil	Nil	64.82	ditto	
		Berhampore	Nil	Nil	54.60	ditto	
	Moorshedabad	Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	57.88	ditto	
		Lalbagh	Nil	Nil	57.86	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	44.47	ditto	
		Azimungo	Nil	Nil	52.09	ditto	
		Lalgolla	Nil	Nil	44.22	ditto	From 14th Mar. 1875.
		Kandee	Nil	Nil	54.77	ditto	
RAJSHAHYE.	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	43.60	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	54.40	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	62.16	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	Nil	49.00	ditto	
		Natore	Nil	Nil	51.07	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	60.45	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	62.72	ditto	From 25th July 1875.
		Kurigram	0.00	Nil	18.36	ditto	
	Bogra	Bagdogra	Nil	Nil	26.91	ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Bogra	Nil	Nil	57.81	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	Nil	50.08	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	54.72	ditto	
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	101.79	31st Oct.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital	Nil	Nil	114.84	27th Nov.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	106.53	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	72.07	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	Nil	Nil	149.44	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	Not rec.	154.28	20th Nov.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Titalya	Nil	Nil	90.99	27th Nov.	
Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	90.40	ditto		

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 14th to 20th Novem- ber 1875.	Rain from 21st to 27th Novem- ber 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.			
					Inches.	Up to date.				
BENGAL.—(Continued.)										
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1875.					
	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office ... Nil { Hospital ... Nil	Not rec.	66'36 59'42	20th Nov. 27th "					
		Moonsheegunge ... Nil Manickgunge ... Nil	Nil	50'97 55'00	ditto ditto					
		Fareedpore	Fareedpore ... Nil Goalundo ... Nil Madaripore ... Nil	Nil	68'51 63'37 64'38	ditto ditto ditto				
		Backergunge	Burrisal ... Nil Perozepore ... Nil Patoakhally ... Nil Dowlutkhan ... Nil	Nil	68'02 74'05 119'10 110'46	ditto ditto ditto ditto				
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh ... Nil Jamalpor ... Nil Atia ... Nil Kishoregunge ... Nil	Nil	80'13 75'06 71'56 88'43	ditto ditto ditto ditto					
	Chittagong.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office Nil { Jail Nil Cox's Bazar ... Nil	Nil	140'30 135'72 147'86	ditto ditto ditto					
		Noakholly	Noakholly ... Nil Comillah ... Nil	Nil	119'81 89'30	ditto ditto				
		Tipperah	Brahmunberiah ... Nil	Nil	78'29	ditto				
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ... Nil	Nil	103'72	ditto				
		Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ... Nil	Nil	101'02	ditto				
		BEHAR.								
	PATNA.	Patna	Patna ... Nil Behar ... Nil Barh ... Nil Dinapore { Jail ... Nil { Cantonment ... Nil	Nil	45'38 38'67 41'45 39'58 43'89	27th Nov. ditto ditto ditto ditto				
			Gya	Gya ... Nil Nowadah ... Nil Arungabad ... Nil Jehanabad ... Nil	Nil	38'25 39'20 42'57 32'68	ditto ditto ditto ditto	Not received 1st to 4th Aug. 1875.		
				Shahabad	Arrah ... Nil Sasseram ... Nil Buxar ... Nil Bhuboah ... Nil	Nil	33'06 50'98 42'63 49'17	ditto ditto ditto ditto		
					Muzafferpore	Muzafferpore ... Not rec. Hajepore ... ditto Seetamurhee ... ditto	Not rec.	32'61 58'27 26'07	13th Nov. ditto ditto	Not rec. 31st Oct. to 6th Nov. 1875. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto.
						Darbhunga	Darbhunga ... Nil Mudhoobunnee ... Nil Tajpore ... Nil	Nil	45'82 34'76 43'94	27th Nov. ditto ditto
		Sarun	Chupra ... Nil Sewan ... Nil				Nil	32'44 43'55	ditto ditto	
			Chumparun	Motiharee ... Not rec. Bettiah ... ditto	Nil	47'73 51'68	ditto ditto	Not received 14th to 20th Nov. 1875. Ditto ditto.		
		Monghyr		Monghyr ... Nil Begoo Serai ... Nil Jamooee ... Nil	Nil	46'46 42'04 43'48	ditto ditto ditto			
			Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ... Nil Soopool ... Nil Muddehpooora ... Nil Banka ... Nil Sonbarsa ... Nil	Nil	36'47 43'50 42'26 39'94 42'68	ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto			
				Purneah	Purneah ... Nil Kissengunge ... Nil Arrareah ... Nil	Nil	44'16 53'35 48'07	ditto ditto ditto		
		Sonthal Pargunnahs			Nya Doomka ... Nil Rajmahal ... Nil	Nil	55'33 59'26	ditto ditto		
					Deoghur ... Nil	Nil	41'62	ditto		
				Jamtara ... Nil Godda ... Nil	Nil	48'00 36'30	ditto ditto			

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 14th to 20th November 1875.	Rain from 21st to 27th November 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.							
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	86.40	27th Nov.	Not recorded 2nd July to 11th Sept. 1875.
		... { Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	91.92	ditto	
		Jajepore ...	Nil	Nil	66.85	ditto	
		Kendraparah ...	Nil	Nil	60.90	ditto	
		Jugutainapore ...	Nil	Nil	38.05	ditto	
	Pooree	False Point ...	Nil	Nil	87.10	ditto	From 16th May, and not received 3rd to 9th October 1875.
		Pooree ...	Nil	Nil	64.16	ditto	
		Khoordah ...	Nil	Nil	85.81	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	53.80	30th Oct.	From 16th May, and not received 3rd to 9th October 1875.
		... { Collector's Office	Nil	Nil	59.45	27th Nov.	
		Bhuddruck ...	Nil	Nil	50.63	ditto	
		Jellasore ...	Nil	Nil	60.57	ditto	
		Sorah ...	Nil	Nil	61.98	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mahals	Chandbally ...	Nil	Nil	57.08	ditto	
		Sumbalporo ...	Nil	Nil	66.02	ditto	
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh... { Jail	Nil	Nil	43.52	ditto	
		... { Dispensary...	Nil	Nil	50.05	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Pachumba ...	Nil	Nil	47.68	ditto	
		Ranchee ...	Nil	Nil	59.03	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Palamow ...	Nil	Nil	43.17	ditto	
		Chyebassa ...	Nil	Nil	64.76	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia ...	Nil	Nil	53.18	ditto	
		Govindpore ...	Nil	Nil	51.68	ditto	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Sylhet ...	Sylhet ...	Nil	Nil	183.57	ditto	
		Seebsaugor ...	Nil	Not rec.	102.14	20th Nov.	
	Seebsaugor ...	Golaghat ...	Nil	ditto	79.64	ditto	
		Jorehaut ...	Nil	ditto	85.16	ditto	
		Nazeerah ...	Nil	ditto	93.72	ditto	
		Deopanie ...	Nil	ditto	81.70	ditto	
		Hattispootie ...	Nil	ditto	84.77	ditto	
		Mazengah ...	Nil	ditto	79.00	ditto	
		Suntok ...	Nil	ditto	99.33	ditto	
		Cherideo ...	Nil	ditto	104.34	ditto	
		Benares ...	Not rec.	ditto	45.05	6th Nov.	
		Akyab ...	Nil	Nil	177.43	27th Nov.	

CALCUTTA,
The 4th December 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 28th Nov. to 4th Dec. 1875.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat.=100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Nov. 28th	10	30.061	30.080	75.0	66.3	60	S	1.0	...	.....	b
		16	29.923	29.941	78.5	65.4	46	N W	5.0	...	.....	b
	29th	10	30.055	30.074	74.0	66.0	63	W	1.1	...	.....	b
		16	29.921	29.939	78.7	67.0	51	W S W	5.0	...	.....	b
	30th	10	30.039	30.057	76.7	69.7	68	S by E	1.9	...	.....	b
		16	29.910	29.928	80.2	68.1	51	N W	3.8	...	C	b
	1st	10	30.024	30.043	76.6	67.7	60	W by S	1.1	...	.....	b
		16	29.881	29.899	81.5	68.5	48	N N W	8.0	...	CK	b
	2nd	10	30.016	30.034	76.0	69.0	68	W S W	1.1	...	.....	b
		16	29.897	29.915	82.0	69.5	50	N	7.0	...	.....	b
	3rd	10	30.024	30.042	76.9	69.0	64	W by S	3.4	...	.....	b
		16	29.874	29.892	82.6	68.6	45	N W	7.7	...	.....	b
	4th	10	30.001	30.019	76.6	68.2	62	N E	1.9	...	.....	b
		16	29.877	29.895	81.9	69.0	48	N W	3.8	...	.....	b
	28th	10	30.084	30.070	75	68	68	W N W	2.8	...	K	b, v
		16	29.930	29.938	80	70	58	W S W	2.9	...	.....	b, m
SAGOR ISLAND.	29th	10	30.051	30.057	77	70	68	N W	2.0	...	.....	b, m
		16	29.926	29.932	80	70	58	S S W	8.0	...	.....	b, v
	30th	10	30.044	30.050	78	72	73	N W	7.5	...	C	b
		16	29.926	29.932	80	74	74	S S W	8.6	...	K	b, v
	1st	10	30.034	30.040	78	70	65	W	7.8	...	.....	b, v
		16	29.900	29.906	82	73	63	W S W	6.0	...	K, C	b, v
	2nd	10	30.039	30.045	79	71	65	W N W	8.4	...	CK	b, v
		16	29.926	29.932	82	74	66	S S W	6.0	...	.....	b, v
	3rd	10	30.029	30.035	77	70	68	N N W	5.3	...	C	b, v
		16	29.887	29.893	84	74	60	S S W	2.7	...	C	b, v
	4th	10	30.008	30.012	80	71	62	N N W	3.1	...	C	b
		16	29.900	29.906	84	73	56	S S W	3.3	...	.....	b
	28th	10	29.981	30.075	75	67	65	N	2.8	...	.....	b
		16	29.855	29.948	78	67	53	W	3.7	...	.....	b
	29th	10	30.006	30.101	71	65	70	N	2.5	...	.....	m
CHITTAGONG.		16	29.875	29.969	77	67	56	W	3.8	...	.....	v
	30th	10	29.994	30.089	72	66	71	N	1.6	...	.....	m
		16	29.875	29.968	78	67	53	W S W	3.4	...	.....	b
	1st	10	29.954	30.048	73	67	71	N N W	2.0	...	.....	m
		16	29.845	29.938	78	68	57	W	2.3	...	.....	m
	2nd	10	29.968	30.062	76	69	68	N	1.3	...	KS	g o m,
		16	29.853	29.945	79	71	65	W	5.0	...	C, KS	m
	3rd	10	29.943	30.037	77	69	64	N	1.0	...	K, KS	m
		16	29.802	29.896	79	71	65	W	4.4	...	K, KS	g
	4th	10	29.908	30.002	75	68	68	N	2.8	...	C	m
		16	29.832	29.926	79	70	61	W S W	3.4	...	.....	b
	27th	10	30.062	30.092	84	77	71	N E	12	0.01	.....	c
		16	29.949	29.979	83	75	67	N E by E	11	...	.....	c
	28th	10	30.042	30.072	83	73	60	N E by N	13	...	.....	c
		16	29.905	29.935	81	71	59	N E by N	14	...	.....	b
MADRAS.	29th	10	30.32	30.069	83	71	55	N N E	9	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.930	29.960	81	72	62	N E by N	9	...	.....	b, c
	30th	10	30.019	30.049	81	71	59	N N E	12	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.919	29.949	81	71	59	N N E	12	...	.....	b, c
	1st	10	30.015	30.045	78	71	69	N N E	13	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.925	29.955	80	71	62	N N E	10	...	.....	b, c
	2nd	10	30.027	30.057	80	72	66	N N E	10	...	.....	c
		16	29.921	29.951	81	72	62	N E	12	...	.....	c
	3rd	10	29.995	30.025	83	74	63	N E by N	9	0.01	.....	c
		16	29.859	29.889	82	73	63	N E by N	13	...	.....	c
	28th	10	29.984	30.067	76	65	52	W	0.4	...	.....	b
		16	29.853	29.936	82	63	45	N W	2.4	...	.....	b
	29th	10	29.984	30.067	77	66	53	W S W	0.3	...	.....	b
		16	29.858	29.940	83	69	46	W N W	2.0	...	.....	b
	30th	10	29.974	30.057	78	68	57	W N W	0.3	...	.....	b
CUTTACK.		16	29.848	29.930	81	70	46	N N W	3.3	...	.....	b
	1st	10	29.961	30.044	79	63	58	N N W	0.2	...	.....	b
		16	29.835	29.917	85	70	44	W N W	2.5	...	C	b
	2nd	10	29.979	30.062	74	69	61	W	0.2	...	.....	b
		16	29.853	29.935	86	70	41	W	1.1	...	C	b
	3rd	10	29.956	30.039	81	70	55	W N W	1.0	...	C	b
		16	29.783	29.865	86	71	44	N N E	...	...	CK, C	b
	4th	10	29.916	29.999	81	70	55	W S W	...	...	C, CK	b
		16	29.845	29.927	86	72	48	N N W	2.1	...	C, CK	b
	28th	10	30.018	30.040	76	71	77	E N E	2.2	...	.....	b
		16	29.887	29.969	79	70	61	W	1.7	...	.....	b
	29th	10	30.010	30.032	75	70	76	N E	1.8	...	.....	b
		16	29.894	29.916	79	70	61	W	4.1	...	.....	b
	30th	10	30.025	30.047	79	73	73	E	2.6	...	.....	b
		16	29.894	29.916	78	69	61	S W	6.3	...	.....	b
AYYAR.	1st	10	30.008	30.030	78	71	69	E N E	2.1	...	.....	b
		16	29.887	29.909	80	67	47	N N W	3.6	...	.....	b
	2nd	10	30.040	30.062	77	70	68	E N E	2.2	...	.....	b
		16	29.907	29.929	79	67	59	N W	3.6	...	.....	b
	3rd	10	30.020	30.042	77	69	64	E N E	3.2	...	.....	b
		16	29.884	29.906	78	71	69	W N W	6.0	...	.....	b
	4th	10	29.970	29.992	76	69	68	E N E	2.0	...	.....	b
		16	29.872	29.894	79	70	61	W S W	5.1	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th December 1875.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 22nd to 30th November 1875.**

Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
		Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb.	Miles.	In.		
22nd	29.975	79.5	65.0	130.0	71.5	65.0	59.8	0.68	N N W & W by N	...	95.8	.....	...	Clear and cirri.
23rd	973	79.9	61.5	136.0	70.5	62.2	55.6	.61	N	...	119.8	.....	...	Clear.
24th	984	78.0	61.3	140.0	69.0	61.6	55.7	.64	N by W	...	90.1	.....	...	Clear.
25th	981	79.5	61.8	138.0	69.6	62.6	57.0	.66	N by E & N	...	109.2	.....	...	Clear. Foggy from 8 to 10 P.M.
26th	990	79.0	61.6	130.2	69.7	62.7	57.1	.66	N & N W	...	83.7	.....	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at midnight, 1 A.M. and 11 P.M.
27th	30.009	79.5	62.0	133.2	70.1	63.4	58.0	.67	N W & W by S	...	58.5	.....	...	Clear. Foggy from 8 to 11 P.M.
28th	29.988	80.5	62.6	133.0	70.6	64.5	59.6	.70	S W, S & W N W	...	39.7	.....	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from midnight to 6 A.M. and at 11 P.M.
29th	977	80.2	63.2	139.5	71.0	65.0	60.2	.70	W N W & W S W	...	49.5	.....	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from midnight to 8 A.M. and at 8 & 9 P.M.
30th	971	81.5	65.0	129.7	72.5	67.1	62.8	.73	S S E & N W	...	48.5	.....	...	Clear and cirrostrati. Foggy at 10 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the rain gauge is $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches, above the level of the land. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past nine days	...	20.2
The maximum temperature during the past nine days	...	81.5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	78.4
The mean humidity during the past nine days	...	0.67
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.69
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 30th	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil.
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0.01
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 30th November	...	59.89
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	67.68

GOPEENAUTH SEN,

In charge of the Observatory.

The 3rd December 1875.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of September 1875.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

BAROMETER.				RADIATION.				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										HUMIDITY.		RAIN-FALL.							
Height above sea-level.	MEAN OF				SOLAR.		GRASS/NOCTURNAL.		MEAN OF MAX.		MEAN OF MIN.		MEAN OF		HIGHEST MAX.		LOWEST MIN.		MEAN OF				Inches.	Number of days.			
	Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	Range.	Mean.	Q.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Min.	Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	MEAN OF				Day.	Day.			Mean.		
																	MEAN OF										
																	MEAN OF										
61	29-771	...	29-815	29-727	...	137-8	23rd	163-0	...	84-9	87	73-2	79-6	...	17-18th	89-0	14-0	3rd	74-0	...	83	81	...	19-29	26		
78	29-828	...	29-874	29-752	...	156-4	22nd	173-0	73-8	28-27th	80-4	89	77-5	80-3	...	11th	89-1	11-8	24-26th	74-3	...	74	74	...	5-87	16	
27	29-769	...	29-835	29-703	...	113-2	...	...	...	...	85-7	4-3	81-4	81-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	63	...	4-54	14
81	29-687	29-653	29-742	29-633	21-720	103	12th	121-0	...	87-8	11-5	76-3	81-8	81-8	...	10th	89-7	11-7	18th	73-0	...	81	76	...	9-90	23	
21	29-687	29-653	29-742	29-633	21-720	103	5th	160-0	74-4	87-8	11-5	76-3	81-8	81-8	...	80-1	23-30th	89-8	16-8	9th	73-0	...	81	82	...	20-64	23
187	29-696	29-741	29-639	29-737	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81-1	81-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	81	...	14-10	19
80	29-635	29-614	29-669	29-538	29-661	113	25th	163-5	76-4	88-8	11-4	77-4	81-8	81-8	...	79-6	90-2	18-4	9th	74-8	...	80	84	...	17-34	24	
6	29-707	29-683	29-757	29-650	29-737	107	11th	157-0	76-8	89-6	69	79-4	82-7	80-6	...	82-0	30th	93-2	14-5	17th	75-7	...	80	84	...	12-10	21
90	29-673	29-654	29-735	29-598	29-706	137	19th	156-0	74-6	83-4	13-5	75-9	81-8	81-8	...	79-9	6th	93-0	96-7	15th	72-3	...	82	73	...	13-50	16
18-11	29-703	29-682	29-754	29-642	29-733	112	21st	152-2	75-1	87-9	8-2	79-7	83-1	80-1	...	81-6	12th	91-7	13-9	17th	77-5	...	82	79	...	7-41	21
88-91	29-616	29-672	29-556	...	...	116	...	...	...	10-5	75-9	83-8	83-8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	52	...	13-40	25
20	29-695	...	29-747	29-631	...	145-1	14th	169-5	76-5	89-6	11-5	78-1	83-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	77	...	6-49	18	
85	29-704	29-684	29-758	29-633	29-728	113	12th	159-5	76-0	83-5	10-6	78-9	84-1	80-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	78	...	8-70	16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3rd	161-8	74-1	9-9	14-7	78-2	82-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	78	...	11-58	13	
...	...	...	29-743	29-586	...	147	...	...	...	85-1	13-1	75-0	78-4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	75	...	5-35	18
...	29-675	...	29-758	29-650	...	149-2	25th	167-4	63-7	80-3	11-8	73-4	84-3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	72	...	6-56	16
...	29-654	...	29-706	29-590	...	127-8	19th	158-4	63-7	80-3	13-4	76-9	83-3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	76	...	7-29	16
...	29-817	...	29-854	29-739	...	103	...	...	...	80-3	11-7	70-4	85-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	72	...	5-38	10
...	29-515	...	29-579	29-451	...	147-7	24th	154-7	76-5	81-1	11-7	79-4	85-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	74	...	4-20	12
...	187-4	29-547	29-604	29-482	...	150-1	27th	155-0	78-1	81-4	12-0	78-4	85-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	74	...	5-08	6
...	125	29-595	29-653	29-536	...	117	7th	162-4	75-1	82-0	11-7	77-3	81-8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	74	...	12-06	19
...	6913	23-4-6	23-390	23-444	23-338	0-86	24th	158-8	50-0	63-2	12-3	63-4	62-6	68-8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	88	...	7-24	15
...	333	29-424	29-501	29-347	...	146-9	3rd	156-3	73-8	80-0	14-4	75-8	85-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	68	...	5-42	14
...	386	29-345	29-415	29-275	...	144-5	9th	152-0	74-6	83-6	13-2	75-4	82-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	74	...	8-25	14
...	263-74	29-432	29-410	29-358	29-444	119	1st	161-0	72-7	89-6	12-9	78-4	82-7	73-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	76	...	7-69	11
...	879-7	28-804	28-861	28-748	...	140-7	17th	162-5	70-1	90-2	15-4	74-8	81-9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	68	...	...	...

CALCUTTA—SEPTEMBER 1875.

Mean barometric pressure of 23 years	29-681	Mean temperature of 23 years	83-3	Mean humidity of 23 years	85	Mean rainfall of 47 years	10-17
Do ditto of 1875	29-703	Do ditto of 1875	83-1	Do ditto of 1875	87	Actual fall in 1875	7-41
Excess in 1876	...	Defect in 1875	0-22	Excess in 1875	2	Defect in 1875	2-78

W. G. WILSON,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

at Calcutta, 1875.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric Results and Observations of Sky Serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Variable.	Calm.			
Port Blair	29.834	79.7	...	2	...	6	...	52	...	...	...	...	84 S, 38 W	243.6	4.02
Nancowry	29.908	80.5	...	...	...	...	2	43	14	1	...	...	92 S, 55 W	225.4	3.73
Madrass	29.797	84.5	...	1	2	9	4	11	20	7	...	...	54 S, 67 W	214.0	...
Vizagapatam	29.719	83.4	3	4	16	9	21	63	4	...	...	...	58 S, 19 W	74.5	4.44
Akyab	29.784	81.8	8	4	13	24	32	16	15	6	...	...	38 S, 3 E	84.7	4.09
False Point	29.716	82.8	3	2	14	17	13	35	21	2	1	12	40 S, 24 W	...	...
Cuttaek	29.708	82.0	9	22	4	5	18	19	11	5	...	27	7 S, 35 W	48.3	3.38
Sangor Island	29.713	82.7	1	8	25	15	36	23	6	6	...	...	45 S, 16 E	197.4	3.37
Chittagong	29.766	82.0	9	11	9	10	8	31	28	12	...	...	32 S, 70 W	88.4	4.23
Calcutta	29.722	83.1	2	1	16	27	49	20	1	2	...	...	68 S, 14 E	121.9	...
Burdwan	29.718	84.0	2	4	14	14	9	4	3	4	...	6	38 S, 52 E	73.9	4.17
Jessore	29.716	83.0	...	2	13	21	18	3	1	2	...	...	68 S, 38 E	77.3	2.48
Ilacca	29.740	84.1	1	2	8	20	32	16	5	...	...	34	96 S, 8 E	89.3	3.85
Silchar	29.767	82.8	2	3	18	5	1	3	10	9	...	9	11 N, 53 E	61.7	4.03
Hazareebagh	29.685	82.8	...	9	16	13	1	3	4	13	...	1	28 N, 79 E	211.6	1.95
Berhampore	29.720	81.4	5	7	8	16	9	9	2	3	...	3	31 S, 39 E	86.0	2.15
Gya	29.654	84.1	1	6	15	9	5	...	...	16	...	8	25 N, 70 E	42.3	2.72
Patna	29.695	85.4	1	13	26	5	...	2	8	3	...	2	47 N, 75 E	96.7	2.65
Monghyr	29.707	85.5	1	3	33	4	4	5	7	3	...	...	43 S, 79 E	38.8	2.93
Purneah	29.726	82.1	1	5	17	11	13	5	4	4	...	...	41 S, 47 E	...	5.12
Darjeeling	...	...	...	1	27	20	10	25	23	7	2	5	30 S, 6 W	...	3.28
Seobsaugor	29.755	86.3	3	14	11	5	7	11	7	2	...	...	15 S, 64 E	66.1	2.82
Goalpara	29.735	82.9	2	3	13	10	4	4	8	8	...	8	12 S, 54 E	79.9	5.83
Benares	29.686	83.3	4	16	19	3	1	8	4	5	...	...	36 N, 62 E	115.5	4.85
Roorkee	29.685	83.8	...	...	4	20	1	...	...	4	...	31	33 S, 51 E	78.0	4.57

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables, as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahr. for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

W. G. WILLSON,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 20th November 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	35,979½	23,233 4 0	2,129 14 3	1,36,103 26	88,732 11 3	3,550 9 11	5,680 4 2
Or per mile of railway	227	146 13 0	13 9 2	860 2	244 12 1	22 8 9	35 17 11
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	608,731	3,76,270 10 11	34,401 9 4	24,36,520 11	7,10,109 4 9	65,093 8 3	99,584 17 7
Total for 21 weeks	644,710½	3,99,503 14 11	36,621 3 7	25,72,623 37	7,48,842 0 0	68,643 18 2	105,265 1 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	33,353½	23,367 8 4	2,142 0 5	1,44,870 5	37,808 12 10	3,465 16 2	5,607 16 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	211	147 10 7	13 10 9	915 18	238 14 8	21 18 0	35 8 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	608,531	3,79,727 9 2	34,808 7 5	34,33,354 36	10,20,436 3 9	93,448 6 6	128,256 13 11

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th November 1875, on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TOTAL TRAIN MILES.
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Total traffic for the week	†110,477½	†1,82,604 15 9	16,738 15 10	†8,19,544 10	†3,93,199 9 5	36,043 5 11	52,782 1 9	{ 41,858½ Coaching 59,461½ Mer- chandise.	
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	142 11 0	13 1 7	.....	307 4 0	28 3 4	41 4 11	
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	2,159,303½	29,09,286 3 10	266,684 11 5	1,29,68,109 30	56,71,521 2 10	519,889 8 10	786,574 0 3	1,870,569	
Total for 21 weeks...	2,269,781	30,91,891 3 7	283,423 7 3	1,37,87,654 0	60,64,720 12 3	555,932 14 9	839,356 2 0	1,971,890	
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	123,118	1,86,131 13 7	17,062 1 9	7,88,190 20	3,89,998 6 10	35,749 17 1	52,811 18 10	{ 42,579 Coaching 60,730 Mer- chandise. 1,184 Return empty.	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	145 7 1	13 6 8	.....	304 11 11	27 18 8	41 5 4	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,354,724	31,51,199 15 10	288,850 19 11	1,62,84,135 30	72,12,054 0 11	661,104 19 1	949,964 10 0	2,345,271	

* Passengers 22 and Rs. 414-6-0 added for Viceroy's special train from O. & L. Ry. to Allahabad in week ended 6th November 1875.

† Deducted maunds 26,293 20 and Rs. 11,100-7-7 on account of differences between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

‡ Deducted miles 1,543½ from Coaching, and 2,937 from Merchandise, excess included in week ended 30th October 1875.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th November 1875, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	3,932	18,975 15 6	1,739 9 3	*49,640 10	*13,796 4 3	1,264 13 2	3,004 2 5	{ 4,982 Coaching 4,198 Mer- chandise.
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	84 12 11	7 15 6	.....	61 10 7	5 13 0	13 8 6	.....
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	84,685½	2,36,607 4 9	21,089 0 1	8,48,183 0	2,40,951 1 0	22,013 3 7	44,601 3 8	145,877½
Total for 21 weeks	88,517½	2,55,583 4 3	23,428 9 4	8,97,823 10	2,63,747 5 3	24,176 18 9	47,695 6 1	156,063½
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,504	19,771 4 3	1,812 7 4	47,405 10	17,703 14 6	1,622 17 2	3,435 4 0	{ 4,699 Coach- ing. 4,558 Merchan- dise.
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	88 5 10	8 2 0	.....	79 1 11	7 5 1	15 7 1	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	92,791	2,51,963 5 3	23,096 12 8	10,47,015 0	3,32,440 14 0	30,473 14 11	53,570 7 7	177,476

* Deducted maunds 15,820 20 and Rs. 4,830-0-9 on account of differences between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

† Added miles 737 to Coaching, and 868½ to Merchandise, short included in week ended 30th October 1875.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

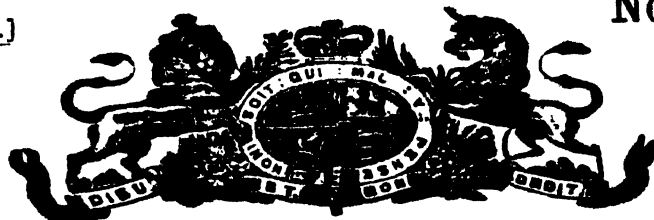
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th November 1875, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	10,148	1,354 0 0	125 8 0	18,440 0	578 0 0	57 16 0	183 4 0
Or per mile of railway	362	45 0 0	4 10 0	659 0	20 8 0	2 1 0	6 11 0
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	172,580	21,876 0 0	2,187 12 0	3,12,385 0	9,605 0 0	960 10 0	3,148 2 0
Total for 22 weeks	182,728	23,130 0 0	2,313 0 0	3,30,825 0	10,183 0 0	1,018 6 0	3,331 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,213	1,218 14 9	121 17 10	14,603 0	453 11 0	45 7 4	167 5 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	329	43 8 6	4 7 1	521 21	16 3 3	1 12 5	5 19 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	164,474	21,128 10 10	2,112 17 4	2,71,623 35	8,319 4 9	831 18 7	2,944 15 11

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th November 1875, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,594	820 0 0	82 0 0	4,922 0	361 0 0	36 2 0	118 2 0
Or per mile of railway ...	58	30 0 0	3 0 0	181 0	13 0 0	1 6 0	4 6 0
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	27,169	17,254 0 0	1,725 8 0	1,06,251 0	9,185 0 0	918 10 0	2,643 18 0
Total for 22 weeks ...	28,763	18,074 0 0	1,807 8 0	1,13,173 0	9,546 0 0	954 12 0	2,762 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,314	940 4 9	94 18 7	2,010 0	253 9 3	25 7 2	120 5 9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	48	34 13 4	3 9 8	73 30	9 4 10	0 18 7	4 8 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	24,754	18,231 11 7	1,823 3 5	1,85,617 30	12,223 6 3	1,222 6 9	3,045 10 2



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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THE REPORT ON IRRIGATION REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

No. 836I.A.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, under date the 10th December 1875.

The total capital outlay on irrigation works in Bengal to the end of 1874-75 amounted to Rs. 3,65,16,108, of which Rs. 49,97,142 were expended during the year.

2. The outlay is debitable as follows:—

Canals more or less incomplete, but in operation and yielding revenue, viz:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals	1,55,19,508	
Midnapore Canal	61,30,403	
Tidal	17,98,183	
		2,34,48,094

Canals partly finished, but not yet in operation, and projects under investigation, viz:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Sone Canal	1,26,24,628	
North Behar Irrigation Scheme	2,09,873	
Hooghly ditto ditto	75,454	
Damooda Canal (in abeyance)	1,58,059	
		1,30,68,014

3. The gross revenue for the year from all sources was Rs. 2,17,593, against 1,47,688 for the previous year.

4. The cost of maintenance and repairs was Rs. 2,98,298, and of revenue management 61,687.

5. The receipts therefore fell short of the working expenses by Rs. 1,42,392. The deficit was mainly due to the Orissa Canals, and is thus accounted for, viz:—

				Rs.
Orissa Canals deficit	...	...	...	1,47,942
Midnapore Canal „	...	...	...	12,807
				<hr/>
		Total deficit	...	1,60,749
Tidal Canal surplus	...	...	...	18,357
				<hr/>
		Net deficit	...	1,42,392
				<hr/>

6. The Tidal Canal is a navigation work, and derives no income from irrigation. It is the only canal which has as yet paid any interest upon capital. The surplus for the year was at the rate of 1.02 per cent. upon the outlay.

7. The charges for interest upon the capital invested in revenue-paying canals amounted for the year to Rs. 10,13,912, and to the end of the year to Rs. 45,40,783.

8. The excess of working expenses over income was for the year Rs. 1,42,392, and to the end of the year Rs. 7,97,789.

9. The combined charges for interest and deficit on working were for the year Rs. 11,56,304, to the end of the year Rs. 53,38,572.

10. The total accumulated debt on account of interest and excess of expenses over income on all the irrigation works in the province was for the year Rs. 16,86,757, and to the end of the year Rs. 68,02,515.

11. The cost of maintenance and repairs, though still in most cases in excess of the income of the canals, is moderate, and shows but a very small percentage upon the capital outlay.

12. The cost of revenue management was excessive in Orissa, owing to the small demand for water. In Midnapore it was as low as 16.4 per cent. upon the collections of water-rates only.

13. The total area irrigated was 94,777 acres, against 48,920 acres in the previous year.

14. In Orissa the year was one of excessive rainfall, 80 inches having been registered. The demand for water was nevertheless in excess of former years, the areas irrigated having been in—

					Acres.
1872-73	...	...	...	...	4,753
1873-74	...	...	...	...	12,571
1874-75	...	...	...	...	22,459

The highest area is still but a small fraction of that for which water is available.

15. In Midnapore the rainfall, which was 52 inches, was slightly below the average. There also, however, an increase of irrigation is apparent. The area irrigated was in—

					Acres.
1871-72	...	...	...	...	6,028
1872-73	...	...	...	...	14,130
1873-74	...	...	...	...	36,349
1874-75	...	...	...	...	72,318

16. A cyclone, which passed over the district in October 1874, devastated the crops of the irrigated portion, rendering necessary large remissions of water-rates and considerable postponements of collections.

17. There was no irrigation from the Sonie Canals during the year, none of them being in a sufficiently forward state.

18. The Navigation receipts were in—

					Rs.
Orissa	...	...	...	...	21,412
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	44,886
Tidal Canal	...	...	...	...	52,209
					<hr/>
		Total	...		1,18,507

or Rs. 37,848 in excess of the collections of the previous year.

This increase was in spite of the closure of the Midnapore and Tidal Canals for special repairs during the three most profitable months of the year.

19. Two hundred miles of canal were in use: the receipts were therefore at the rate of Rs. 592 per mile.

20. The statistics of the canal traffic are important. The tonnage of cargoes carried in boats paying tolls during the year was—

					Tons.
Orissa	...	...	...	...	57,312
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	168,090
Tidal Canal	...	...	...	...	132,282
					<hr/>
		Total	...		357,684
					<hr/>

21. The total value of this tonnage is computed at £1,800,000 sterling.
 22. On the whole a steady growth is apparent in the revenues from all the canals.
 23. The outlay on construction, inclusive of surveys and investigation of new projects during the year, was—

					Rs.
Orissa Canals	...	...	...	...	16,06,144
Midnapore Canal	...	...	...	...	3,32,471
Tidal „	...	...	...	...	14,648
Sone Canals	...	...	...	...	27,58,810
North Behar Irrigation Surveys	...	...	...	...	2,09,873
Hooghly Irrigation Scheme	...	...	...	...	75,454
Damoodur Canal (in abeyance)	...	...	...	...	—258
Total				...	49,97,142

The principal outlay took place in Orissa and on the Sone. In the latter project the works were vigorously pushed forward, but none were actually brought into use.

Some progress was made with the projects for small irrigation works in North Behar.

24. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Colonel Gulliver, R.E., for his able management of the Irrigation Department during the year. The services of Messrs. Levinge and Walker, Superintending Engineers, also merit acknowledgment.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrgn. Branch.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 11th December 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Dec. 13,* '75	Nil.	Rice being harvested generally. Cold weather crops promising; would be better for more rain. Much sporadic cholera.
	2 Bankoora, " 11, "	Nil.	Weather cooler than last week, but cloudy. Rice crop is nearly reaped. An average of 14 annas is expected. The cold weather crops are doing well. Cholera is still prevalent.
	3 Beerbhoom ... ..	.....	Return not received.
	4 Midnapore, " 11, "	.02	We had a shower of rain in the middle of the week, since which the weather has been cooler. Prospects of the crops continue as good as could be desired.
	5 Hooghly, " 11, "	Nil.	Weather seasonable. About three-fourths of the <i>amun</i> or late rice on the high land, has been cut. In other respects no change since the date of the last report.
	Howrah, " "	Nil.	The weather has at last become seasonably cold. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report, save that the reaping of the harvest is now general.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PASSERBY DIVN.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Dec. 13,† '75	Nil.	Weather cold; slightly cloudy in the early part of the week. Harvest of the <i>amun</i> or late rice, progressing fairly. Cold weather crops doing well. Fever and cholera are prevailing more or less in every sub-division.
	7 Nuddea, " 11, "	Nil.	The nights are cold, but days often very hot for the time of the year. The <i>amun</i> , or late rice crop, is being harvested everywhere. On the whole it will yield a fair average crop. Many of the cold weather crops require rain. Cholera is somewhat abating.
	8 Jessore, " 11, "	Nil.	Cool, with northerly wind; sky occasionally clouded, but still no rain. Reaping of late rice continues. Rain wanted everywhere for the cold weather crops, which, from the dry state of the ground, are for the most part very stunted though not altogether failures.
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	9 Moorsshedabad, " 11, "	Nil.	Weather cooler than last week. Reaping of the paddy crop nearly completed. Prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are fair. A slight fall in the price of common rice. A few cases of cholera reported from Hariharpara, Dowlatabad, Jelunghi, Borwa, Bhurutpore, and Shumshergunge. Fever is still continuing in Serajgunge.
	10 Dinagepore, " 10, "	Nil.	Weather fair, cold, and cloudy. The rice crops are being cut generally throughout the district. The outturn will be moderate. Cholera in Hemtabad, Bungsibari, and Thakurgaon thanas.
	11 Maldah, " 11, "	Nil.	Weather cool, occasionally cloudy. <i>Rubbee</i> crop is slightly injured in Sudder station from want of rain. It is attacked by insects in thana Gorgoribah. <i>Kalai</i> reaping commenced. Good outturn is expected. <i>Amun</i> and <i>hoemunti</i> reaping continues. Fair yield is expected from the latter. Cholera decreasing: during the week there have only been nine deaths from that disease, and seven fresh attacks reported. Twenty-eight deaths have occurred from fever.
	12 Rajshahye, " 11, "	Nil.	A northerly wind has been blowing during the great part of the week. The sky was cloudy on the 11th instant. The cutting of early paddy is fast going on. Complaints of some injury caused by a black worm are made. The cold weather crops have not yet suffered materially from absence of rain. Two or three days' rain would, however, be very beneficial. The seedlings of <i>boro dhan</i> in the nurseries where they are easily watered, are thriving well, and in some places are nearly ready for transplantation. Cholera cases are still reported, but not to any considerable extent. There has been a good deal of fever, chiefly in Buragaon.
	13 Rungpore, " "	Nil.	Foggy mornings; weather seasonable. Harvesting of rice is general. Outturn is equal to the estimate, 8 annas for the whole district. Cold weather crops promising. Cholera is very prevalent.
	14 Bogra, " 11, "	Nil.	Weather fair. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report, i.e., a fair crop is now certain all round, and in some parts the crops will be good. Rice is now being extensively cut, and the <i>rubbee</i> or cold weather crops are coming on well.
	15 Pubna, " 11, "	Nil.	Weather seasonable. State and prospects of the crops are good. Cholera and fever are still prevalent.

* Telegram of the 13th December, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 13th December, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Continued.)</i>			
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling, Dec. 10, '75	Nil.	Frosty mornings and clear, bright days. The harvesting of the <i>hoemanti dham</i> is progressing in the Terai; the deficiency in the outturn will not be felt seriously. The crops in the hills have done well on the whole.
	17 Julpigoree, „ 11, „	•01	Weather cloudy and hot for the season. No change to report in crops. Cultivators are busy in cutting <i>hoemanti</i> paddy. Fever is still prevalent. Cholera is abating.
	Cooch Behar, „ 9, „	Nil.	The mornings are beginning to be foggy. Two days of the week were cloudy, but there was no rain. No change in the prospects of the crops. The outturn of the late rice crop will, it is believed, turn out to be 8 annas. The prospects of tobacco continue good.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVN.	18 Dacca, Dec. 13,* '75	Nil.	Weather still warm. State of the crops is good. Health improving.
	19 Farreedpore, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather getting gradually colder. The paddy crops are being reaped. It is reported from Madareepore that in some places in that sub-division the <i>amun</i> , or late rice, is said to have been attacked by insects. Cholera still prevails in all the sub-divisions in the district.
	20 Backergunge „ „	.....	Return not received.
	21 Mymensingh, „ 10, „	Nil.	Weather fine and cold. Generally a fair harvest throughout the district.
	22 Tipperah, „ 10, „	Nil.	Weather seasonable. No difference in the state and prospects of the crops since last report. The <i>amun</i> crop is still being reaped. The outturn is not expected to exceed three-fourths in average in the district. Winter crops are in a favorable condition. Cholera has made its appearance in many places in the district.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23 Chittagong, „ 9, „	Nil.	Weather warmer than it should be. Heavy dews at night. No change since last report. Harvesting is going on. The yield will be throughout the district much less than it ordinarily is, and will in some high lands be hardly worth the reaping. The failure will, however, be only one of the surplus which would have been exported elsewhere. There will remain ample for local wants.
	24 Noakholly, „ 9, „	Nil.	Weather fair, wind generally northerly. It was cloudy on the 5th instant. The reaping of the <i>amun</i> , or the late rice, continues. Sowing of pulses, chillies, &c., has commenced in some places. Cholera much prevalent in Begumgunge station. In all other parts it is not so dangerous. No cases of cholera in the town.
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 7, „	Nil.	Weather seasonable; very cold at night. Cotton is still being collected and mustard sown.
	Hill Tipperah „ „	.....	Return not received.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.	26 Patna, Dec. 13,* '75	Nil.	Since last week it looked as if there would be rain, but it cleared off again. Morning—exceedingly cold, with heavy dews. Prospects of the crops remain unchanged, i.e., the rice crop is now being reaped, and the Collector does not think, on the whole, it will be a bad one. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are fair, but of course would be benefitted by rain. Health of the district is good.
	27 Gya, „ 11, „	Nil.	Mornings cold and seasonable. Cloudy weather and indications of rain. The greater part of the rice crop is cut. <i>Rubbee</i> crop growing fairly in some places; in others, though the seed has germinated, rain is much required to bring the plant on. General health is good.
	28 Shahabad, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather cloudy and cool. <i>Rubbee</i> crops continue to promise well. Rain is wanted. Paddy crop is being harvested. Health of the district is good.
	29 Durbhunga, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather cold and dry. The prospects of the crops are much the same as reported last week. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings are much in want of rain.
	30 Mozufferpore, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather is rather warm and cloudy. The rice crop is being rapidly reaped. In the Sudder sub-division recent detailed enquiries show that there will be an average 8 annas outturn. In Seetamurhee sub-division the outturn will probably be only 5 annas, certainly not more than 6 annas. In Hazeehpore sub-division 4 annas. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are doing fairly well in Mozufferpore and Hazeehpore sub-divisions generally, but are very poor in Lalgunge thana. In Seetamurhee sub-division <i>rubbee</i> sowings are being made in moist rice lands, where the crops have been just reaped, and the <i>rubbee</i> area has been found to be much larger than was expected. Though the average outturn for the sub-division is not likely to exceed 3 annas without early rain, it may, under the most favorable circumstances, be as high as 6 annas. The <i>rahur</i> has begun to dry up in some places. Prices are stationary.

* Telegrams of the 13th December, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and Date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
PATNA DIVN.—(Contd.)	31 Sarun, Dec. 11, '75	Nil.	Weather clear and cold, at times cloudy. West wind prevailing. No change in the prospects of the crops since last report. <i>Cotton</i> and <i>rahar</i> pulse are doing well. Sugarcane manufacture is going on. Paddy is still being harvested. <i>Rubbee</i> crops are progressing fairly. The heavy dews at night has kept up the moisture in the fields; the crops too are being irrigated where practicable. Poppy coming on well. In Gopalgunge, an outpost of thana Burrowli, in the Sewan sub-division, there was a slight fall of rain, which did much good to the crops. General health is good.
	32 Chumparun, „ 10, „	Nil.	Weather mild and cool. There was a slight shower on Saturday. Cultivators have commenced harvesting the <i>aughani</i> , or late rice crop, the outturn of which is as bad as reported before, and there is nothing new to report.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33 Monghyr, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather fair. No change since last week. The rice all over the district is being cut. The outturn on the high lands is very scanty. On the low lands the outturn is good. On the whole, as previously stated, nearly an average crop will be cut. Very favorable weather at the beginning of next year will secure a good <i>rubbee</i> crop.
	34 Bhagulpore, „ 13, „	Nil.	<i>Aughani</i> harvest is progressing. <i>Rubbee</i> prospects are still good. General health is very good. Prices are not rising.
	35 Purneah, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather warmer during the day time than usual at this time of the year. The state and prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops on the whole are good though rain is wanted. Winter rice is being reaped. The outturn from the low lands is good, that of the upland is generally bad.
	36 Sonthal Pergah, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather dry and cool. Frequently wind from the north-west. The harvest of rice is going on satisfactorily.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN.	37 Cuttack, „ 4, „	Nil.	No change since last report. Crops promising. Weather fine. Public health improved.
	38 Pooree, „ 9, „	Nil.	Weather bright and cold. The <i>laghu</i> , or the first late rice, is being reaped and gathered. <i>Sarud</i> , or the main late rice, is now ready for the sickle, and in some places is being reaped. The mustard, <i>rahar</i> , <i>kalai</i> , <i>moong</i> , and <i>kullhi</i> pulses are promising. In Khoorda the harvesting of the rice crop is in progress. Other crops promising. Cholera is still raging in parts.
	39 Balasore, „ 10, „	Nil.	Weather fine. Ryots are still busy in harvesting. Outturn of rice crop is good. Cholera is still prevalent.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-Western Frontier Agency.		
	40 Hazareebagh, Dec. 10, '75	Nil.	Weather cloudy and sunshine alternately, but colder than the previous week. The condition of the crops remains the same, but would be greatly benefitted by rain, which still holds off. The outturn of the paddy, which has now been reaped, is reported to be better than was expected.
	41 Lohardugga, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather cloudy, with every appearance of rain coming. The harvesting of the rice crop is now almost over. This crop has been a very fine one throughout the district. Rain is much wanted for the <i>rubbee</i> crops, particularly in Palamow. General health is good.
	42 Singbhoom ... ..	.....	Return not received.
	43 Manbhoom, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather too dry, but pleasant—cool in the morning and hot in the day. The state and prospects of the crops are favorable.

* Telegram of the 13th December, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 14th December 1875.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 21st to 27th November 1875.	Rain from 28th November to 4th December 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1875.			
	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	58.60	4th Dec.		
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	58.30	ditto		
		Culina	Nil	Nil	48.52	ditto		
		Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	43.61	ditto		
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	46.46	ditto		
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	46.40	ditto		
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	57.98	ditto		
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	64.63	ditto		
		Hetampore	Nil	Nil	75.49	ditto	From 19th Sept. 1875.	
		Roypore	Nil	Nil	5.99	ditto		
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	53.26	ditto		
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	56.57	ditto		
		Gurbetta	Nil	Nil	53.95	ditto		
Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office... Exe. Engr.'s Office		Nil	Not rec.	61.40 69.02	ditto 27th Nov.			
Hooghly	Hooghly Serampore	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	53.01 50.47	4th Dec. ditto			
Howrah	Howrah Moheshrekha	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	59.89 39.71	ditto ditto	From 31st May 1875.		
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.								
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs	Sangor Island	Nil	Nil	73.56	ditto		
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	59.02	ditto		
		Alipore { Dispensary Jail	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	57.62 57.16	ditto ditto		
		Banaseerhat	Nil	Nil	56.28	ditto		
		Baraset	Nil	Nil	63.38	ditto		
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	Nil	67.71	ditto		
		Barriopore	Nil	Nil	60.49	ditto		
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	64.95	ditto		
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	47.31	ditto		
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	59.88	ditto		
		Kishnaghur	Nil	Nil	54.70	ditto		
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	62.44	ditto		
		Nuddea	Melherpore	Nil	Nil	51.00	ditto	
			Chooadanga	Nil	Nil	50.13	ditto	
	Kooshtea		Nil	Nil	55.92	ditto		
	Ranaghat		Nil	Nil	54.28	ditto		
	Jessore		Nil	Nil	63.82	4th Dec.		
	Nurrail		Nil	Nil	59.06	ditto		
	Khoolna		Nil	Nil	60.85	ditto		
	Jhenida		Nil	Nil	66.07	ditto		
	Bagirhat		Nil	Nil	75.01	ditto		
	Magoorah		Nil	Nil	64.82	ditto		
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	Nil	Nil	54.60	ditto		
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	57.88	ditto		
		Lallbagh	Nil	Nil	57.86	ditto		
		Jungpore	Nil	Nil	44.47	ditto		
		Azingunge	Nil	Nil	52.10	ditto		
		Lallgolla	Nil	Nil	4.22	ditto		
		Kandee	Nil	Nil	54.77	ditto	From 14th Mar. 1875.	
		Dinagapore	Dinagapore	Nil	Nil	43.60	ditto	
	RAJSHAHY.	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	54.40	ditto	
			Chanchal	Nil	Nil	62.16	ditto	
			Bauleah	Nil	Nil	49.00	ditto	
		Rajshahye	Nattore	Nil	Nil	51.07	ditto	
Rungpore			Nil	Nil	60.45	ditto		
Bhowanigunge			Nil	Nil	52.70	ditto	From 25th July 1875.	
Bogra	Kurigram	Nil	Nil	18.36	ditto			
	Bagdegra	Nil	Nil	26.91	ditto	Ditto ditto.		
	Bogra	Nil	Nil	57.81	ditto			
	Pubna	Pubna Serajgunj	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	50.08 54.72	ditto ditto		
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office Hospital	Not rec. Nil	Not rec. Nil	101.79 115.17	15th Nov. 4th Dec.		
		Julpigoree	Nil	0.05	106.58	ditto		
COOCH BEHAR.	Julpigoree	Boda	Nil	Nil	72.07	ditto		
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	Nil	140.44 151.28	ditto 20th Nov.		
		Titalya	Not rec.	Not rec.	90.99	4th Dec.		
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	90.40	ditto		

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 21st to 27th November 1875.	Rain from 28th November to 4th December 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1876.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
BENGAL.—(Continued.)									
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1875.				
	Dacca	Dacca... { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	66.36	4th Dec.			
			{ Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	59.42	ditto		
			Moonsheerunge ...	Nil	Nil	50.97	ditto		
	Fareedpore	Manickgunge ...	Nil	Nil	55.00	ditto			
		Fareedpore ...	Nil	Nil	68.51	ditto			
		Goalundo ...	Nil	Nil	63.37	ditto			
	Backergunge	Madaripore ...	Nil	Nil	64.38	ditto			
		Burrisal ...	Nil	Not rec.	68.02	27th Nov.			
		Perozepore ...	Nil	ditto	74.03	ditto			
		Patoakhally ...	Nil	ditto	119.10	ditto			
	Mymensingh	Dowlutkhan ...	Nil	ditto	110.46	ditto			
		Mymensingh ...	Nil	Nil	80.13	4th Dec.			
		Jainalpore ...	Nil	Nil	75.06	ditto			
		Atia ...	Nil	Nil	71.56	ditto			
	CHITTAGONG.	Kishoregunge ...	Nil	Nil	88.43	ditto			
		Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	140.30	ditto		
				{ Jail ...	Nil	Nil	135.72	ditto	
				Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	Nil	147.86	ditto	
		Noakholly	Noakholly ...	Nil	Nil	119.81	ditto		
		Tipperah	Comillah ...	Nil	Nil	89.30	ditto		
			Brahmunberiah ...	Nil	Nil	78.20	ditto		
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamates Hill	Nil	Nil	103.72	ditto				
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	Nil	Nil	101.02	ditto				
BEHAR.									
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	Nil	Nil	45.38	ditto			
		Behar ...	Nil	Nil	38.07	ditto			
		Barh ...	Nil	Nil	41.45	ditto			
		Dinapore	... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	39.58	ditto		
			{ Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	43.80	ditto		
	Gya	Gya ...	Nil	Nil	38.25	ditto	Not recorded		
		Nowadah ...	Nil	Nil	39.20	ditto			
		Arungabad ...	Nil	Nil	42.57	ditto			
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	32.68	ditto			
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	Nil	Nil	33.06	ditto			
		Sasseram ...	Nil	Nil	50.98	ditto			
		Buxar ...	Nil	Nil	42.63	ditto			
		Blunbooh ...	Nil	Nil	49.17	ditto			
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	32.61	13th Nov.	Not rec. 31st Oct. to 6th Nov. 1875		
		Hajeepore ...	ditto	ditto	56.27	ditto	Ditto		
		Seetamurhee ...	ditto	ditto	26.07	ditto	Ditto		
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga ...	Nil	Nil	45.82	4th Dec.			
		Mudhoobunnee ...	Nil	Nil	34.76	ditto			
		Tajpore ...	Nil	Not rec.	43.94	27th Nov.			
	Sarun	Chupra ...	Nil	Nil	32.44	4th Dec.			
		Sewan ...	Nil	Nil	43.55	ditto			
	Chumparna	Motiharee ...	Nil	0.20	47.73	ditto			
		Bettiah ...	Nil	Nil	51.68	ditto			
	Monghyr	Monghyr ...	Nil	Nil	46.51	ditto			
		Begoo Serai ...	Nil	Nil	42.04	ditto			
		Jamooee ...	Nil	Nil	45.48	ditto			
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	Nil	Nil	36.47	ditto			
		Sooool ...	Nil	Nil	43.50	ditto			
		Muddehpooora ...	Nil	Nil	42.26	ditto			
Banka ...		Nil	Nil	39.04	ditto				
Sonburua ...		Nil	Nil	42.68	ditto				
Purneah	Purneah ...	Nil	Nil	44.16	ditto				
	Kiesengunge ...	Nil	Nil	53.35	ditto				
	Arrareah ...	Nil	Nil	46.07	ditto				
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka ...	Nil	Nil	55.33	ditto				
	Rajmehal ...	Nil	Nil	59.26	ditto				
	Deoghur ...	Nil	Nil	41.62	ditto				
	Jamtara ...	Nil	Nil	48.00	ditto				
	Godda ...	Nil	Nil	36.30	ditto				

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 21st to 27th November 1875.	Rain from 28th November to 4th December 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	86.40	4th Dec.	Not recorded 2nd July to 11th Sept. 1875.		
		... { Hospital	Nil	Nil	91.92	ditto			
		Jajepore ...	Nil	Nil	69.35	ditto			
		Kendraparah ...	Nil	Nil	60.90	ditto			
		Jugutsingpore ...	Nil	Nil	33.05	ditto			
	False Point ...	Nil	Nil	87.10	ditto				
	Pooree	Pooree ...	Nil	Nil	64.16	ditto			
		Khoordah ...	Nil	Nil	85.81	ditto			
	Balasore	Balasore... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	53.80	30th Oct.		From 16th May, and not received 3rd to 9th October 1875.	
		... { Collector's Office	Nil	Nil	50.45	4th Dec.			
		Bhuddruck ...	Nil	Nil	50.63	ditto			
		Jellasore ...	Nil	Nil	60.67	ditto			
		Sorah ...	Nil	Nil	61.98	ditto			
	Chandbally ...	Nil	Nil	57.08	ditto				
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbalporo ...	Nil	Nil	66.02	ditto			
	CHOTA NAGPORE.								
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.								
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... { Jail	Nil	Nil	43.52	4th Nov.			
		... { Dispensary...	Nil	Nil	50.05	ditto			
	Pachumba	Pachumba ...	Nil	Nil	47.60	ditto			
		Ranchee ...	Nil	Nil	59.03	ditto			
	Lohardugga	Palamow ...	Nil	Nil	43.17	ditto			
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa ...	Nil	Nil	64.70	ditto			
	Manbhoom	Purulia ...	Nil	Nil	53.18	ditto			
		Govindpore ...	Nil	Nil	51.58	ditto			
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.									
Sylhet	Sylhet ...	Nil	Not rec.	183.57	27th Nov.				
	Sebsaugor ...	Nil	ditto	102.14	ditto				
	Golghat ...	Nil	ditto	79.54	ditto				
	Jorehaut ...	Nil	ditto	85.16	ditto				
	Nazeerah ...	Nil	ditto	93.72	ditto				
	Deopanie ...	Nil	ditto	81.70	ditto				
	Hattiepootie ...	Nil	ditto	84.77	ditto				
	Maxengah ...	Nil	ditto	70.00	ditto				
	Suntok ...	Nil	ditto	90.32	ditto				
	Cherisco ...	Nil	ditto	104.36	ditto				
	Benares	Benares ...	Not rec.	ditto	45.05		20th Nov.		
	Akyab	Akyab ...	Nil	Nil	177.42		4th Dec.		

CALCUTTA,
The 11th December 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 5th to 11th Dec. 1875.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Dec. 5th	10	29.986	30.004	76.0	67.4	62	N N E	3.6	...	C	
		16	29.983	29.991	79.0	69.5	59	N	5.3	...	C	
	6th	10	30.062	30.080	77.0	67.5	58	N E	2.9	...	CK	
		16	29.960	29.984	79.0	69.5	48	N W	5.8	...		b
	7th	10	30.112	30.131	74.6	63.2	49	N N E	3.7	...	CK, C	
		16	29.977	29.995	77.7	64.5	45	N by W	6.9	...	C	
	8th	10	30.120	30.139	73.5	63.5	54	N by E	2.4	...	C	
		16	30.001	30.019	75.7	64.6	51	N	6.3	...	C	
	9th	10	30.170	30.189	69.5	59.0	50	N	4.6	...		b
		16	30.005	30.023	75.5	61.5	51	N by W	10.2	...		b
	10th	10	30.112	30.131	70.5	64.0	68	N N E	3.4	...	C	
		16	29.965	29.983	78.0	67.8	57	N by E	3.8	...		b
SAUGOR ISLAND.	11th	10	30.080	30.099	71.5	64.0	60	N E	4.7	...	C, CK	
		16	29.953	29.972	77.4	64.5	45	N	7.5	...	CS	
	5th	10	29.995	30.011	79	71	65	N E	6.2	...	C	b, m
		16	29.895	29.901	81	70	55	N	8.5	...	C	b, m
	6th	10	30.071	30.077	79	71	65	N N W	2.5	...	C	b, m
		16	29.965	29.971	81	69	51	N N E	9.8	...	CK	b, m
	7th	10	30.109	30.115	77	65	49	N E	4.9	...	CK	b, v
		16	29.993	29.999	79	64	40	N	10.3	...	C	b, m
	8th	10	30.120	30.126	76	66	56	N	7.5	...	C	b, m
		16	30.015	30.021	77	65	49	N N E	12.6	...	C	b, v
	9th	10	30.170	30.176	72	62	53	N N E	6.9	...	CK	b, v
		16	30.018	30.024	76	62	44	N	15.1	...	CK	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	10th	10	30.113	30.119	71	65	70	N	15.7	...	C	b, m
		16	29.959	29.965	78	68	57	N	14.8	...	KS	b, m
	11th	10	30.072	30.078	74	65	59	N N E	10.7	...	N	b, m
		16	29.958	29.964	77	68	60	N	7.0	...	CK	b, m
	5th	10	29.946	30.040	75	69	72	N W	1.7	...	K, KS	m
		16	29.817	29.910	80	70	58	W N W	4.8	...	K, KS	m
	6th	10	29.996	30.081	71	64	55	N	3.6	...	C	m
		16	29.870	29.963	81	67	44	N	4.7	...		b, v
	7th	10	30.021	30.115	74	64	55	N	3.8	...	C	m
		16	29.888	29.981	78	68	57	W	9.0	...	CS	v
	8th	10	30.004	30.098	73	68	76	N N W	3.5	...	C, CS	v
		16	29.932	30.025	78	65	46	N N W	6.7	...		b, v
MADRAS.	9th	10	30.090	30.184	70	64	70	N N W	2.9	...		m
		16	29.905	29.998	80	70	58	N	4.9	...	K	b
	10th	10	30.041	30.135	75	68	63	N E	5.0	...		m
		16	29.847	29.940	80	69	54	W	7.1	...	C, CS, K	v
	11th	10	29.988	30.082	75	67	63	W	4.8	...	C	v
		16	29.837	29.930	81	64	34	W	3.7	...	C	v
	4th	10	29.988	30.018	79	75	82	N by W	7	0.74		o
		16	29.905	29.935	76	72	81	E N E	12	...		o
	5th	10	29.965	29.965	83	76	71	N E by E	5	...		cloudy.
		16	29.844	29.874	82	75	70	N E by E	9	...		c
	6th	10	29.991	30.021	75	73	81	E by N	1	1.40		o
		16	29.908	29.938	77	73	78	N E by N	12	0.07		cloudy.
CUTTACK.	7th	10	30.022	30.052	81	76	78	N E	8	0.12		cloudy.
		16	29.920	29.950	81	75	74	N E	9	...		cloudy.
	8th	10	29.936	30.066	83	75	67	N E by E	14	0.01		cloudy.
		16	29.930	29.960	81	74	70	N E by E	11	...		c
	9th	10	30.060	30.090	81	74	70	N E by E	14	...		cloudy.
		16	29.937	29.967	82	74	66	N E by E	13	...		c
	10th	10	30.043	30.073	84	75	64	N E by E	11	...		c
		16	29.911	29.941	81	74	70	N E	10	...		c
	5th	10	29.919	30.002	79	69	58	W N W	0.2	...	C	b
		16	29.805	29.87	85	70	44	E	1.1	...	C, CK	b
	6th	10	29.989	30.072	81	72	62	N N E	0.3	...	CK	b
		16	29.808	29.891	81	72	65	E	2.1	...	C, CK	b
AKYAB.	7th	10	30.036	30.119	78	70	48	N E	0.5	...	CK	b
		16	29.911	29.994	81	64	48	E	2.8	...	C, CK	b
	8th	10	30.039	30.122	78	67	53	E	0.4	...	C	b
		16	29.921	30.004	81	67	44	E	3.6	...	C, CK	b
	9th	10	30.107	30.190	76	62	41	N E	1.8	...	C	b
		16	29.956	30.039	77	64	45	N	4.2	...	C, CK, C	
	10th	10	30.017	30.131	75	63	47	N E	1.1	...	C	b
		16	29.896	29.979	79	63	36	N N E	5.4	...		b
	11th	10	29.974	30.057	76	65	52	N E	1.8	...	C, CK, C	
		16	29.869	29.952	78	66	49	N E	1.4	...	C, CK, C	
	5th	10	29.958	29.980	78	71	69	E N E	2.2	...		b
		16	29.864	29.886	79	70	61	W S W	4.0	...		b
	6th	10	29.998	30.012	77	69	64	N E	1.9	...		b
AKYAB.		16	29.912	29.934	81	71	59	W	7.8	...		b, l
	7th	10	30.028	30.050	81	70	55	N E	2.5	...		b
		16	29.927	29.949	78	69	61	W N W	4.1	...		b
	8th	10	30.059	30.078	75	68	68	E N E	2.3	...		b
		16	29.927	29.949	78	69	61	W	5.6	...		b
	9th	10	30.093	30.115	76	64	64	E N E	2.8	...		b
		16	29.964	29.986	74	71	69	W S W	6.6	...		b
	10th	10	30.060	30.082	77	70	68	E N E	2.9	...		b
		16	29.932	29.953	83	71	52	E N E	5.0	...		b
	11th	10	30.035	30.057	80	70	58	E N E	2.0	...		b
		16	29.919	29.941	80	69	54	N W	4.0	...		b

• Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 11th December 1875.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th December 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb.	Miles.	In.		
Dec.	1st	29.951	83.0	65.4	137.8	73.3	67.1	62.1	.60	N E & N by W	...	47.2	.....	...	Clear and cirrocumuli Slightly foggy from 8 to 10 P.M.
	2nd	.949	83.4	66.4	138.1	73.9	68.0	63.9	.72	S W & W S W	...	80.6	.....	...	Clear.
	3rd	.937	84.2	66.8	139.0	74.3	67.4	62.6	.68	N W & S W	...	103.5	.....	...	Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy from 8 to 11 P.M.
	4th	.926	83.0	66.0	135.5	73.9	67.5	63.0	.70	W N W & N by E	...	61.7	.....	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at midnight and 1 A.M., and from 7 to 10 P.M.
	5th	.921	80.7	68.5	137.0	73.5	67.8	63.8	.73	N	...	105.8	.....	...	Clear and cirri. Foggy at 9 P.M.
	6th	.996	81.0	68.4	134.0	73.4	66.0	61.7	.68	N N E & N W	...	92.7	.....	☾	Clear, cirri and cirrocumuli. Slightly foggy at midnight and from 8 to 11 P.M.
	7th	30.037	78.8	63.5	137.0	70.5	63.2	57.4	.65	N & N by E	...	86.7	.....	...	Clear, cirri and cirrocumuli. Slightly foggy at 10 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches, above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	20.7
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	84.2
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	78.3
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.69
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.68
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil.
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0.06
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th December	...	59.89
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	67.74

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 9th December 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 621.—The 13th December 1875.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on River Ganges, Bhagiruthi, and Brahmapootra during the month of November 1875.

RIVER GANGES.										RIVER BHAGIRUTHI.				BRAHMAPOOTRA.					
Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Mowbhyr.		Sahbhganee.		Rampur Bauleah.		Goulundo.		Berhampore.		Krimachur.		Gowhatly.	
Miles.		5.		127.		87.		381.		471.		591.		120.		70.			
Date.	Distance.	From Benares		From Buxar		From Benares		From Benares		From Benares		From Benares		From Benares		From Benares			
		Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st	...	6.1'	177.40	7.4'	147.33	5.10'	107.93	8.4'	76.33	9.4'	51.23	8.8'	17.30	8.3'	40.55	7.8'	16.45	5.1'	153.96
2nd	...	7.11"	177.33	7.1'	147.26	5.03'	107.86	8.3'	76.26	9.3'	51.16	8.7'	17.23	8.2'	40.48	7.7'	16.38	4.11"	153.89
3rd	...	7.8'	177.26	6.4'	147.19	4.96'	107.79	8.0'	76.19	9.0'	51.09	8.6'	17.16	8.1'	40.41	7.6'	16.31	4.93"	153.82
4th	...	7.6'	177.19	6.3'	147.12	4.89'	107.72	7.9'	76.12	8.9'	51.02	8.5'	17.09	8.0'	40.34	7.5'	16.24	4.84"	153.75
5th	...	7.5'	177.12	6.2'	147.05	4.82'	107.65	7.8'	76.05	8.8'	50.95	8.4'	17.02	7.9'	40.27	7.4'	16.17	4.75"	153.68
6th	...	7.3'	177.05	6.1'	146.98	4.75'	107.58	7.7'	75.98	8.7'	50.88	8.3'	16.95	7.8'	40.20	7.3'	16.10	4.66"	153.61
7th	...	7.2'	176.98	6.0'	146.91	4.68'	107.51	7.6'	75.91	8.6'	50.81	8.2'	16.88	7.7'	40.13	7.2'	16.03	4.57"	153.54
8th	...	7.0'	176.91	5.9'	146.84	4.61'	107.44	7.5'	75.84	8.5'	50.74	8.1'	16.81	7.6'	40.06	7.1'	15.96	4.48"	153.47
9th	...	6.10"	176.84	5.10"	146.77	4.54'	107.37	7.4'	75.77	8.4'	50.67	8.0'	16.74	7.5'	40.00	7.0'	15.89	4.39"	153.40
10th	...	6.9'	176.77	5.9'	146.70	4.47'	107.30	7.3'	75.70	8.3'	50.60	7.9'	16.67	7.4'	39.93	6.9'	15.82	4.30"	153.33
11th	...	6.7'	176.70	5.7'	146.63	4.40'	107.23	7.2'	75.63	8.2'	50.53	7.8'	16.60	7.3'	39.86	6.8'	15.75	4.21"	153.26
12th	...	6.3'	176.63	5.3'	146.56	4.33'	107.16	7.0'	75.56	8.1'	50.46	7.6'	16.53	7.2'	39.79	6.6'	15.68	4.12"	153.19
13th	...	6.2'	176.56	5.2'	146.49	4.26'	107.09	6.9'	75.49	8.0'	50.39	7.5'	16.46	7.1'	39.72	6.5'	15.61	4.03"	153.12
14th	...	6.0'	176.49	5.0'	146.42	4.19'	107.02	6.8'	75.42	7.9'	50.32	7.4'	16.39	7.0'	39.65	6.4'	15.54	3.94"	153.05
15th	...	5.10"	176.42	4.11"	146.35	4.12'	106.95	6.7'	75.35	7.8'	50.25	7.3'	16.32	6.9'	39.58	6.3'	15.47	3.85"	152.98
16th	...	5.0'	176.35	4.0'	146.28	4.05'	106.88	6.6'	75.28	7.7'	50.18	7.2'	16.25	6.8'	39.51	6.2'	15.40	3.76"	152.91
17th	...	5.9'	176.28	4.9'	146.21	3.98'	106.81	6.5'	75.21	7.6'	50.11	7.1'	16.18	6.7'	39.44	6.1'	15.33	3.67"	152.84
18th	...	5.8'	176.21	4.8'	146.14	3.91'	106.74	6.4'	75.14	7.5'	50.04	7.0'	16.11	6.6'	39.37	6.0'	15.26	3.58"	152.77
19th	...	5.7'	176.14	4.7'	146.07	3.84'	106.67	6.3'	75.07	7.4'	50.00	6.9'	16.04	6.5'	39.30	5.9'	15.19	3.49"	152.70
20th	...	5.6'	176.07	4.6'	146.00	3.77'	106.60	6.2'	75.00	7.3'	49.93	6.8'	15.97	6.4'	39.23	5.8'	15.12	3.40"	152.63
21st	...	5.5'	176.00	4.5'	145.93	3.70'	106.53	6.1'	74.93	7.2'	49.86	6.7'	15.90	6.3'	39.16	5.7'	15.05	3.31"	152.56
22nd	...	5.4'	175.93	4.4'	145.86	3.63'	106.46	6.0'	74.86	7.1'	49.79	6.6'	15.83	6.2'	39.09	5.6'	14.98	3.22"	152.49
23rd	...	5.3'	175.86	4.3'	145.79	3.56'	106.39	5.9'	74.79	7.0'	49.72	6.5'	15.76	6.1'	39.02	5.5'	14.91	3.13"	152.42
24th	...	5.2'	175.79	4.2'	145.72	3.49'	106.32	5.8'	74.72	6.9'	49.65	6.4'	15.69	6.0'	38.95	5.4'	14.84	3.04"	152.35
25th	...	5.1'	175.72	4.1'	145.65	3.42'	106.25	5.7'	74.65	6.8'	49.58	6.3'	15.62	5.9'	38.88	5.3'	14.77	2.95"	152.28
26th	...	4.10"	175.65	3.10"	145.58	3.35'	106.18	5.6'	74.58	6.7'	49.51	6.2'	15.55	5.8'	38.81	5.2'	14.70	2.86"	152.21
27th	...	4.0'	175.58	3.0'	145.51	3.28'	106.11	5.5'	74.51	6.6'	49.44	6.1'	15.48	5.7'	38.74	5.1'	14.63	2.77"	152.14
28th	...	1.9'	175.51	1.9'	145.44	3.21'	106.04	5.4'	74.44	6.5'	49.37	6.0'	15.41	5.6'	38.67	5.0'	14.56	2.68"	152.07
29th	...	1.8'	175.44	1.8'	145.37	3.14'	105.97	5.3'	74.37	6.4'	49.30	5.9'	15.34	5.5'	38.60	4.9'	14.49	2.59"	152.00
30th	...	4.7'	175.37	3.8'	145.30	3.07'	105.90	5.2'	74.30	6.3'	49.23	5.8'	15.27	5.4'	38.53	4.8'	14.42	2.50"	151.93

J. E. T. NICOLLS, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 27th November 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	40,506	28,758 12 6	2,038 4 5	1,55,543 17	42,181 1 2	3,800 11 11	6,503 10 4
Or per mile of railway	256	181 11 8	18 13 2	982 36	266 8 9	24 8 8	41 1 10
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	644,710½	3,99,503 14 11	36,621 3 7	25,72,023 37	7,48,848 0 0	68,043 18 2	105,203 1 9
Total for 22 weeks	685,216½	4,28,262 11 5	39,237 8 0	27,28,107 14	7,91,023 1 2	72,510 10 1	111,767 18 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	47,250	25,273 15 1	2,316 15 7	1,24,820 35	31,707 15 1	2,906 11 2	5,223 6 9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	299	159 11 4	14 12 10	788 30	200 5 10	18 7 4	33 0 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	656,781	4,05,001 8 3	37,125 3 0	36,08,175 31	10,52,144 2 10	90,354 17 8	133,480 0 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th December 1875, on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TOTAL TRAIN MILES.					
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.										
		Rs.	A. P.	£.	s.	d.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	A. P.	£.	s.	d.		
Total traffic for the week	†108,117	†1,90,201	14 9	17,435	3 6		9,44,850	0	4,54,398	7 6	41,653	3 10	59,088	7 4	• { 39,920½ Coaching. 76,230 Merchandise.
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	148	10 0	13	12 6		.....		355	1 1	32	10 11	46	3 5	
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	2,269,781	36,91,891	3 7	283,123	7 3		1,37,87,65½	0	60,64,720	12 3	555,932	14 9	839,356	2 0	1,971,800
Total for 22 weeks...	2,377,898	32,82,093	2 4	300,858	10 9		1,47,32,504	0	65,19,110	3 9	597,585	18 7	898,444	9 4	2,088,046½
COMPARISON.															
Total for corresponding week of previous year	110,905	1,90,212	2 0	17,436	2 3		7,89,711	30	4,05,516	7 6	37,172	6 10	54,608	9 1	{ 43,275 Coaching. 63,240 Merchandise. 2,863 Return empty.
For mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	148	10 2	13	12 6		.....		316	13 11	29	0 11	42	13 5	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,465,629	33,41,412	1 10	306,296	2 2		1,70,73,847	20	76,17,570	8 5	698,277	5 11	1,009,573	8 1	2,454,655

* Deducted miles 4,36½ from Coaching, and added 1,951 to Merchandise, excess and short included in week ended 6th November 1875.

† Deducted Passengers 786½, and added Rs. 4,734-6 excess and short taken in previous weeks (23rd, 30th October and 6th November 1875) on account of special and extra troop trains.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th December 1875, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	†3,609½	†25,692 13 6	2,355 3 7	61,688 10	18,569 3 0	1,702 3 6	4,057 7 1	{ 6,694½ Coaching. 4,59½ Merchandise.
Or per mile of railway	•	114 13 3	10 10 6	.....	82 15 10	7 12 2	18 9 8	
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	88,517½	2,55,583 4 3	23,428 9 4	8,97,823 10	2,63,747 5 3	24,176 16 9	47,605 6 1	155,063½
Total for 22 weeks ..	92,127	2,81,276 1 9	25,783 12 11	9,59,511 20	2,82,316 8 3	25,879 0 3	51,662 13 2	165,351½
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,372	23,806 9 9	2,182 5 5	50,956 0	18,608 15 0	1,705 10 5	3,888 1 10	{ 4,711 Coaching. 3,640 Merchandise.
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .....	.....	106 6 5	9 15 1	.....	83 2 8	7 12 5	17 7 6	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	96,168	2,75,769 15 0	25,278 18 1	10,97,971 0	3,51,049 13 0	32,179 11 4	57,458 9 5	185,827

* Added miles 103½ to Coaching, and deducted 2,244 from Merchandise, short and excess included in week ended 6th November 1875.

† Deducted passengers 890 and added Rs. 147-8-0 excess and short taken in previous weeks (23rd and 30th October 1875) on account of special and extra troop trains.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th December 1875. on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
traffic for the week	10,200	1,249 0 0	124 18 0	18,784 0	583 0 0	58 6 0	183 4 0
per mile of railway	384	44 8 0	4 9 0	671 0	21 0 0	2 2 0	6 11 0
previous 22 weeks of half-year	182,728	23,130 0 0	2,313 0 0	3,30,825 0	10,183 0 0	1,018 6 0	3,831 6 0
Total for 23 weeks	192,928	24,379 0 0	2,437 18 0	3,49,609 0	10,766 0 0	1,076 12 0	3,514 10 0
COMPARISON.							
for corresponding week of previous year	8,448	1,057 4 0	105 14 6	14,920 0	467 15 6	46 15 11	152 10 5
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	302	37 12 2	3 15 6	582 34	16 11 5	1 13 5	5 8 11
to corresponding date of previous year	172,923	22,185 14 10	2,218 11 10	2,96,543 35	8,787 4 8	878 14 6	3,097 6 4

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th December 1875, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
traffic for the week ...	1,567	776 0 0	77 12 0	6,329 0	524 0 0	52 8 0	130 0 0
per mile of railway ...	58	28 8 0	2 17 0	232 0	19 0 0	1 18 0	4 15 0
previous 23 weeks of half-year	28,763	18,074 0 0	1,807 8 0	1,13,173 0	9,546 0 0	954 12 0	2,762 0 0
Total for 23 weeks ...	30,330	18,850 0 0	1,885 0 0	1,19,502 0	10,070 0 0	1,007 0 0	2,892 0 0
COMPARISON.							
for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,437	1,047 4 2	104 14 6	2,941 20	847 4 0	34 14 6	139 9 0
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	52	38 6 10	3 16 10	107 38	12 11 11	1 5 6	5 2 4
to corresponding date of previous year ...	26,191	19,278 15 8	1,927 17 11	1,88,550 10	12,570 10 8	1,257 1 8	3,184 10 2



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 27th November 1875.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*.
 The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH, C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General*,
 The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
 The Hon'ble STUART HOGG,
 The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
 The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
 The Hon'ble BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW,
 . . . and
 The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said,—Before calling on hon'ble members to speak to the motions which stand in their respective names, I will ask the permission of the Council to make a very brief statement regarding my views on the subject of the future constitution of the municipality of Calcutta. The

Council are doubtless aware that complaints of different sorts are made about the existing state of affairs in the municipality. I have not received any definite representations on the subject, and I cannot at all undertake to describe what the complaints are. I can only declare my general impression that complaints of some kind and sort are frequently made. Well, if these complaints shall be found to assume any definite form—that is, if any specific allegations shall be pointed out to me, or if any rate-payer or rate-payers shall come forward in their own names to make allegations, thereby incurring the responsibility which always attaches to gentlemen who put down their names to statements,—then I for one shall be in favour of immediately investigating, in a formal and official manner, such allegations. If I have power to make such inquiries in my executive capacity, I will do so; but if I were advised that I have not the power, then I should desire to apply to this Council to give me the power by legislation. I for one, on behalf of the Bengal Government, am perfectly ready to immediately inquire into any specific allegations which may be made; and I believe that the office-bearers of the Justices will be very glad that any specific allegations should be thus inquired into. I should rather suppose, though I cannot speak authoritatively on that point, that the Justices themselves will be glad that any specific allegations made by any rate-payers should be officially examined.

But apart from all such matters, there is the general question as to whether the constitution of the municipality is all that can be reasonably expected in the present state of affairs. Well, when I last adverted to this subject in March last, it was quite uncertain whether public opinion in this city called for any constitutional changes. Constitutional changes of this nature appeared to me to be matters on which the public opinion of this city should be consulted; and inasmuch as there was no urgent call apparently from the rate-payers, or from the public, that there should be such changes, it did not appear necessary to me to make any direct movement on the part of the Government. But it appears to me that public opinion among the rate-payers is now manifesting some desire for constitutional changes. One distinguished Association of native gentlemen has made a representation on the subject, and another representation has been received by the Council this very morning, I believe, also advocating some constitutional changes. That being the case, it appears to me that the time has fairly arrived when I ought to state to this Council what is the nature of the changes to which I for one could assent. Of course, it is not for me to say what changes the Council shall sanction; that is for the Council to decide. But inasmuch as by law my assent would be required to such changes passing into law, it is as well that I should briefly submit to the Council a statement as to how far I for one could agree to go. So without in any way anticipating what decision the Council may be pleased to arrive at, I desire to state briefly the limits as above described. Now, I think that in the Bill we are now considering, Municipal Commissioners may be fairly substituted for the Justices. Whatever powers, rights, or property now vest in the Justices, would then vest in the Municipal Commissioners. Then, the question will be how such Municipal Commissioners shall be appointed. I for one always have been, and am still, in favour of the principle of election. I think it is most desirable that the rate-payers as a body should be accustomed to study their own municipal affairs that they should take a lively interest in the checking of expenditure, and in reducing the necessary taxation to the lowest possible amount. Besides that, I am sanguine that our hon'ble native colleagues in this Council will bear me out when I say that it is good, morally good, for the natives of this country that they should be accustomed to incur that responsibility to their own judgment and conscience which is implied by the exercise of the franchise. The fact that every rate-payer, or a very large number of rate-payers, should have to say whether they will have this man or that to represent them, is in itself a good thing for them. Also, though I think there must be a certain limit placed by the Government on the powers of the Municipal Commissioners of such a place as this, still, with that qualification and that reservation, I am in favour of giving them as much self-government as may be safely possible. That being the case, I shall propose that a large portion—at least a large portion—of Municipal Commissioners should be elected. The town is divided, as hon'ble members well know, into eighteen divisions, called 'thanas.'

For each thana one or more Municipal Commissioners should be elected by the suffrages of the rate-payers. Then, the question arises as to what shall be the qualifications of a voter. I think, for one, that such qualification should depend on the sum he pays yearly in the shape of rates. By 'rates' I mean the four rates now imposed, namely the house-rate, the police-rate, the lighting-rate, and the water-rate. If a limit were taken of Rs. 50 per annum—that is to say, if it were decided that every man who paid Rs. 50 a year in the shape of rates (all four rates taken together,) should have a vote—that would give a constituency of about seven thousand voters. It may be thought that such a constituency would not be large enough. If that were so, perhaps it would be sufficient to say that every man who paid Rs. 20 per year in the shape of rates should have a vote. The precise sum would depend on more inquiry than we can make at this moment. It will be a question of time and discussion, and I can hardly indicate the precise sum at this moment that should be made the limit of qualification, except that I am *sure* it ought not to be more than Rs. 50, and I *think* it ought not to be less than Rs. 20.

The next point should be what should be the number of Municipal Commissioners. Before I enter upon that point, there is one matter which I should like to notice. It is this. It will be undesirable to impose any restriction on the electors as to whom they should elect. They may simply choose whom they like, but to that general principle there may just be one exception. If hon'ble members will consider the point exactly, they will see that there are certain 'thanas' in this town in which the property and intelligence belong mainly to Europeans, and there are certain thanas, most of them, in which these appertain to the natives; the natives are the persons who own property in these latter, and they represent the intelligence of that portion of the town. But there are certain thanas in which the Europeans chiefly reside. Now, unless some provision were made, it may happen that although all the residents of importance are Europeans, the numerical majority are natives, and it is possible that in every thana where Europeans congregate, native representatives may come to be elected. I think, therefore, it will be but fair to the peculiar position of European residents in this place that in such particular thanas where they reside, it should be laid down that one or both the representatives must be Europeans. There would be, as I believe, a certain limited number of thanas so situated. But with this exception, and in all the other thanas, I would be for leaving the choice of the electors as free as air.

Thus I come to the possible number of Municipal Commissioners. Well, after much reflection it appears to me that the best number I can suggest is sixty. Out of these at least forty, or two-thirds, should in my opinion be elected, and the remaining one-third be appointed by Government. But whether the proportion should be one-third or some less proportion than that, say, one-fourth, would depend on the decision that is arrived at as to whether certain thanas should be obliged to return European representatives. If that exception were not allowed, and if it were possible that all the representatives elected would be Natives, then I think it would be necessary to give Government the power of appointing such European (official or non-official) gentlemen as it may see fit. In that case the number should be at least one-third to be appointed by the Government. But if, on the other hand, that exception were allowed, and a positive chance be given to the Europeans in the European quarter to be elected representatives, then I think it will be sufficient for the Government to have the power of appointing only one-fourth of the whole number. If Government have the power of appointing either one-third or one-fourth, then it would be able to select perhaps certain officials who, from their position in the town, are peculiarly qualified to be Commissioners, or certain European non-official gentlemen, or also certain native gentlemen of rank and position. There may be native gentlemen who would be precluded by the usages of native society from seeking suffrages publicly, and yet may be most desirable persons to have on the municipal commission. Therefore the Government should have the power of nominating a limited number of such gentlemen.

The next question would be the period of office. It appears to me that the members appointed by the Government should be appointed for two years, just as the members of this Council are appointed for a period of two years.

I believe there are sufficient precedents and analogies for this; but the elected members should, in my opinion, be elected for four years at least. I think it will be important to avoid the periodical excitement which would arise from a general election all over the town.

The last point would be the powers to be exercised by the Municipal Commissioners. Well, though I am, as I have already said, in favour of giving the Corporation as much power of self-government as may be safely possible, yet I certainly think that there are points in which the Government must retain the final authority. These points are the ordering of particular works of public utility to be executed, the levying or limiting of taxes, and the fixing of the strength of the police establishment. So, I submit, it will be necessary either to pass some general power compelling the Commissioners to obey any order they may receive from the Government, or, if that were thought to be too general—and I do not think that so wide a power need be insisted upon—then it would be sufficient to take certain particular points, such as those I have mentioned, the great works of public utility, the taxes, and the police, which may be specified as the points upon which the Municipal Commissioners must obey the orders they may receive from Government. I should suppose that such occasions would be extremely rare when Government would thus interpose. The Municipal Commissioners would order and carry out great works, would settle the taxes, would find money for paying the police establishment with the same regularity, and in the same manner, or something in the same manner, as the Justices have done for many years past. But still extreme cases may arise, and I think some of our learned colleagues will bear me out when I say that legislation must always cover extreme cases. It is indeed for extreme cases, rather than ordinary cases, that laws are enacted. If laws are to be enacted, we ought always to make our laws such that they will hold water when pressure is excited.

Such, then, is the statement I have to submit to the Council. I will end, as I began, by begging it may be understood that I do not bring these proposals before the Council at all in a dogmatic manner. I shall be quite willing, if the Council approves, to place these propositions in a definite shape; and if the Council will permit me, I will refer them to the Select Committee for consideration. But I hope that the statement I have made, which I have deemed it necessary to make at the present time, will not at all interrupt the Council in proceeding with the detailed sections of the Bill; because I submit that most of those sections will be needed, whether the powers of the Act are to be vested in Justices of the Peace or in Municipal Commissioners.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOGG moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of Calcutta be further considered in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. HOGG, the following words were added to section 91, which authorized an appeal from any assessment to be made either to three Justices or to the Court of Small Causes:—

“In any case of an appeal to the Court of Small Causes under this section, the said Court may follow the procedure laid down in sections three hundred and twenty-five and three hundred and twenty-six.”

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he would now ask the Council to consider Part II of Chapter IV, commencing with section 66. It would be in the recollection of the Council that at the first meeting of the Council at which the Bill was taken into consideration, the principle was adopted by the Council that the water-rate should in future not be paid, as at present, by the owner, but by the occupier, with permission to him to recover from the owner by way of deduction of rent one-fourth of the amount of the water-rate paid by the occupier. The chapter was allowed to stand over in order that the wording of the different sections might be so amended as to give effect to the principle passed by the Council. When he came to redraft the sections, considerable difficulty was found to exist in giving effect to the principle adopted by the Council. If we imposed the whole rate in the first instance on the occupier and levied it from him, it followed that all unoccupied houses would be exempt entirely from the water-rate. That would impose on the municipality very considerable loss, because at present they collected, whether a house was

occupied or not, one-fourth of the rate which was supposed to be a contribution paid by the owner for the water used in the general conservancy of the town and in the watering of streets. Of course the difficulty might be met by providing that when a house was unoccupied, one-fourth of the rate should be levied from the owner. But he thought in practice that would create endless confusion. Bills would be constantly drawn in the name of the wrong person, and Mr. Hogg did not think it advisable to have recourse to such an alternative provision. Therefore the only course would be for the Council to decide either that in the case of unoccupied houses no rate should be levied at all, or revert to the present system of levying the rate from the owner and allowing him to recover three-fourths from the occupier. He would therefore move that the Council revert to the existing arrangement and allow the water-rate to be levied as at present from the owner.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER would ask whether the hon'ble mover could give an idea of what the loss would be to the Justices if they were not to levy the water-rate from unoccupied houses, and whether he did not think the Justices would prefer to have the power of levying one-fourth of the rate from owners in the case of unoccupied houses, although its levy might be attended with a certain amount of difficulty, rather than the alternative of getting nothing from such houses.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he was not in a position to say what the loss would be, but he believed it would be very considerable. It would be clearly more to the advantage of the Justices to have a section giving them the power to collect one-fourth of the rate from the owner in the case of unoccupied houses, although its collection would be attended with a certain amount of difficulty. He did not, however, wish to press the point, but he thought it his duty to bring it to the notice of the Council.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he had hoped the hon'ble mover would be prepared to state the extent of loss which the Municipality would incur if the owner's rate of one-fourth were not recovered in the case of unoccupied houses. His own impression was that the loss would not be very great, and as the rate would be leviable in advance, he believed it would be much less than if it were recoverable in arrear.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that if the owner's rate was not levied on account of vacant houses, it would be necessary to define what occupation was. He had known instances where houses had been rated as occupied where some furniture had been kept in one room of the house.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG's motion was then by leave withdrawn.

The revised section 67 was agreed to.

The revised section 68, which was the counterpart of section 67 of the Bill, provided that, for the purposes of the house-rate, the owner of any land upon which a house was situate was to be deemed to be the owner of the house also.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he had given notice for the omission of this section. His objection was that it altered the present law. Under the existing law the rate for the land was realized from the owner, and the rate for the house which stood on the land was recoverable from the occupier or owner of the house. This section contemplated the levy of the whole rate for the land and house from the owner of the land, leaving him to recover the rate for the house from the owner or occupier of the house. He did not see the justice of this provision. The Municipality had a large establishment for the collection of the rates and taxes. It had also great facilities under the law for the realization of its dues; and if, notwithstanding those special powers and advantages, it was not able to realize its demand, surely it would not be just to throw the duty of the Municipality upon the owner of the land, who had to contend with great difficulties in the collection of his legitimate rent. The highest court in the country had decided that a hut was moveable but not removeable, and consequently the landlord could not seize a hut for rent, and in not a few cases he (BABOO KRISTODAS PAL) feared the landlord would be saddled with the rate for which the occupier was liable. The present law was fair and equitable. It took from the landlord the tax due from him, and from the owner of the hut or house the tax due from him. He did not see any reason why the responsibility for the rate in the cases under comment should be

shifted from the occupier to the owner, and he therefore moved that the section be omitted.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he was unable to accept the motion to omit this section. In nearly every case, except *bustee* property, the owner of the land was also the owner of the house standing on it. It would give rise to endless confusion if the Municipality had to prepare two bills, one for the owner of the house and one for the owner of the land. The section was taken word for word, or almost so, from section 7 of Act I of 1870 of this Council. That section applied, it was true, only to the water-rate, but it must be admitted that to make one law as regards the water-rate and another law as regards the collection of the other rates would be most unsatisfactory. The section only affected the owners of *bustee* property, and it seemed highly desirable that the landlord, when levying the rents for the huts which were constructed, not by him, but by his tenants, should also include in the rents sufficient to enable him to pay the rates on the huts erected by his permission on his land.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said it appeared to him that the objections of the hon'ble mover of the amendment were really unanswerable. He had put it on the ground of principle, that the person to whom the hut belonged should be the person chargeable with the tax. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill said that such a procedure would produce confusion. The ADVOCATE-GENERAL did not think the Council should legislate simply for facilitating the collection of the taxes, but they were also to see that the party from whom the tax came was the party from whom it should come.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that in reply to what had fallen from the hon'ble mover, he would point out that the present practice was what he had recommended in moving the omission of the section, and it had been in operation since the Act of 1863 had come into force, that was to say, for the last twelve years; and if there had been any confusion, surely the Justices would have come up to this Council for an amendment of the law on this point when so many amending Acts had been passed. Then the hon'ble member said, that except in *bustees* the owner of the land was almost invariably the owner of the house which stood on it, and that it would be necessary to make out separate bills if the section as proposed to be amended by him were not adopted. Now, the Bill declared that the house-rate should be payable by the owners of houses and lands, and BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not think that any alteration would be needed if the present section 66 which had been passed came into force. The provision in the Act of 1870, as pointed out by the hon'ble mover, only applied to the water-rate, and when that law was passed the water-rate was payable by the owner. That principle had now been modified, and the provisions of section 7 of Act I of 1870 would not apply to the present case. He would therefore urge that the section before the Council be omitted.

The motion was agreed to.

The revised section 69, which enabled the owner of land in such cases to recover the house-rate from the owner of the house, was also omitted on the motion of the Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal.

Section 70 provided for the remission of a portion of the house-rate when a house was vacant.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said this section was the same as section 68 of the old chapter, in regard to which he proposed the addition of the following words to the end of the first paragraph:—

"It shall be lawful for the Chairman to exempt any unoccupied land from assessment for the period of non-occupation for special reasons shown to his satisfaction, subject to the approval of a Committee of Justices."

Under the law unoccupied houses and lands were chargeable with half the house-rate. It had, however, been the practice of the Justices for the last twelve years, and until a very recent date, not to levy any rate on account of unoccupied land during the period of its non-occupation. It was true that the law did allow the Justices to charge half rate, but they did not think it fair, and so they did not until recently levy it. Such being the case he was of opinion that this practice should be sanctioned by law. He need hardly point out that there were *bustee* lands in the northern portion of the town, the greater portion

of which was unoccupied. If the rates were levied on the unoccupied portions of these lands, then the rates and taxes would almost swallow up the proceeds from the occupied portions thereof; and remembering that these *bustees* were in many cases the only means of livelihood of the owners, it would be hard if the law declared the unoccupied land to be chargeable with the half rate. He would propose that a discretion be given to the Chairman of the Justices to exempt any such land where he was satisfied that the imposition of the rate would be a hardship to the owner. He was confident that the discretion so given would be wisely exercised.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he was entirely opposed to the amendment. He thought they should affirm the principle either that unoccupied land should or should not be assessed. He could not understand on what ground the Chairman should be vested with discretion in the matter. Surely every owner of unoccupied land should be put on the same footing as regards the payment of municipal taxes, and no distinction should be made as to individual cases.

The HON'BLE BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW said that these lands remained unoccupied from no fault of the proprietors, because no benefit could be obtained from their remaining unoccupied. Many of these *bustee* lands had remained unoccupied for a very great length of time. The Municipality had in these cases been showing indulgence all along, and it would be a great hardship to the owners to bring these lands under assessment now.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG observed that for some time the Justices had been gradually bringing these unoccupied lands under assessment. They exempted nobody now.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that there was great force in what fell from the hon'ble mover of the Bill, that the Council must decide either that unoccupied lands should be made liable to the payment of rates or that they should not. If you allowed a discretion to the office-bearers of the Municipality, it put an unnecessarily invidious duty on them.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL admitted the force of the objection, and would therefore accept the principle of total exemption, as had been the practice for the last twelve years. He would withdraw his amendment, and move that all unoccupied land be exempted from assessment.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL did not see on what ground the motion was put. If an owner was excessively poor he ought not to be a proprietor of land. He could not make out why the owner of unoccupied land should not be taxed as well as the owner of an unoccupied house. There was no difference between a house and land, and he could find no principle on which the exemption could be claimed.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said the reason for the proposed exemption was this, that *bustee* lands in many parts of the town were not wholly occupied. Large portions of these lands lay unoccupied from year's end to year's end. It was true that the demand for land was increasing, but for that class of land it could not be said to be increasing to any large extent. In fact, poor people now found it much cheaper to live in the suburbs than in the town. And as the land lay unoccupied from no fault of the owner, and as its assessment under the half-rate clause would press very severely upon the poor proprietor, it was the exceptional circumstances of this property that called for exemption. Natives, it was well known, did not like to part with land, particularly ancestral land, however unremunerative it might be, and however poor their circumstances, and it would be extremely hard if they were forced to sell it.

After some further conversation, the HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL's motion was negatived, and the section as it stood was agreed to.

The revised sections 71 to 76 were agreed to.

The revised section 77 provided as follows:—

"If any house is occupied by more than one person holding in severalty, or is of less assessed annual value than two hundred rupees, the Justices may impose the water, police, and lighting-rates upon the owner of such house, or upon the owner of the land on which such house is situated."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he had given notice of an amendment in the corresponding section of the Bill. The Council had accepted the principle that each class of rate-payer should pay his own dues to the Municipality, that was to say, that the occupier should pay the occupier's rate and

the owner the owner's rate. Such being the case, he did not see with what consistency this section could be adopted, because it enabled the Justices to recover from the owner the police, water, and lighting-rates of a house of less annual value than Rs. 200. There was, it was true, a similar section in the present law, but it was justified on the ground that the rates were now payable in arrear. And as it was believed that the Municipality might suffer considerable loss in recovering small sums from small tenants, the law required the owner to recover these small sums from the occupier. The law having now been amended and the occupier's rate being now made payable in advance, the liability to loss would be minimised, and he therefore thought it would be consistent to amend this section in conformity with the principle already accepted by the Council. With this object he would move the omission of the words "or is of less assessed annual value than two hundred rupees" and "or upon the owner of the land on which such house is situated."

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said the object of the section in the existing law was to exempt the poorer classes from being unnecessarily harassed. It was thought desirable that the indigent classes who were unable to read or write should pay their rent and taxes to one person, viz., the landlord, and should not be called upon to pay the lighting, water, and police-rates to the Justices.

After some further conversation, the Council divided:—

<i>Ayes—4.</i>		<i>Noes—5.</i>	
The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal.		The Hon'ble Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee.	
" " Doorga Churn Law.		" " Mr. Reynolds.	
" " Mr. Dampier.		" " Hogg	
" " the Advocate-General.		" " Schaleh.	
		" " the President.	

So the motion was negatived, and the section as it stood was agreed to.

The revised sections 78 to 80 were agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL verbal amendments were made in section 186 regarding the payment of compensation for the removal of projections from houses when lawfully made.

In section 208, regarding the inspection of drains, privies, and cess-pools an amendment was made on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Hogg, providing that in the case of inspection in zenanas "notice in writing of not less than four hours" be given, instead of requiring that such inspection should be made "by the agency of women."

Sections 211 to 222 were agreed to.

Section 223 provided as follows:—

"If the Justices think that any privy or additional privy should be provided for any house or land, the owner of such house or land shall, within fourteen days after notice, in that behalf by the Justices, cause such privy, together with the necessary pipes, drains, and water-supply, to be constructed in accordance with the requisition of such notice, and if such privy be not so constructed to the satisfaction of the Justices within such period, the Justices may cause such privy, together with the necessary pipes, drains, and water-supply, to be so constructed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the omission in line five of the words "or land" and the insertion of the words "of such house" after "owner" at the end of the section. This section, he said, had been copied from the Bombay Municipal Act, but the circumstances of Calcutta were different. If the owner was made liable to provide a separate privy for each occupier on his land, he would be required to do what under the present Act he was not required to do, and what he in justice ought not to be made to do. The practice in this town was that the occupier rented the land of the owner and built his own hut and privy on it. By the proposed section the liability to build privies was laid upon the owner, which BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not think was fair or just.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said the question resolved itself into this, whether the owners of *bustee* property, who were in the habit of letting out their land to the poorest classes of the inhabitants of Calcutta, should be required to see that such arrangements were made in their *bustees* as to ensure reasonable sanitary precautions. It was obvious that wherever privies had to be constructed

in connection with the drainage scheme, it would entail considerable expenditure, for pipes had to be laid down in connection with the public sewers. It would not be fair to impose the cost of such improvements of a permanent character on tenants who were simply tenants-at-will liable to removal on a month's notice, or no notice at all. Therefore the section provided that the owners of *bustee* property should be required to construct at their own cost such permanent sanitary arrangements within their own land as should prevent the place from becoming a nuisance. To impose this duty on tenants-at-will, who could not remove the latrines when they relinquished the land, would seem obviously unjust, and would moreover be impossible, as they were too poor to carry out improvements of such a character.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said the section appeared to him to be very wide. Suppose, in the opinion of the Justices, the owner of each hut required a separate privy, the landlord might be called upon to construct as many privies as there were huts on his property.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL observed that under the existing law no hut could be erected in any *bustee* without the sanction of the Justices. The occupier was required to send in an application with a plan to the Justices, and the Justices were bound to see that proper sanitary arrangements were provided.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he was unable to see how the section could be otherwise than broadly drawn. *Bustee* land was a most fruitful source of nuisance in Calcutta, and the chief cause of such nuisance was the total absence of all sanitary arrangements. It was therefore deemed advisable to give power to the Justices to insist on sanitary arrangements being provided by the owners of the land, who were generally wealthy persons. To impose that duty upon tenants-at-will, living from hand to mouth, seemed most inequitable.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT remarked that nothing could exceed the insanitary condition of these particular places to which the hon'ble mover alluded. He had himself seen some of them, and it was almost incredible that such places should exist in a city like Calcutta. He had never seen anything like it in any other city in India.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that the section as drawn included houses tenanted by wealthy occupants as well as huts tenanted by the poor—lessees as well as tenants-at-will. He admitted that there was a large class of huts, those in *bustees*, of which the tenants could not possibly find the necessary capital to provide proper sanitary arrangements, and upon whom it would not be fair to put the whole expense of constructing these permanent improvements. Would not the hon'ble mover be prepared to adopt some such arrangement as was provided in regard to the laying on of water-pipes in houses, that the capital should be found by the owner, and that he should be able to recover interest on the outlay during existing leases?

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he thought that proprietors should be held responsible for constructing such sanitary arrangements in their houses, whether large or small, as were reasonable. Therefore it would not be fair to call upon the occupiers of houses to construct permanent improvements of that character. As the law stood, most of the proprietors of large houses had received notices, and did construct the necessary works, without calling upon their tenants to pay any portion of the cost, although it was not quite clear whether the Municipality could compel them to construct those works.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that by the interpretation clause the word 'house' included a hut, and thence arose the main difficulty. He thought the subjects should be divided into two parts, and separate provisions made in regard to houses and huts.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL's amendment was negatived, and the section as it stood was agreed to.

Sections 224 to 233 were agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL, "one month" was substituted for "eight days" as the period allowed for compliance with an order of the Justices to cleanse or fill up unwholesome tanks or marshy grounds, or drain off stagnant water.

Sections 235 to 248 were agreed to.

In section 249, relating to the removal of huts built without notice, amendments were made, on the motion of the HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL, with a view to exempt the owner of the ground upon which the huts were erected from being called upon to take action under the section.

Section 250 was agreed to.

Section 251 provided as follows:—

“Whenever the Justices in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, are satisfied, from inspection, or by report of competent persons, that any existing block of huts in the town is, by reason of the manner in which the huts are constructed or crowded together, or of the want of drainage and the impracticability of scavenging, attended with risk of disease, or prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants or the neighbourhood, they may cause a notice to be fixed to some conspicuous part of such block of huts, requiring the owners or occupiers thereof, or, at the option of the Justices, the owner of the land on which such huts are built, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the Justices for that purpose, to cause such huts to be removed, and such roads and drains to be made and the low lands to be filled up, and to execute such other operations as the Justices may deem necessary for the avoidance of such risk.

“And in case such owners or occupiers of the land shall refuse or neglect to execute such operations within the time appointed, the Justices may cause such huts to be taken down, or such operations to be performed as the Justices may deem necessary to prevent such risk; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the land.

“If such huts be pulled down, the Justices shall cause the materials of each hut to be sold separately, if such sale can be effected, and the proceeds shall be paid to the owner of the hut, or if the owner be unknown, or the title disputed, shall be held in deposit by the Justices until the person interested therein shall obtain the order of a competent court for the payment of the same.

“The Court of Small Causes shall be deemed a competent court for that purpose.”

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTO DAS PAL moved the following amendments:—

- (1) to insert after ‘neighbourhood’ the words ‘which shall be certified by at least three medical officers;’
- (2) to insert ‘main’ before ‘drains;’
- (3) to omit from the end of the first paragraph the words ‘and to execute such other operations as the Justices may deem necessary for the avoidance of such risk.’

He said, perhaps it would be convenient to discuss this section with the section of which notice had been given by the hon'ble mover, because this section as well as the proposed new sections were all connected with the question of *bustee* improvement.

[The HON'BLE MR. HOGG thought it would be better if the section before the Council were discussed on its own merits, leaving out of consideration for the present the sections of which he had given notice.]

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL continued:—This section, as at present worded, was very equivocal, because in the first place it was not clear how the circumstance of the liability of a particular locality to risk of disease, or its prejudicial effect upon the health of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, was to be ascertained. He dared say it was contemplated that the Justices should be first advised by their Health Officer of the dangerous condition of a particular *bustee* before they served the notice mentioned in the section. But there was no provision in the section which required the Justices to take the opinion of that officer. As the works contemplated by the section would be very extensive and expensive, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would recommend that in no case should any such works be ordered by the Justices without a certificate from three competent medical officers. He thought that in a matter like this, a matter of life and death, the opinion of three medical men ought to be had before any steps were taken under the section.

Then, as the section was worded, the owner of a *bustee* might be required to provide the whole of the drainage works that might be considered necessary. The Council were probably aware that a Committee of Justices had lately been appointed to report on the improvement of *bustees*, and they recommended that the main drains should be constructed by the proprietor of the land, and that the subsidiary house-drains by the owners and occupiers of the huts. But, as this section was framed, all the drainage works might have to be done by the owner at the direction of the Justices. He would therefore qualify that part of the section by the insertion of the word ‘main’

before the word 'drain.' Then, in the last clause of the first paragraph there was no definite instruction given as to what was to be done. It was left to the Justices to order any operation to be undertaken, and if the owner made default, the Justices were to carry out the operation, and the expenses were to be recovered from the owner by distress and sale. The term 'operation' was very comprehensive, and also very indefinite, and such a wide discretion left to the Justices was liable to be abused, and calculated to operate harshly on owners.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said the section before the Council was almost word for word the same as Section 129 of Act VI of 1863, excepting that the sanction of the Government of Bengal had been left out, for the purpose of throwing the whole responsibility of putting the section in force upon the Justices. Should the Justices be unable or unwilling to put the section into force, then the sections which he was about to propose would enable the Lieutenant-Governor to step in and take such action as he might think necessary to avoid the risk of disease. The hon'ble mover of the amendment knew that an endeavour was made to put the law into operation, and it was found that the provisions of the law were not sufficiently stringent to compel the owner to execute such works as the Health Officer and Engineer considered absolutely necessary for effecting proper sanitary arrangements. Mr. Hogg thought it would not be wise to fetter the discretion of the Justices in any way; and he felt that in the exercise of their discretion they would be rather inclined to take somewhat mild, rather than too stringent, measures.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that the condition of these *bustees* was extremely bad. That really was hardly creditable to such a place as Calcutta. It was not worthy of the sanitation that ought to prevail here, and he would beg to explain to their hon'ble native colleagues that the spirit of the age seemed to have resolved that there should be proper sanitation in such great cities. And it was not in the power of even the Justices to fight against the inevitable tendency of the spirit of the age. These *bustees* would not practically be allowed to remain much longer in the condition in which they were now, and sooner or later the Executive Government would be compelled by the mere force of enlightened opinion, not only in this country, but in the whole world, to do something to improve the condition of these *bustees*. He made that remark in the hope that his hon'ble colleagues would give their best attention to the subject, and co-operate so as to enable the Government effectually to remedy the present state of things. It was most wonderful how in this fine city, with such great public works, there should be such discreditable places existing in it.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL'S 1st and 3rd amendments were then agreed to.

The 2nd amendment, for the insertion of the word 'main' before the word 'drains,' was put and negatived.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he would now beg the attention of the Council to the sections which he had prepared with the object of enabling the Lieutenant-Governor to take such action as he might think necessary on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, in case the Justices found that the provisions of Section 251 were not sufficient to enable them to carry out the improvements they considered necessary, or in case they might not be disposed to put the provisions of the law into force. In the sections he had drafted, he had placed the whole onus in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor to cause the necessary works to be executed on the written report of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal for the purpose of removing risk of disease in any particular locality. As the question was a very important one, and as the Bill would need to be referred back to the Committee for other purposes, he would suggest that the sections now proposed by him be referred to the Committee with a view to their being carefully considered in Committee before being brought up for discussion in Council.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he did not expect that these sections would be brought forward before the Committee of the whole Council, because they had been thoroughly considered in Select Committee, and rejected by them, with the exception of the hon'ble mover. The Select Committee had

arrived at that conclusion upon several cogent reasons, the chief of which BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would now state to the Council. In the first place the Committee thought that the Council would be dealing unfairly with the Justices to take the power, as it were, from their hands and place it in the hands of the Government, because, as far as they could see from the reports of the Justices, they had not been wanting in their exertions to give effect to the provisions of the law as it now stood. If the law was defective, it was not the fault of the Justices. Since the question was started six months ago, one or two *bustees* had been taken in hand by the Justices with the consent of the proprietors. Apart from that, the sections involved, he was constrained to say, a serious compromise of principle, because it gave the Government power to take land, as it were, without giving any compensation to the owners. A French philosopher once propounded the theory that property was theft. But these sections in effect proposed that the ownership of property was a crime which should be visited with confiscation.

They would empower the Government to deprive the owner of his estate for a time in order to carry out improvements which he might not have the means to carry out; and if the expenses of the improvement were not recovered from the proceeds of the estate within five years, the owner might be allowed a stipend from the income of the estate—for life it might be, for no specific time was mentioned—until the whole cost of the improvement was paid.

The Council having accepted Section 251, which gave power to the Justices to carry out the necessary improvements in *bustees* with a view to avoid risk of disease, he did not see why it was called upon to make further provision on the same subject. The section which the Council had just passed was broad and comprehensive enough. If the owner did not carry out the works enjoined by the Justices, they were empowered to do so, and to recover the cost from the owner. Thus a very wide discretion was vested in the Justices for the reclamation of *bustees*. And here he begged to state, for the information of the Council, that not only the native members of this Council, but of the Corporation, and the owners of *bustees* as well, were willing to co-operate with the Justices for the proper sanitation of the *bustees*. Since the present agitation had commenced at the instance of the hon'ble mover, who was Chairman of the Justices, the Council was aware that the Justices had come forward zealously and required the owners of certain *bustees* to carry out the necessary improvements. These improvements would cover in some cases from about five or six years' income of the estates concerned. One proprietor, who was a wealthy gentleman and who was in a position to meet heavy expenditure, had consented to the execution of the works by the Justices. Other owners were not so fortunately situated, and it was well worthy of consideration whether, in ordering improvements, due regard should not be had to economy. If some of the proprietors had not as yet responded to the call of the Justices, it was more from want of means than from a spirit of obstructiveness. At the same time he should mention that, however unsightly and disagreeable these *bustee* localities might be, there was nothing to show that there was a greater rate of mortality in these *bustees* than in other parts of the town. We had had dismal pictures of varying merit from the pen of different writers of the state of these *bustees*; but not one of them had favored the public with any reliable statistics on the subject,—not even the Health Officer of the Justices. This defect was pointed out by the Army Sanitary Commission, who said:—

“For sanitary purposes, information beyond that afforded by the general city death-rate, even if this were trustworthy, is absolutely necessary. The death-rates and also the disease rates must be localized. The officer of health has done the best in his power with the present data to localize the deaths (not the death-rates) of 68 groups of population, at one extremity of which stands Jora Bagan Street, to which 318 deaths are ascribed, while other groups give between 40 and 50 deaths. Facts of this class afford little real information, and it is to be hoped that in future reports the officer of health will be able to give not only the total death ratios to population of streets and localities, but also the ratio of deaths from endemic diseases. From a comparison of such data the localities where expenditure for sanitary purposes is most required could be at once ascertained.”

* BABOO KRISTODAS PAL was constrained to say that what the Sanitary Commission had remarked was absolutely true. There was nothing to show what had been the rate of mortality in these *bustees*. There were no statistics whatever: consequently all that had been written and talked about

of the unhealthiness of the *bustees* was mere speculation. There had been no sanitary inquiry, and that although the Justices had for twelve years had a responsible Health Officer. Judging from the general rate of mortality, in this town it might be said that it was less unhealthy than even English towns. Thus, in the United Kingdom, the death-rate was about 22½ per 1,000, in London 24, in Manchester 30, in Liverpool 38, and in Sunderland 37. He was lately reading the debates in the House of Commons upon Mr. Cross's Bill for the regulation of artizans' dwellings, and he found that the proposed legislation in England proceeded on a complete scientific inquiry. The fullest inquiry had been made about the mortality in the neighbourhood of poor men's dwellings, and how far it was traceable to the causes attributed, and then a remedy was applied. But here no such inquiry had been made.

BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would like to know what was the proportion of mortality the *bustees* to the total death-rate of Calcutta. The sections proposed by the hon'ble mover left it absolutely to the discretion of the Government to call upon the Sanitary Commissioner to order particular works of improvement to be effected by the owner of a *bustee*, which if not done, the Government was to take the estate out of the owner's hands and place it under the management of the Justices, and then carry out the improvement. Now, what was the course to be followed in England in a similar case? He found that Mr. Cross, in introducing the Bill, made these remarks, and he believed the principle of the Bill had been substantially adopted since:—

"We think we cannot do better than provide that those who are to carry out the Act should be, in the city of London, the Corporation; in the rest of the Metropolis, the Metropolitan Board of Works; and in other large towns, the Town Councils, which are practically the sanitary authority. Who, then, shall put the Act in motion? We proceed entirely on sanitary grounds. We don't wish them to make great street improvements for their own glorification. It is only sanitary purposes that we have in view—therefore we think the Act should be put in motion by the medical officer, who, by his own view or when called upon by a certain number of rate-payers, would be bound to report and certify whether in his opinion the place was an unhealthy district, whether disease prevailed there, and whether that was attributable to the badness of the houses. If he found it so, he would have to state that, in his opinion, it was an unhealthy district, and that an improvement scheme ought to be framed for it. That report would be forwarded to the local authority, being, in London, the Corporation; in the rest of the Metropolis, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and in large towns the Town Council. The local authorities would then take the matter into their consideration, and if satisfied of the truth of the report, and the practicability of applying a remedy, and of the sufficiency of their resources,—because we do not call on the Town Councils to ruin themselves,—they would pass a resolution that the district was an unhealthy area, for which an improvement scheme ought to be provided. The improvement scheme would be accompanied by maps, particulars, and estimates, defining the lands it was proposed to take with compulsory power, and providing for as many of the working classes as might be displaced in that area, either within the limits of the area or the vicinity thereof. In London that is a very essential matter. You cannot pull down a street in St. Giles' and send the people over to Battersea. If you displace the working class, you must lodge them in the vicinity of the locality, otherwise you make them paupers and deprive them of the means of subsistence.

"*I don't suppose that any member will think that Town Councils should have the power of taking other people's property without compensation.*"

If such a scheme were proposed, it would be both reasonable and equitable. Where the owner was not able to carry out the improvement, he should be offered the option of doing so or receiving compensation for his estate. Then the Justices or the Government might take over the *bustee* after paying compensation, and set an example to other owners; and if it proved remunerative, the example would be contagious. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL held that the sections were opposed to the principle of the legislation adopted in England. The principle of double government, acting through the Justices at one end and the Government at the other, would operate injuriously in practice; and as he believed that the sections already accepted by the Council were quite sufficient to meet the object aimed at, he would suggest that the sections drafted by the hon'ble mover should not be referred back to the Select Committee, as proposed by him.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said it was generally admitted that some action was necessary, as the law was not sufficiently strong to enable improvements to be made. The sections as drafted were open to the objection taken by the mover of the amendment, as they enabled the Government to step in and take

action in cases where the Justices were not disposed to carry out improvements which should be adopted in particular localities. He was not pressing the Council to adopt the sections he had drafted. He was merely asking that they be referred to the Committee, in order that such objections as the hon'ble member might have might be considered. It was possible that the Committee might adopt alterations and amendments which would remove the objections he had.

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE said he thought some stringent rules should be adopted to put a stop to these abuses in *bustees*. Every one was aware of the state of the *bustees*, and their state was dangerous to any town, particularly to a town like Calcutta. The question was not whether the proprietor was inclined to make the improvement—he might be inclined to do so in half a century,—but why should his neighbours be put to inconvenience and have all these filthy things existing within a few yards of their residences. He therefore quite agreed that some stringent rules should be passed on the subject. Whether the rules framed were sufficient or reasonable, was a different question. The hon'ble mover proposed that they should be referred for consideration to the Select Committee, and BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE was quite prepared to agree that they should be referred to the Select Committee, who would take the matter into consideration and frame rules suited to the circumstances of the town.

The HON'BLE BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW said he thought Section 251, already passed, was stringent enough, and gave ample powers for the purpose, and he could not see what was the necessity of giving more extended powers to the Government. If the proposed sections were passed, there would be great hardship, and the result would be something which could not be foreseen. The very people in these *bustees* would be the first to cry against it. Most of them would have to leave the town, for they would not be able to pay the rent asked as a proper return for the outlay incurred by the owner, and the owners of these places would also be without adequate remuneration for the expense incurred.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that the wording of the sections proposed by the hon'ble mover went beyond the scope of Section 251. The sections as drawn would apply to an ill-drained house or block of houses, as well as to a *bustee*; and besides that, the sections were open to the broad objection taken, that they did not provide for the payment of compensation. If the Government were of opinion that a particular *bustee* was prejudicial to health, let them sweep it away, paying the owner adequate compensation. He thought there was no use in referring the sections to the Committee unless the hon'ble mover was prepared with a definite scheme.

BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said, in reply to what fell from the HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, that he would read the following extract from the report of Dr. Lethby to the Commissioners of Sewers for London not many years ago:—

“I have been at much pains during the last three months to ascertain the precise conditions of the dwellings, the habits, and the diseases of the poor. In this way 2,208 rooms have been most circumstantially inspected, and the general result is that nearly all of them are filthy or overcrowded, or imperfectly drained, or badly ventilated, or out of repair. In 1,989 of these rooms, all, in fact, that are at present inhabited, there are 5,791 inmates, belonging to 1,576 families; and, to say nothing of the too frequent occurrences of what may be regarded as a necessitous overcrowding, where the husband, the wife, and young family of four or five children are couped into a miserably small and ill-conditioned room, there are numerous instances where adults of both sexes, belonging to different families, are lodged in the same room, regardless of all the common deceucies of life, and where from three to five adults, men and women, besides a train or two of children, are accustomed to herd together like brute beasts or savages, and where every human instinct of propriety and decency is smothered. Like my predecessor, I have seen grown persons of both sexes sleeping in common with their parents, brothers and sisters and cousins and even the casual acquaintance of a day's tramp, occupying the same bed of filthy rags or straw; a woman suffering in travail, in the midst of males and females of different families that tenant the same room; where birth and death go hand in hand; where the child but newly born, the patient cast down with fever, and the corpse waiting for interment, have no separation from each other or from the rest of the inmates. Of the many cases to which I have alluded, there are some which have commanded my attention by reason of their unusual depravity,—cases in which from three to four adults of both sexes, with many children, were lodging in the same room, and often sleeping in the same bed. I have note of three or four localities where

forty-eight men, seventy-three women, and fifty-nine children are living in thirty-four rooms. In one room there are two men, three women, and five children, and in another one man, four women, and two children; and when, about a fortnight since, I visited the back room on the ground floor of No. 5, I found it occupied by one man, two women, and two children, and in it was the dead body of a poor girl who had died in childbirth a few days before. The body was stretched out on the bare floor without shroud or coffin. There it lay in the midst of the living, and we may well ask how it can be otherwise than that the human heart should be dead to all the gentler feelings of our nature, when such sights as those are of common occurrence.

"So close and unwholesome is the atmosphere of some of these rooms, that I have endeavoured to ascertain, by chemical means, whether it does not contain some peculiar product of decomposition that gives to it its foul odour and its rare powers of engendering disease. I find it is not only deficient in the due proportion of oxygen, but contains three times the usual amount of carbonic acid, besides a quantity of aqueous vapour charged with alkaline matter that stinks abominably. This is doubtless the product of putrefaction, and of various foetid and stagnant exhalations that pollute the air of the place. In many of my former reports, and in those of my predecessors, your attention has been drawn to this pestilential source of disease, and to the consequence of heaping human beings into such contracted localities; not merely that it perpetuates fever and the allied disorders, but because there stalks side by side with this pestilence a yet deadlier presence, blighting the moral existence of a rising population, rendering their hearts hopeless, their acts ruffianly and incestuous, and scattering, while society averts her eye, the retributive seeds of increase for crime, turbulence, and pauperism."

BABOO KRISTODAS PAL added that he did not mean to defend the condition of the *bustees* in Calcutta, but that sentimental exaggerations were always beside the truth.

HIS HONOR the PRESIDENT said that when the hon'ble member read that extract from Dr. Lethby's report in retort to what had fallen from the hon'ble member on the right (Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee), he did not seem to observe that there was this difference between the two—that we *admitted* the necessity for great improvement in the dwellings of the poor in various parts of England, whilst here it did not seem to be admitted that improvement was necessary and imperatively called for.

After some further conversation the further consideration of the proposed sections, and of the Bill, was postponed.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, 4th December.

Saturday, the 4th December 1875.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*.

The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH, C.S.I.,

The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General*,

The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,

The Hon'ble STUART HOGG,

The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,

The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,

The Hon'ble BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW,

The Hon'ble KRISTODAS PAL,

and

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD ASHGHAH ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.

IRRIGATION.

THE Hon'ble MR. DAMPIER moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for irrigation in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of its clauses.

The motion was agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. DAMPIER, in moving that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee, said that he might remind the Council that when the Bill was committed to the Select Committee, they consulted the Revenue and Canal Officers of Behar,

Midnapore, and Orissa, who had experience in these matters. The Bill was then amended after consideration of their recommendations, and preliminarily reported upon to the Council. It was then published, and the Select Committee again received suggestions from the officers of the districts he had mentioned; and they had also had the benefit of the opinions of some of the Executive Irrigation and Canal Officers of other provinces. The Council were aware that the model they had to go upon was the "Northern India Canal and Drainage Act," the main principles of which were fully discussed in the Governor-General's Council; and it had been the object, where those principles had been once decided, to accept them for the purposes of the Bill, and only to depart from that Act in such points as were necessary to suit the circumstances of Lower Bengal. Many alterations had been made in Committee, and they had been explained somewhat fully in the report of the Select Committee. He would therefore only mention the general scope of the Parts of the Bill.

Part II of the Bill was the most important of all. The first section provided that whenever it appeared expedient to the Lieutenant-Governor that the water of any river or stream flowing in a natural channel, or of any lake or other natural collection of still water, should be applied or used by the Government for the purpose of any existing or projected canal, the Lieutenant-Governor might, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare that the said water should be so applied or used after a day to be named in the said notification, not being earlier than three months from the date thereof; and the following sections provided the procedure for settling the compensation. As the compensation now in question was for damage done by water, which was not the subject of the Land Acquisition Act, the Council were not bound to follow that Act; but the Select Committee had, for uniformity's sake, adopted the compensation procedure of that Act as far as possible.

They had inserted Section 11, which followed the Northern India Canal Act, in laying down certain classes of damage on account of which no compensation might be claimed, and other classes of damage on account of which compensation might be paid.

In Section 12 the Committee had reduced the time (one year) within which claims might be advanced for compensation for damage done to six months, considering that period would be enough. In one material point only had the Select Committee departed from the procedure contained in the Land Acquisition Act. Under that Act, if no claimant appeared before the Collector to settle the compensation, a reference to the Court was imperative. In practice it had been found that when the claim was for a trifling amount of compensation, the claimants did not come in to the Collector to settle the amount simply because it was not worth their while to come in; how much less worth their while was it for them to come in before the Court to whom a reference then became inevitable in order to settle the amount? To get over this practical inconvenience, the Committee had provided in the present Bill that when no party appeared before the Collector, he should make an explicit award as to the amount of compensation which he considered fair, and that he should give due notice to the parties concerned that he was prepared to pay such amount, and that unless any one interested appeared to dispute the award before the Court within six weeks, such award should become final, and that Government should be secured from any further claims on that account. As the Bill at present stood in regard to Sections 20 to 24, there was another point of difference as compared with the Land Acquisition Act. When these sections were drafted, it was believed that this Council could not confer upon the High Court appellate jurisdiction which it did not already possess; and in this view the sections had been framed so as to stop short of the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, which allowed an appeal to the High Court in certain cases from the award of the special Court under the Act. Recently, however, the question had received legal ventilation; and the better opinion, which was shared in by the Acting Advocate-General, seemed now to be that the Council should not be doing anything *ultra vires* by following the Land Acquisition Act procedure through, the provisions of which gave an appeal to the High Court. He should therefore propose an amendment which should have that effect.

In Section 23 the Committee had introduced a clause which guarded the Government against having to pay any costs of a reference to the Court, where the reference was made simply and purely on account of the parties concerned not agreeing as to the shares of the compensation to which they were respectively entitled. That was a matter entirely between the parties; but it had so happened that under the Land Acquisition Act some Courts had made the Collector pay part of the costs of such appeal, which obviously was not equitable: therefore in Section 23 it had been provided that the costs should be paid by the parties concerned, and not by the Collector.

Part III provided for entering upon and doing the necessary works for the maintenance and repairing of canals and flood embankments, for protecting such works from accident, and for repairing the effect of accidents. In this Part full provision was made for compensation for damage done to crops, trees, buildings, or any other property, by the Canal Officers when they entered upon any premises to examine the state of their works. The amount involved would be trifling, and therefore a summary procedure was provided. The Canal Officer would make a tender of the amount which he deemed fair to the parties concerned: if they were not satisfied, the case would be referred to the Collector, who would fix the amount subject to a final appeal to the Commissioner of the division.

The Committee had introduced a new Part into the Bill, enabling the Lieutenant-Governor to provide for the drainage of the irrigated tracts. This was not provided for in the Bill as originally introduced, but it was known that drainage was absolutely necessary for the health of the people, and such works must be carried on *pari passu* with irrigation. The sections provided that compensation should be given for the removal of obstructions which impeded the drainage of the country.

Part V referred to village channels, and had been introduced at the suggestion of the Collector of Midnapore. The subject of these channels was a novel one to village people in these provinces, and it was desirable that the Act should be so framed as to give a complete exposition of the system. The object was to encourage those whose lands might be benefited by irrigation, whether they were landholders or middlemen, or whether they were ryots, clubbing together to construct channels by which water might be led from canals to their own villages. Every assistance was given to them. These channels would confer so much public good that power had been given of taking over land under the Land Acquisition Act for the construction of them, and the assistance of Canal Officers was also given where the projectors of such channels required it. The owners of these channels would use the water for their own fields, and they would take rents from others, not being owners, who should take water through the channels. But although these channels would be private property, it was essential to keep them under the complete control of the Canal Officers. It was therefore provided that the Canal Officers might require the owners to keep their channels in efficient order, and it was also provided that the owners could not transfer their interest in these channels to other persons without the permission of the Canal Officer; and further, that on a second occurrence of failure on the part of the owner, after being called on to fulfil his obligations, the Canal Officer might insist on the owner giving up the channels into hands which would keep them in better order, the owner who was forced to give them up receiving compensation for the same.

The obligations of owners of channels were clearly laid down in Section 59. While the crops were on the ground, everything would depend on promptitude of action in respect of these village channels; and therefore Section 63 provided that if the sole owner of a channel died, the Canal Officer might step in and take possession of his channel until the legal representative of the old owner came forward. Until that time the Canal Officer would take charge of the channel and keep it in order for the benefit of those who were dependent on it for their water.

Section 72 provided that land acquired for a village channel could not be used for any other purpose without the consent of the Canal Officer previously obtained. The object was clear enough. A person who proposed to improve or make a village channel might get a Canal Officer to take up land under the Act. Having taken it up against the will of the owner of the land, of course

the person who required it should be bound to put it to the use for which it was acquired, and not for other purposes.

In Part VI it was provided that written contracts should be absolutely necessary. There had been much discussion upon the point, and departmental officers apprehended difficulty from this condition. But the Government were willing, in deference to what was understood to be the wish of the people, to accept the inconvenience, and to insist that written contracts should be taken before any person was held answerable for the payment of rates upon the water which was supplied with the consent of the canal officer.

The last section of the Bill vested the Lieutenant-Governor with the power of prescribing rules for the working of the Act, and Section 76 laid down certain conditions with which these rules must comply. The section provided under what circumstances only the supply of water might be stopped by the Canal Officers without creating a claim for compensation on the part of those who had contracted for the receipt of a regular supply.

Part VII referred to the water-rates. Sections 79 and 80, the Council would see, were very important. When water was surreptitiously taken or wasted, if the person benefiting by the water so taken could be identified, or the person who actually committed the offence, these persons would be held liable for such charges as the Lieutenant-Governor under the rules might lay down. But if it was impossible to identify those who had benefited or those who actually committed the offence, then the Bill, following the Northern India Canals' Act, enforced a joint responsibility which was absolutely necessary for the proper working of an irrigation scheme. It provided that in such a case all those who ordinarily took their supply of water from the channel out of which the water had been surreptitiously taken or wasted, should be jointly responsible for the charges in respect of such water. In fact the persons who were interested in the channels and the preservation of the water, were hereby saddled with the obligation of being the responsible custodians of the channels. This provision was very fully discussed in the Governor-General's Council before it was adopted in the Northern India Act, and this was a case in which there was no local difference whatever between the Lower Provinces and Northern India. If the principle held good in one place, it held good in another.

Rates and charges under this Part were made recoverable either as rent or demands under Bengal Act VII of 1868.

Part VIII related to jurisdiction. It provided for the prompt and summary decision of certain disputes which, if not so settled, might lead to the loss of the crop on the ground. The procedure was that in such cases the Canal Officer, subject to an appeal to the Collector, should make an order which should have the effect of a decree of a Civil Court until it was upset by an order of the Civil Court.

Part IX related to offences and penalties.

Part X enabled the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time to make rules for the working of the Act; and here it had been necessary to give a very wide discretionary power to the Lieutenant-Governor, because irrigation schemes were a novelty in Bengal, and arrangements must be made tentatively and subject to modifications as experience might teach.

The motion was agreed to.

Section 6 provided for the issue of a notification when the water of any river or stream was to be applied for the purpose of any existing or projected canal.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the insertion of the words 'not being private property' after the word 'water' in line 6. He said he readily admitted that Government had been actuated by the most benevolent object in proposing this measure, and that the power with which this Bill invested the Government would doubtless be applied to the greatest advantage of the people. But this section, as it was worded, gave a wide latitude to Government, without at the same time giving due compensation to those who might fall within the scope of its action in case their private rights were trespassed upon. This section authorized the Government to divert the course of any water channel, private or public; and reading the section with Section 11, it appeared that the exceptions which had been made in Section 11 for compensation would leave out a large class of private rights. Now public waterways were vested in the State as trustee for

the general public ; but there might be private waterways or channels constructed by private capitalists, or belonging to private individuals as part of private estates, over which the public necessarily had a right of way, but for the use of which private proprietors claimed tolls or other consideration. If such channels were closed or the water of the same were diverted or diminished, as Section 11 was worded, no compensation would be allowed. He might mention one or two cases. There was a channel, called the Kurratiya river, in Rungpore, which the Hon'ble Prosonno Coomar Tagore obtained an Act of the legislature to improve and to levy tolls on. The improvements which he effected did not of course answer, and the channel had not proved to be so useful as it was expected to be ; but in this case if the Government wanted to interfere and divert the course of water it would be perfectly competent to do so. Under the law the proprietor would be entitled to no compensation for the obstruction or diversion of navigation. In the same way a private Company might open a canal in the interior, and if Government wished to divert the course of the water, it would be equally competent to do so, and the Company would be entitled to no compensation. If the compensation clause of the section had been framed on an equitable basis, so as to meet such cases, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would not have the slightest objection to it. But reading these two sections together, he thought it would be very hard upon proprietors if the Government had the absolute right and power to divert the course of any channel or river without at the same time giving due compensation to those who might suffer by its operation. Government would doubtless look to the greatest good of the greatest number ; but at the same time, in pursuing that object, Government ought not to lose sight of the interests of those who might suffer by such proceedings. He would be prepared to withdraw the amendment, of which he had given notice, if a compensation clause were made comprehensive enough so as to cover the cases he had mentioned ; otherwise he thought the power which this section gave to Government ought not to remain.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, it seemed to him it would take but a few words to answer the objections which were raised by the hon'ble member who moved the amendment. The hon'ble member was afraid that channels which had been opened out by private individuals and Companies for their benefit might be taken possession of and diverted from their courses. If the hon'ble member would look at Section 6 of the Bill, he would see that it applied to rivers or streams flowing in natural channels, or any lake or other natural collection of still water, and not to artificial courses which might be constructed by Companies or private individuals.

Then the hon'ble member had referred to the case of the Kurratiya river. This was certainly a natural channel, and might be diverted under the Act ; but there was an Act of the legislature which secured to the gentleman who made those improvements in it the right of imposing and collecting tolls thereon. He had that right, and of course that right would be recognized. Compensation might be awarded in respect of "any other substantial damage not falling within any of the clauses (a), (b), or (c), and caused by the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act." MR. DAMPIER thought that under the wording of this clause the loss of tolls by Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore or his representatives would certainly be within the scope of the words 'any other substantial damage,' which was capable of being estimated at the time of awarding compensation. They would therefore get full compensation.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that the hon'ble member was right in saying that Section 6 referred only to natural collections of water ; still, with due deference to the opinion of the hon'ble member, he would submit that clause (h) of Section 11 would not probably apply to the cases he had mentioned, simply because clause (c) of Section 11 referred to the stoppage of navigation, or of the means of rafting timber or watering cattle. He would appeal to the hon'ble and learned Advocate-General as to what the effect of clause (c) read with clause (h) would be in such cases, and whether compensation would be allowed.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he wished to point out that the amendment would seem to declare or imply that natural channels might become private property. To accept the hon'ble member's amendment would in effect be to

admit the theory that natural channels might be private property. Now, that was a thing which was never admitted in England. The case of the Kurratiya river, which had been alluded to, had not become the private property of Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore, but he had the right of levying tolls upon it as a special case for certain improvements made by him; but it was not admitted that the river was his private property. His HONOR thought he might safely challenge the hon'ble mover of the amendment to point out any case in which a natural channel became private property.

THE HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that many rivers were included in zemindari estates, in which the right of navigation undoubtedly belonged to the public, but the property in which belonged to the zemindars of those estates. Some of these rivers formed part and parcel of those estates, and the sunnuds bore sufficient evidence in support of his argument.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that he did not think that any of the sunnuds or settlements gave the property in flowing rivers to zemindars of estates. They might possess the right of fishing, but he did not think that they ever gave the property in a natural river or stream which was flowing. The property in a stream or river, that was to say dried-up rivers, might be vested in a zemindar, but not the property in flowing rivers. The property in the bed or channel of a dead river might belong to a zemindar, but not in an actually flowing river, or so long as it was a natural channel. He ventured to say that the property in the water did not vest in any private party; at least such was the case in all other parts of India. He spoke with great confidence as regards all other parts of India, and he believed it was the fact in Bengal. The moment the water passed away and left the bed dry, then the claim of the zemindar arose.

THE HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that the public had a right of way over these rivers, but the late Advocate-General, Mr. Cowie, gave his opinion that the bed of the river was the property of the zemindar. He had also the right of fishery.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that, in reference to what the hon'ble member had last mentioned, there was a recent correspondence on the subject that no private party should have the right of levying tolls.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER remarked that this was only the one special instance in which this was provided for by a special Act of the legislature.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he thought the hon'ble mover of the amendment would admit, in reference to what had fallen from the hon'ble mover of the Bill that in the case he had mentioned there would be substantial damage done under clause (b) of Section 11. Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore had years ago acquired a lifelong right of levying tolls upon that river, and that right would be substantially damaged by taking up the river for a canal under clause (c), and that damage was capable of being estimated and ascertained,—that was to say, compensation for the loss of tolls.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that the right of levying tolls was specially conferred upon Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore by an Act of the legislature in consequence of certain improvements which he made, and he would exclude that case if the Council wished. It would be observed that to give Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore any *locus standi* in collecting tolls, a special Act of the legislature had been passed, from which Mr. DAMPIER would argue that wherever a special Act of the legislature did not confer such power none attached to private individuals. It seemed to him that the clauses barring compensation for loss of navigation applied to claims which might be advanced in respect of the loss of the right of way up and down the river, and not to such claims for loss of tolls or the traffic, provided such tolls were legally levied. Of course after what the hon'ble member had stated, it was not easy for Mr. DAMPIER to say otherwise.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that it was just possible that there was a way by which clause (b) could be otherwise worded than it had been. The point really was from the fact of that gentleman having made a special agreement. He must, HIS HONOR presumed, have made a special agreement with Government, and his claim lay in the working out of that agreement. Of course, clause (b) was clearly made to cover any cases which were not provided for by special enactment. He presumed there was an agreement,

and would suggest the insertion of the words 'excluded by a concession of Government, or by legislative enactment.' He was quite willing to provide for compensation being provided for in the case mentioned. In such cases the Council must be careful in putting in any general wording that would include other cases which they did not wish to include. If any private person acquired rights from Government by special enactment, then if those rights were interfered with, he should receive compensation. It had been denied that any rights could accrue on the part of parties to the possession of natural rivers. He thought it had been lately decided by the Government of India that the right of levying tolls on rivers had not been recognized.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said that it seemed to him clear that a zemindar who obstructed the passage of a river, would render himself liable to a charge. It was quite clear also that the water of a flowing river did not belong to the zemindar.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said, suppose a zemindar at his own cost many years ago diverted the course of the water in a river to a channel passing through his own property, surely the water so diverted would belong to him.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT remarked that such a case was provided for in Section 11. They did not desire to interfere with rights which now belonged to proprietors, but merely to declare the object of the Government; and as a rule that principle had been steadily adopted. It was an important part of public policy that individual rights should be recognized.

The motion was then put and negatived, and the section as it stood was agreed to.

Sections 7, 8, 9, and 10, were agreed to.

Section 11 having been read—

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the omission in clause (b) of the words 'or drinking-water.' The object of the amendment was, that should by the diversion of a watercourse, or by the operation of any irrigation works, the collection or quality of drinking-water be interfered with, and the convenience or health of the people should thereby suffer, it was but meet and proper that compensation should be allowed to them, so that they might construct good drinking-water tanks in place of the water-supply they had before. He believed the Council would admit the justice of such a provision, and he submitted that that object might be met by the omission of the words 'drinking-water.' He was aware that the North-Western Provinces Act had that provision, but it did not necessarily follow that because that Act contained such a provision it ought to find a place in the Bengal Act, the justice of it being open to question. He would also propose a further amendment at the end of clause (h) of the same section in these terms:—

"Or may be ascertained within five years next after the date of notification under section 6."

Now Section 11 provided that there should be no compensation allowed for the stoppage of water. But he submitted that in many cases the quality of the crops greatly depended upon the alluvial deposits left after a flood, and any substantial damage sustained by a change in the course of water would come under clause (h). But that clause also provided that such damage was capable of being ascertained and estimated at the time of awarding such compensation. Now compensation might be awarded within six months after the issue of a notification. That was far too short a time to ascertain the damage he referred to, and even one or two years would not be quite sufficient; and he thought it would not be unjust either to Government or to claimants if five years were allowed to run within which to estimate the damage which might be caused by the diminution of floods by the opening of new irrigation channels. He thought the damage might be fairly ascertained within that period, and compensation should be allowed accordingly. He would therefore recommend the insertion at the end of Section 11 of the paragraph he had just read. Then, again, HIS HONOR the PRESIDENT had been pleased to remark that some provision should be made to cover such cases to which BABOO KRISTODAS PAL referred when discussing Section 6, and he hoped the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill would make some provision with a view to reconcile clause (c) of Section 11 with clause (h).

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER wished to say a word in reference to what had fallen from the hon'ble mover of the amendments. The hon'ble member was mistaken when he said that these words occurred in the Northern India Canal Act. It was a point which had been departed from in the Act. After discussion in Select Committee it was agreed to bring in the words 'deterioration of drinking-water' as one of the cases which should not be open to claims for compensation: and the argument was this—that it was almost impossible to determine to whom Government should give compensation, as everybody in a village might come in separately and bring in a separate claim for compensation. That was why the Select Committee put in these words. But they were not in the Northern India Act. MR. DAMPIER must say that in his own judgment it was better to keep them in, because there was no use legislating things which were impracticable. He would therefore oppose the insertion of the amendment.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT remarked that the object of the clause was to exclude from compensation claims which were of a very indefinite nature, and which might lead to troublesome litigation, the decision on which it would be almost impossible to foresee. Once you allowed parties to go into Court and litigate about the deterioration of water, it was impossible to say where the matter might end; and if Government became exposed to litigation of that nature, it would seriously interfere with their projects for constructing canals, which would embody undertakings of this benevolent nature. That was the principle upon which these Acts had been framed. He spoke this with confidence, because he was upon the Committee of the Northern India Canal Bill which framed this clause. So it did appear to him that the term 'drinking-water' did come within the scope and intentions of that clause.

THE HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said that the matter required some consideration. He thought there was a great deal in what the hon'ble mover of the amendment said, and that it would be possible to conceive cases in which water had deteriorated in such a way as to be unfit for drinking purposes. He thought there should be some mode of providing water for villages, and although there should be no compensation given, some expedient should be resorted to for supplying what was taken away or had deteriorated. He submitted that this matter should stand over in order to consider what should be done. It appeared to have been left out of the Northern India Act.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he thought he might explain, in reference to the case supposed by the hon'ble the Acting Advocate-General, viz. that the water in certain villages had become brackish, or in a case where the river dried up and became otherwise injurious, that it would be the business of the Canal Department to provide some other water, which he thought they would be delighted to do. All that it would be necessary to do would be to cut a channel from the village, which was the very thing the Canal Department most desired to do for the purpose for which the canal was made. His Honor would have no objection to putting in a proviso, if the Council wished, that in the event of water being deteriorated, the Canal Department should be bound to provide some other channel for a pure water-supply.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that if the Bill recognized that distinction, he had no objection to make.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT remarked that the point was to retain these words, because nobody proposed to give compensation in money. The majority of the Council seemed to be of opinion that if the supply of water was injured, some other supply should be provided, and upon that they were agreed. He proposed for the consideration of the Council to retain the words 'drinking-water,' and to add to the section a proviso that if the water was injured, Government should be bound to provide some other water.

This was agreed to, and BABOO KRISTODAS PAL's first amendment was then carried.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said the second amendment of the hon'ble member was the addition in Section 11, clause (h), after the word 'compensation,' of the words 'or may be ascertained within five years next after the date of the notification under Section 6.' As the clause now stood, compensation might be

given for substantial damage which was capable of being ascertained, and estimated at the time of awarding such compensation. The hon'ble the mover of the amendment said that five years should be allowed to ascertain what loss had been caused, and he had instanced the case of benefit to cultivation from floods. In this the Select Committee had precisely followed what was arrived at after a great deal of discussion and consideration on the very point in the Northern India Canal Act. It was there agreed that no compensation should be given for the loss arising from floods which spread all over the country. The reason was that such loss could not be estimated. Here again it seemed to him that the damage was too indefinite for legislation. There might be drought and no floods in one year and such floods as to be injurious in another, and on the whole the application of a law allowing compensation for loss by floods would be impracticable. He should not like to leave open claims for compensation to be made any time within five years, and the Committee had contented themselves with providing that claims should be made within six months. The Northern India Bill allowed one year, and if the Council desired it, MR. DAMPIER was willing to go back to one year.

THE HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said a case occurred lately in which it was proposed to divert the course of a water channel, and a notice was served upon a neighbouring zemindar to know whether he would have any objection to carry out the project; and at last the scheme proposed by the Canal Officer was disallowed by Government. Suppose such a case as that had been carried into effect, and lands not now subject to floods, and which would yield crops, should be almost devastated by floods, and great damage sustained. The question then arose, it would not be easy to ascertain damages within six months.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that the hon'ble the mover of the amendment would see that the case he mentioned was provided for by Section 12 of the Bill, which said that claims must be made within six months from the date of damage occurring. These gentlemen would come and say, 'When these works were first made, we did not perceive that there was damage. We now perceive that there is damage, and we make our claim within six months.' That was quite fair, hon'ble members would admit.

THE HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL submitted that the Bill was for the good of the country at large, and in carrying out its general scheme objections ought not to be allowed to prevail on the possible chance of some unavoidable injustice being done by its otherwise salutary provisions. The principle seemed just to give fair compensation for any damage done.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT expressed his entire concurrence with what had fallen from the hon'ble the Advocate-General. He thought Section 12 feasible, and a longer prolongation of the period most inadvisable.

The amendment was then put and negatived.

THE HON'BLE BABOO KRISTO DAS PAL moved the introduction of the following words at the end of the section:—

"In addition to the amount of any compensation awarded under this section, the Collector shall, in consideration of the compulsory nature of the Acquisition Act, pay fifteen per centum on the value hereinbefore mentioned."

He observed that he had followed the principle recognized in the Land Acquisition Act on the subject, and he would submit that what was held to be good in the case of the Land Acquisition Act, ought to be equally good in connection with this Bill. He would therefore recommend that fifteen per cent. should be allowed by way of compensation in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition. The Bill provided that where the market value could not be ascertained, twelve times the amount of the diminution of the annual net profits of the property should be reckoned. In addition to this he proposed that fifteen per cent. should be allowed as consideration for compulsory acquisition.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he would observe, in the first instance, that the wording of the amendment could not possibly stand, because the compensation they were dealing with was for damage suffered and not for any acquisition of rights. They all knew that the principle referred to by the hon'ble member was adopted in the Land Acquisition Act; by that Act if you

took away a man's property for public purposes you allowed him fifteen per cent. in addition to the market value; and Mr. DAMPIER might mention a remarkable anomaly which had come out in working that provision of the Land Acquisition Act. When the Collector had agreed for the full price with the owner of the property, and when he was satisfied with the price offered him; and when the Collector made an award according to the amount which he had agreed to accept even then, under this provision, the Collector must present the proprietor with fifteen per cent. more than the price agreed to as sufficient. That being the principle adopted in the Land Acquisition Act, it might be asked why that principle was not adopted in this Bill. On turning to the Northern India Canal Act of 1873, which was later than the Land Acquisition Act, it would be seen that no such provision was made. He did not know whether there was any argument on the subject, but he supposed that if reasons had been asked for, they would have been given in this way. That when land was taken up for public purposes, it would or might possibly be for the benefit of hundreds of others, and not so directly for that of the owner of the land, who had therefore a grievance in his land being taken in spite of him; but in the case of these irrigation works, the person who suffered the damage by deterioration of his property in one respect was one of those who would directly and immediately benefit by the irrigation of the lands.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he was sorry he could not subscribe to the arguments of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. He had pointed out that the Northern India Canal Act did not contain a provision of this description, though the Land Acquisition Act did, and that therefore the Council was not bound to adopt that principle in this Bill. Now, the general principle recognized by Government was that something more than the market value should be allowed to any person from whom any property was taken away by a compulsory act of the Government for a public purpose. The hon'ble member had remarked that irrigation channels should benefit whole populations, but railways, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL thought, were equally beneficial. If a railway was opened out masses of people would benefit. If houses and lands were taken up for the purpose of opening out railways and constructing roads under the general Act, fifteen per cent. was allowed over and above the market value. He did not see any reason why the same principle should not be adopted in reference to irrigation works. It was true that the Government of India did not follow that principle in the Northern India Act; but if the principle was just and righteous, he thought it ought to be followed, whether the Government of India had adopted it in one case or not.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he might point out that under the Land Acquisition Act, land might be taken up for fifty different purposes from which the owner of the land acquired would derive no benefit whatever, and not only for railroads and roads. Whereas under this particular Act land was taken up for the express purpose of improving the adjoining property of the persons who were put to some minor loss. He was certain to get some good in return. MR. DAMPIER for one thought that fifteen per cent. was entirely unnecessary even in the case of land acquired for public purposes generally. He thought that holders of landed property should, if required for the public good, give it up on receiving its value in cash, and not a premium besides.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that it appeared to him that when fifteen per cent. was fixed as an extra compensation under the Land Acquisition Act, the principle of allowing such additional compensation was carried as far as it properly could be. It was all very well to ascertain the market value of land, but how could they ascertain the market value of damages? Damages were supposed to be in full liquidation of all just demands; then why place a percentage upon them?

The Council then divided:—

<i>Ayes 4.</i>		<i>Noes 6.</i>	
The Hon'ble Nawab Syud Ashgar Ali Diler Jung.		The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds.	
" " Kristodas Pal.		" " Hogg.	
" " Doorga Churn Law.		" " Dampier.	
" " Juggadannund Mookerjee.		" the Advocate-General.	
		" Mr. Schaleh.	
		His Honor the President.	

So the motion was negatived, and the section as amended was agreed to.

Section 12 was agreed to.

Sections 13 to 19 were severally agreed to.

Section 20 having been read—

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved the omission in line six of the words "thirty-four inclusive and," and that in line seven the word "inclusive" be inserted after the word "thirty-seven." He said that he had mentioned in his opening speech that when the committee on the Bill sat, it was held that the Council had not the power of conferring appellate jurisdiction on the High Court in any matter in which that court had not already such jurisdiction. Since then it had so happened that the matter had been a great deal ventilated and discussed in legal circles, and MR. DAMPIER believed that the better opinion was supposed to be that there was no objection to the Council giving the right of appeal to the High Court in those cases in which this Bill followed the procedure under the Land Acquisition Act. If the case was referred by the Collector to the district court under that Act, if the Judge of that court and the assessors of the court were agreed, their decision was final, if the amount awarded was below Rs. 5,000; but if the Judge was of one mind and the assessors differed from him; or if the award for the amount was over Rs. 5,000 under the Land Acquisition Act, an appeal lay to the High Court against the award of the court or of the Judge. Now the better legal opinion appeared to be that the Council could give the High Court similar appellate jurisdiction in compensation cases under this Act, and he had therefore proposed the amendment in section 20, which was simply to the effect of putting these cases exactly as they stood in the Land Acquisition Act.

The motion was carried, and the section as amended was agreed to.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier, section 21 was omitted.

Sections 22 and 23 were agreed to.

Section 24 having been read—

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved the omission of the second clause beginning with "an appeal" and ending with "conclusive" and the substitution for it of the following clause—"An appeal shall lie from every such decision to the High Court, unless the Judge whose decision is appealed from is not the District Judge, in which case the appeal shall lie in the first instance to the District Judge."

The motion was carried and the section as amended was agreed to.

Section 25 was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved the insertion of the words "or of the High Court" after the words "District Judge" in line 16 of section 26.

Sections 27 to 29 were agreed to.

The motion was carried and the section as amended was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved the omission in the last line of section 30 of the words "with interest thereon" and the substitution of the words "and of any sum which he paid as expenses incurred in purchasing the same, and of any interest which might otherwise have accrued." He would explain why this was rendered necessary. Under the Land Acquisition Act money was invested in Government securities, and when it came to be paid out to the parties entitled, the question had arisen who was to pay for the cost of investing the money, and to bear any loss from a fall in the value of Government securities since the date of investment? Now it was considered that this charge ought to fall upon Government, and he had provided that when the amount awarded was vested in Government securities the person entitled to it should be bound eventually to accept the securities purchased in full satisfaction of his claims.

The motion was carried and the section as amended was agreed to.

Sections 31 to 75 were agreed to.

Section 76 having been read—

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL, in moving the omission of paragraph 4, clause (a), which ran as follows—"within periods fixed from time to time by the canal officer"—said that if it was necessary to stop the water-supply at any time, Parts 1 and 2 would sufficiently meet the requirements of the case, that

was to say, when such works were under repairs or when any additions were being made to them, in which cases the supply could be stopped, and no compensation would be allowed to the owner of the village-channel. But clause 4 left it to the absolute discretion of the canal officer to stop the water-supply from time to time without any cause whatever. He thought this power would lead to great hardship and loss, and should be withheld. If there were any other causes under which the stoppage of the supply should not be compensated, they should be specified in the law, and not left to the discretion of the canal officer.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT thought he might admit that the wording of the section was really too wide as regarded the authority of canal officers. Perhaps they gave rather an arbitrary authority. But cases did arise sometimes in which it was necessary to temporarily stop the water-supply, because questions sometimes arose in which lessees of water took a greater quantity than they were empowered under the Act, and allowing it to flow into neighbouring lands which he had not taken up. In fact it would come to a simple waste of the water. Such cases had occurred, and it became necessary to cut off the supply until those questions were settled. Again there were other cases, special cases, arising, in which it might be necessary to shut off the water, and which cases would not come within paragraphs 1, 2, 3, so that it became desirable to confer upon the canal officer some additional power. Perhaps the hon'ble member would consent to retain clause 4 with the addition of the words "under rules to be framed by Government" after the words "subject to the sanction of Government."

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that perhaps the hon'ble member would accept the following amendment:—

"Whenever and so long as it may be necessary to stop the supply in order to prevent the wastage or misuse of water."

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal having withdrawn his amendment, the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier was agreed to.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal, the word "shall" was substituted for the word "may" in the same section. He submitted that if the supply had not been stopped for the reasons mentioned in the several clauses of the foregoing sections, then the claim to compensation should be held absolute, and the Collector should be required to give reasonable compensation for any loss which the occupier or owner might show.

The section as amended was then agreed to.

Sections 77 and 78 were agreed to.

• Section 79 ran as follows:—

"If water supplied through a village channel be used in an unauthorized manner, and if the person by whose act or neglect such use has occurred cannot be identified,

the persons on whose land such water has flowed, if such land has derived benefit therefrom,

or if no land has derived benefit therefrom, all the persons chargeable in respect of the water supplied through such village-channel in respect of the crop then on the ground, shall be liable to the charges made for such use, as determined by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 98."

THE HON'BLE BABOO KRISITODAS PAL moved the omission of the section.

He objected to the section because it was based upon an unsound principle. It sought to throw responsibility upon persons for acts done by others. He hoped that the hon'ble the Advocate-General would support him when he said that no man should be held responsible for any act committed by another. But this section provided that though another person might steal or waste water, persons living in the neighbourhood should be punished if the real offender could not be discovered. There was no distinction made between the innocent and the guilty. He was of opinion that the section should be thrown out.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that the two sections ought to go together. They involved a matter of principle. They were very fully discussed in the Council of the Governor General, and the conclusion arrived at was that it was absolutely necessary to enforce the joint responsibility in cases in which the

person benefiting or the actual wrong doer could not be identified. Frequent complaints had been made by the Irrigation Department of the wastage of water; and a general benefit was conferred on the holders of land in any neighbourhood by water being brought into canals for their benefit. The owners of village channels undertook the charge of them for their own benefit and the benefit of their tenants and others. They made themselves responsible for keeping in order the outlets through which the water was given out. Now, if water was wasted or taken surreptitiously, every attempt would be made to identify those people who had benefited by the taking of the water, or people who had actually committed the offence. If they could be identified, if the owners of land exercised a proper control and vigilance and could identify the persons who were to blame, then the penalty would fall upon those persons only. Those who undertook the charge of the village channels were the people to whom the canal department had a right to look to prevent water being taken away, and if they failed in acting up to their responsibility then only would the penalty fall on them. That was the principle upon which the Northern India Act proceeded and upon that principle the present Bill was framed. That was absolutely necessary, and without such a section water might be taken and enormous expenditure might be thrown upon the general public for the benefit of the few.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said that he thought the section of the Bill was necessary, and it was on the ground of necessity alone that such a provision ought to be passed. Having regard to the fact that persons who supplied themselves with water watched the operation of each other with great jealousy; having regard to the fact that water-supply was a constant source of litigation—he had very little doubt that in any case where water was improperly used the offender would soon be detected, and if this class of persons only used due vigilance, it would be easy to find out who had wasted the water. If that was so, he did not think there would be much hardship.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that there was no doubt that those who were interested in any water-course were perfectly ready to detect any misuse of water, and able to prevent it if they were so minded. He could assure the hon'ble mover of the amendment that in cases where water-courses were misused, those persons who made use of the water became extremely clever in preventing any abuse if they chose to do so. They had done so in many cases and their vigilance was very creditable to them. They were thoroughly able to prevent one from taking more than was his due, and if they only chose to exercise the same vigilance on behalf of the Government, he was sure they would have no difficulty in fairly doing their best to act up to the provisions of this section.

The motion was negatived, and the section was agreed to.

The next amendment, that the following section 80 be omitted, then fell to the ground in consequence of the preceding amendment having been lost.

Sections 81 to 90 were agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER verbal amendments were made in section 91.

Sections 92 to 95 were agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER then moved the insertion of the following section after section 95, taken from the Northern India Canal Bill:—

“Any person in charge of or employed upon any canal or drainage-work may remove from the lands or buildings belonging thereto, or may take into custody without a warrant and take forthwith before a Magistrate or to the nearest police station, to be dealt with according to law, any person who within his view commits any of the following offences:—

“(1.) Wilfully damages or obstructs any canal or drainage-work.

“(2.) Without proper authority interferes with the supply or flow of water in or from any canal or drainage-work, or in any river or stream, so as to endanger, damage, or render less useful any canal or drainage-work.”

He said that he wished to introduce this section which gave power to arrest without a warrant, and to remove any person trespassing into the canal premises, and to arrest him in certain cases.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that it was such an important section that he should suggest that the consideration of it should stand over.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT remarked that it merely made the canal people police. It came to the same thing.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE GENERAL said that the section was quite clear, and he could quite understand the objection of his hon'ble friend (Baboo Kristodas Pal) which probably arose out of the supposed conduct of the police in this country.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT remarked for the information of his Native colleagues in Council that the canal authorities were far less likely to be oppressive than the ordinary police. The police officers had many objects in dealing with the people, whereas the canal officers were the suppliers of water, for which they wanted the people to be customers, and had every inducement to be on good terms with them. They were in the position of dealers in water, and they wanted the people to be customers.

After some conversation, the motion was agreed to.

The remaining sections of the Bill, together with the schedule, preamble, and title, were then agreed to.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT enquired whether hon'ble members would agree that the substance of the proposals which he had the honor to make at the last meeting of the Council on the constitution of the municipality be drafted into shape and immediately referred to the Select Committee? He believed that was the pleasure of the Council, but he found that no formal motion had been made at the last meeting. And if hon'ble members would agree to a reference being made, then he should put it into form, so that it should be recorded on the proceedings of the Council. [The members unanimously expressed their approval that that should be done.] The President then put the motion that the question be referred to the Select Committee for free discussion and opinion. He said he had not seen anything up to the present which seemed opposed substantially to what he submitted to the Council. He should accordingly draft what he had proposed, and submit it to the Select Committee, and see what they would make of it there, and the Council could then knead it into form.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 11th instant.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS FOR CALCUTTA.

Patron:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

President:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

PROSPECTUS.

THE Committee appointed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the Government Resolution dated the 9th December 1875, for the temporary management of the Zoological Gardens, desire to lay before the public the following statement.

In January 1867 Dr. Fayer, c.s.i., proposed a scheme for the establishment of such an institution, which was considered by the Natural History Committee of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. In February 1873 Mr. L. Schwendler again addressed the Council of the Asiatic Society on the same subject, and his suggestions were carefully discussed by Sub-Committees of the Asiatic Society and of the Agri-Horticultural Society. On both occasions unanimous opinions were expressed in favour of the schemes submitted, and they were only abandoned for want of a suitable site.

The principal features of the scheme now proposed are:—

- (1.)—To provide recreation, instruction, and amusement for all classes of the community.
- (2.)—To facilitate scientific observations of the habits of animals, more especially those peculiar to tropical climates.
- (3.)—To encourage the acclimatization, domestication, and breeding of animals, and to improve the indigenous breed of cattle and farm stock.
- (4.)—To promote the science of zoology by the interchange, import, and export of animals.

After laying out the ground, the Committee propose to construct deer paddocks, aviaries for pheasants and fancy fowls, houses for aquatic birds, and, as soon as possible, a bear-pit, a substantial building for carnivora, iron enclosures for birds of prey, a large monkey-house, a snake-rockery, and an aquarium on the most approved plan; it is also proposed to devote some money to the adaptation of part of the grounds for the requirements of the acclimatization and agency branches. After the attainment of these objects the Committee would enclose the Garden by an ornamental iron railing, and build a bandstand, an entrance lodge for keeper, servants' houses, a refreshment room, and finally a hall to be devoted to lectures, with accommodation for a zoological library and museum. Places for picnic parties will be prepared as soon as possible.

The site having been presented by the local Government, the Committee have estimated that to establish the Gardens on an adequate and attractive scale the sum of Rs. 3,00,000 will be required. This amount they confidently expect can be raised by donations and the sale of tickets. They rely on the liberality of the public for support.

Donors.—Donors of Rs. 10,000 and upwards will be Life Governors of the Gardens. They will belong to the General Council of the Gardens, and large donations will be spent as far as possible on the erection of a complete building in honour of the donor.

Donors of Rs. 5,000 and upwards will be Life Members of the General Council of the Gardens, *i.e.* will have a voice in their management.

Donors of Rs. 1,000 and upwards will be Honorary Members of the Gardens, and their names will be enrolled on the list.

Donations may be made by instalments.

All donors will, with their families, have—(i) free admission on all days except those set apart for the zenanas; (ii) privilege of entrance in private carriages; (iii) the right to introduce two friends on Members' days; (iv) facilities for the export and import of animals; (v) use of the hall, zoological library, and museum.

Members.—Membership can also be obtained by the purchase of tickets according to the following scale:—

Personal life tickets, and not transferable, Rs. 100. Personal life tickets Rs. 150, transferable when the holder leaves India or Calcutta permanently, on payment of a registration fee of Rs. 25 for transfer.

Privileges of Members.—All Members will have—(i) free admission on all days except those set apart for the zenanas; (ii) privilege of entrance in private carriages; (iii) one day a week exclusively for Members; (iv) the right to elect annually from among themselves three Members to belong to the General Council; (v) facilities for the export and import of animals; (vi) use of the hall, zoological library, and museum.

Fees for admission (subject to revision if thought advisable.)

Sunday	...	...	4 annas.
Monday	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna (intended for the poorer classes only).
Tuesday	...	...	1 anna.
Wednesday	...	...	For members only.
Thursday	...	...	8 annas (the 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month for zenanas, at 8 annas for each native lady in a palanquin and 2 annas for each native woman on foot.)
Friday	...	...	2 annas.
Saturday	...	...	4 annas (band will play).

Tikka gharries and carriages not belonging to members will be charged one rupee for admission, in addition to the entrance fee.

Palanquins 8 annas additional.

The Gardens will be open from half an hour before sunrise to an hour after sunset.

The Committee now trust that they may obtain the cordial support of all classes. Donations have been received, and more have been promised: all will be duly notified. At the same time the Committee are fully aware of the difficulties which beset a novel undertaking, and, being anxious to meet the wishes of the public, will be glad to receive and take into consideration any suggestion that may be offered.

Applicants for Membership, either by donations or by tickets, would oblige the Committee by now addressing the Honorary Secretary.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Honorary Secretary, Zoological Gardens.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE
SECOND QUARTER OF 1875-76.

No. 872B, dated Fort William, the 7th December 1875.

From—W. H. GRIMLEY, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I AM directed by the Member in charge to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the second quarter of 1875-76, comprising the months of July, August, and September last.

A. MONEY, Esq., C.B.

2. The quantity of salt consumed (*i.e.*, the quantity of total clearances of salt of all descriptions) in the quarter under report amounted to maunds 26,37,459-35, against maunds 16,91,035-24-14 in the previous quarter and maunds 24,73,224-24-1 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the total amount of duty levied was Rs. 85,12,911-15-2, against Rs. 53,32,243-5-4 and Rs. 79,50,045-8-3 in the previous and corresponding quarters respectively.

3. The quantity of excise salt sold in Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and the 24-Pergunnahs during the present quarter from the stock of the different seasons, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shwon in the following Table I :—

I.

	CUTTACK.				BALASORE.					POOREE.		24-PER- GUNNAHS
	Manufacture of—				Manufacture of—					Manufacture of—		Manufac- ture of—
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1874-75.	1869-70.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1874-75.
	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.
Balance at close of last quarter ...	142 10	8,454 35	1,105 37	28,500 0	240	2,750 30 7	2,355 7 11	44,839 19 0	1,74,293 39 8	1,04,911 14	51,084 15	23,740 0
Manufactured or added during the quarter	.....	.....	.....	6,190 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,162 0 0	.....	15,409 28	.....
Total ...	142 10	8,454 35	1,105 37	33,690 2	240	2,750 30 7	2,355 7 11	44,839 19 0	1,75,455 39 8	1,04,911 14	66,474 5	23,740 0
DEDUCT—												
Sales during the quarter ...	142 10	858 0	451 5	4,755 0	.....	100 0 0	1,112 0 0	14,219 20 0	19,885 0 0	50,055 5	1,113 35	6,000 0
Wastage ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,547 34 13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	142 10	858 0	451 5	4,755 0	.....	100 0 0	1,112 0 0	17,767 14 13	19,885 0 0	50,055 5	1,113 35	6,000 0
Balance at close of the quarter ...	.....	7,596 35	654 32	28,935 2	240	2,650 30 7	1,243 7 11	27,072 4 3	1,55,570 39 8	54,856 9	65,360 8	17,740 0

* The difference of maunds 412 between these figures and those shwon in the report for the previous quarter is owing to the quantity having been estimated in the return in excess of the quantity actually manufactured as ascertained by subsequent weighing.

It will be seen from the above that the total clearances or sales of excise salt during the quarter under review amounted to maunds 98,691-35, against maunds 1,24,555-24-14 in the previous quarter and maunds 1,26,363-24-1 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

4. The subjoined Table II shows comparatively the total importations into the port of Calcutta, and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under notice and the corresponding quarter of the previous two years :—

II.

	2ND QUARTER OF 1873-74.		2ND QUARTER OF 1874-75.		2ND QUARTER OF 1875-76.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool pungah ...	10,60,785	18,18,274	10,66,903	17,67,969	20,06,009	18,60,491
Foreign kurkutch ...	4,70,017	3,68,311	1,50,569	2,79,316	4,70,510	2,85,021
Indian ditto ...	3,00,416	2,52,841	4,23,560	2,50,942	2,71,086	2,54,668
Total ...	18,31,218	24,37,426	22,41,032	23,07,227	27,48,205	25,00,075

5. The following are the details of the Indian kurkutch salt shewn above:—

III.

	2ND QUARTER OF 1873-74.		2ND QUARTER OF 1874-75.		2ND QUARTER OF 1875-76.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay	1,69,110	1,84,069	2,85,400	1,73,328	17,603	1,31,536
Madras	18,000	59,706	42,000	80,614	1,03,520	55,728
Covelong	86,200	.....	96,160	.....	1,24,660	15,682
Tuticorin ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,598	.....
Ennore	27,136	9,066	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goa ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,968
Coconada ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,509
Damaun ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,140
Pondicherry ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Cutch ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700	.....
Total	3,00,446	2,52,841	4,23,560	2,59,912	2,71,086	2,54,563

6. Table IV shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

IV.

WHERE STORED.	2nd Quarter of 1874-75.	3rd Quarter of 1874-75.	4th Quarter of 1874-75.	1st Quarter of 1875-76.	2nd Quarter of 1875-76.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Government golahs	6,56,525	9,21,108	13,85,274	18,17,589	20,94,426
Chittagong Government golahs	81,650	1,50,252	2,58,382	2,25,406	1,89,833
Total	7,38,175	10,77,420	16,13,656	20,43,055	22,84,259

7. Table V shows the despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing the several salt pass stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of the previous two years:—

V.

PERIOD.	Via Ballikhal.	Via Sankrail.	Via Gewa- khalce.	Via Kidder- pore.	Via Ballia- ghutta.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the East- ern Bengal Railway.	By the Cal- cutta and S. E. Railway.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
2nd Quarter of 1873-74	13,25,962	1,30,105	65,934	1,03,331	4,41,008	4,70,542	12,304	.....
Ditto 1874-75	11,79,598	1,16,724	51,579	1,30,052	3,80,537	3,54,495	751	.....
Ditto 1875-76	12,37,732	1,35,852	47,686	1,98,200	3,57,644	4,38,484	27,978	.....

The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar in the quarter under review amounted to 4,819 maunds, as noted in the margin, against maunds 3,882 in the previous quarter and maunds 6,144 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

July	Mds.
August	3,307
September	1,157
Total	355
Total	4,819

8. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follows:—

	Tons.			
July	26,256
August	32,531
September	29,736
Total				88,523

There were no shipments during the quarter under report for the port of Chittagong.

9. The market prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter, as compared with those obtaining during the same period last year, are shown in the following Table VI:—

VI.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Prices on 15th July		Prices on 31st July		Prices on 15th August		Prices on 31st August		Prices on 15th September		Prices on 30th September	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liverpool punghah	107	81	105	59	95	55	72	57	75	57	85	58
French kurkutch	...	77	...	71	...	87	...	86	...	80	...	54
Jeddah ditto	82	94	87	95	87	95	90	90	87	89	87	85
Bombay ditto	68	64	74	62	74	61	74	60	66	59	55	59
Madras ditto	58	55	65	55	65	55	65	55	65	54	56	55

10. In Table VII are shown the total quantities of salt there were available for the private export trade at the several depôts in the Madras Presidency on the first day of each three months constituting the quarter under report and the corresponding quarter of 1873-74 and 1874-75.

VII.

MONTHS.					1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
					Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
July	...	...	...	...	1,88,980	3,26,911	92,000
August	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	2,54,356	92,000
September	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	2,09,200	2,86,320

11. The following table shows the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted into bond, and cleared from bond and shipboard, at Chittagong during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1874-75 respectively:—

VIII.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.	
	2nd Quarter of 1874-75.	2nd Quarter of 1875-76.	2nd Quarter of 1874-75.	2nd Quarter of 1875-76.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool punghah	7,100	7,116	37,740	37,653
Madras kurkutch	...	...	1,894	1,040
Total	7,100	7,116	39,634	38,693

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from any of the Orissa ports.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentione

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE R																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL																									
Western Districts.																									
1	Burdwan	18 0	18 0	13 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	22 8	19 12	17 8	24 12	22 12	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	20 0	20 8	14 4	22 8	22 8	18 0	17 8	17 8	12 8	19 8	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	22 0	20 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	11 4	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0 8 8	16 0	16 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	17 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	13 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts																									
	Calcutta	17 8	16 8	13 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	9 0	9 4	8 12	14 0	15 4	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pargunnahs	...	...	10 10	...	...	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	13 4	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nudda	13 14	18 5	13 5	40 0	35 8	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	18 5	17 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Jessore	19 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 12	12 0	22 4	20 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	22 0	20 0	15 8	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	11 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dinapore	16 0	18 8	12 8	22 8	22 8	12 4	20 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Maldah	22 8	23 0	18 0	50 0	50 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	28 8	30 0	30 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye	24 0	20 10 to 24 0	13 8 to 14 4	30 0	30 0	...	18 12 to 22 8	16 0 to 24 0	9 0 to 12 0	24 0 to 25 8	24 6 to 28 2	16 14 to 20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	20 0	22 8	12 12	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	7 7	18 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bogra	19 0	19 8	12 0	...	...	...	18 4	18 0	8 4	26 8	26 4	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Pubna	24 0	24 0	13 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	8 0	25 0	26 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	11 2	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	13 3	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	29 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																									
18	Dacca	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Fureedpore	20 0	20 0	12 8	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	4 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	18 4	18 0	12 8	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 23 seers, barley 37-8 to 43 seers, rice best sort 13 to 22-8 seers, rice common 17 26-8 seers, and gram 22 to 32 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 22 to 40 seers, rice best sort 18 to 20 seers, rice common 20 to seers, maize 20 to 32 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 24-8 seers, barley 20 seers, rice best sort 18 to 27-8 seers, rice common 23 to 28 se maize 35 to 37-8 seers, and gram 20-4 to 26 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Rice best sort of the present harvest at 22 seers and common sort at 26 seers per rupee.

E In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 24 seers, barley 20 to 32-8 seers, rice best sort 8 to 9 seers, rice common 12 to 20 se and gram 16 to 22 seers per rupee.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 22-8 seers, best rice 8 to 9-2 seers, rice common 13-4 to 20 seers, mil 26-8 seers, and gram 20 to 22 seers per rupee.

G In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 17 seers, barley , rice best sort 13-13 to 20 seers, rice common 17 to 25 se and gram 16 to 21 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 15th December 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

GREAT MILLETS— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FINE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL.																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	25 0	20 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Burdwan.
...	39 0	38 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	320 0	320 0	440 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	Bankoora.
...	40 0	...	21 0	21 0	13 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 6	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	16 0	16 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore.
...	19 8	21 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hooghly.
...	20 0	19 0	16 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah.
Central Districts.																		
23 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 4	22 0	22 0	16 12	100 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	18 12	18 12	13 5	90 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	29 0	29 0	16 0	120 0	130 0	120 0	9 24	9 24	8 10 1/2	Nudda.
...	23 8	23 0	12 4	120 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	32 0	30 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	Moorsheadabad.
...	25 4	24 0	13 12	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Dinapore.
...	40 0	40 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Maldah.
...	30 0	26 4	...	16 8	{ 24 0 16 0 to to 30 0 18 0 }		240 0	320 0	320 0	8 5	8 5	7 15 1/2	Rajshahye.
...	14 5	18 0	10 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore.
...	19 4	19 8	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	Bogra.
...	24 0	24 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	Pubna.
...	Darjeeling.*
...	12 3	12 3	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 5	6 0	6 6	Julpigoree.
Eastern Districts.																		
...	20 0	22 14	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 11	
...	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Fureedpore
...	22 0	22 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.
...	18 8	18 8	13 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mymensingh.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 50 seers, rice best sort 23 seers, rice common 24 seers, and gram 32 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, rice best sort 25 seers, rice common 29 seers, and gram 3 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, rice best sort 13 seers, rice common 21 seers, and gram 24-4 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, rice best sort 11-6 to 16 seers, and rice common 20 to 23-11 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, rice best sort 11 seers, rice common 22-8 seers, and gram 19 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 11-5 seers, rice best sort 9-1 to 13 seers, rice common 13 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 13-3 seers per rupee.

N In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 40 seers, rice best sort 16 to 20 seers, rice common 20 to 22 seers, and gram 20 seers per rupee.

O In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, rice best sort 10 seers, rice common 18 to 26 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 16 to 19 seers, rice common 18 to 20 seers, and gram 12 to 21 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 28 seers, rice best sort 12 to 20 seers, rice common 16 to 23 seers, and gram 10 to 19 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE B.																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BOLRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.									
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)																									
23	Chittagong	12 8	13 0	9 8	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...						
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...						
24	Tipperah	11 0	13 8	10 10	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...						
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	10 8	13 5	13 5	11 5	...	...	...						
	Hill Tipperah	8 6	8 6	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 7	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...						
BEHAR.																									
26	Patna	27 0	26 0	19 0	40 8	40 0	...	13 0	12 0	14 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...						
27	Gya	25 8	25 8	18 0	39 0	40 0	21 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	20 0	23 0	23 8	...	...	...						
28	Shahabad	21 0	20 0	14 0	33 0	32 0	18 0	17 0	16 8	12 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...						
29	Durbhanga	22 0	23 0	17 8	33 0	26 0	17 8	17 8	16 8	25 0	18 0	17 8	26 0	...	...	...						
30	Muzafferpore	21 0	21 0	15 0	35 0	35 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...						
31	Saran	22 8	21 8	17 0	37 0	35 0	25 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	24 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...						
32	Champaran	21 0	21 0	14 0	35 0	37 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 8	21 0	25 8	...	...	...						
33	Monghyr	22 0	23 6	18 3	33 6	28 3	23 1	11 5	11 5	10 5	17 8	18 3	16 8	...	...	...						
34	Bhagalpore	23 11	20 3	17 11	40 6	37 14	20 3	24 0	17 11	22 11	25 4	20 8	25 4	...	...	...						
35	Arrah	25 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	21 0	18 0	26 0	23 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...						
36	Sonhat Pergamutcha	20 0	21 0	13 0	24 0	28 0	...	17 0	17 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	50 0	40 0	...									
ORISSA.																									
37	Cuttack	21 0	21 0	18 6	...	...	...	17 11	17 1	17 1	31 8	31 8	28 14	...	...	...						
38	Pooree	17 1	17 1	14 7	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	17 1	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...						
39	Balasore	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...						
CENTRAL NAGPORE.																									
South-Western Frontier Agency																									
40	Hasareebagh	23 0	22 0	12 0	38 0	...	16 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	27 0	27 0	17 0	...	...	...						
41	Lohardugga	22 0	21 0	9 8	38 0	28 0	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...						
42	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...						
43	Manbhoom	17 0	17 0	10 8	32 0	32 0	...	16 0	14 0	12 8	26 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...						

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 15 to 18 seers, and common rice 17 to 22 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 12-8 to 19 seers, rice common 17 to 22 seers.

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 28-8 seers, barley 1-5 to 42-8 seers, rice best sort 18-12 seers, rice common 20-8 to 1 seers, lesser millets 1-2 to 45 seers, maize 35 to 37-8 seers, and gram 27 to 36 seers.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 to 26-8 seers, barley 33 to 45 seers, rice best sort 10 to 13 seers, rice common 20 to 26 seers, great millet 30 seers, bulrush millet 28-8 to 31 seers, lesser millet 40 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 30 to 33 seers.

V Wheat 30 to 26 seers, barley 25 to 40 seers, rice best sort 13 to 17 seers, rice common 20 to 25 seers, lesser millet 30 to 43 seers, maize to 40 seers, and gram 20 to 26 seers.

W In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, barley 30 seers, rice best sort 15 to 20 seers, rice common 16 to 27 seers, lesser millets 30 to 37 seers, maize 37 seers, and gram 20 to 23 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

The 21st December 1875.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 15th December 1875.—(Continued.)

SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

SEER OF 80 TOLAS.																			DISTRICTS.
RAT MILLETS— OLUM, JOWAR.		LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.					
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)																			
h.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	
...	16 0	16 0	10 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	9 4	7 8	Chittagong.	
...	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakholly.	
...	20 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tipperah.	
...	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
...	9 5	10 8	8 3	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 6	Hill Tipperah.	
BEHAR.																			
0	35 0	30 0	...	...	...	38 0	38 0	24 0	33 0	33 0	24 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	1 5	1 5	33 0	35 8	38 8	25 8	31 0	31 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gya.	
0	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	32 0	33 0	19 0	33 0	32 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	30 12	29 8	38 0	31 3	30 0	38 0	28 0	32 8	30 0	176 0	176 0	200 0	7 1	7 1	7 8	Durbhunga.	
...	35 0	35 0	40 0	33 0	31 8	34 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	100 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mosufferpore.	
...	27 0	37 0	36 0	27 0	38 0	35 0	27 8	32 0	30 0	20 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	7 12	Sarun.
...	38 0	36 0	...	36 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Chumparun.
...	31 5	32 5	28 3	29 4	28 3	22 5	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Monghyr.	
...	37 14	30 5	30 5	27 12	26 8	19 9	161 8	161 8	161 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore	
...	24 0	23 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Purneah.	
...	50 0	55 0	32 0	20 0	25 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergun- nahs.	
ORISSA.																			
...	22 5	15 12	21 0	...	...	...	18 6	19 11	22 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	10 10	Cuttack.	
...	17 1	19 11	21 0	84 0	84 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pooree.	
...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balasore.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.																			
South-Western Frontier Agency.																			
...	42 0	36 0	32 0	...	30 0	29 0	28 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Hazareebagh.	
...	48 0	50 0	50 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 0	6 12	Lohardugga.	
...	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom.	
...	64 0	64 0	...	34 0	34 0	28 0	17 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Manbhoom.	

X In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 26 seers, rice best sort 21 to 23 seers, rice common 23 to 25 seers, and gram 23 to 24 seers per rupee.

Y In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 25 seers, barley 24 to 43-12 seers, rice best sort 18 to 26 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, maize 36 to 60 seers, and gram 16 to 30 seers per rupee.

Z In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, rice best sort 18 seers, and rice common 36 seers per rupee.

AA In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 26 seers, barley 30 to 60 seers, rice best sort 14 seers, rice common 24-8 to 28 seers, lesser millets 40 to 60 seers, maize 30 to 45 seers, and gram 21 to 36 seers per rupee.

BB In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17-8 to 22 seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, rice best sort 16 to 29 seers, rice common 20 to 30 seers, lesser millets 45 seers, maize 40 to 50 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

H. J. S. COLLIER,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 18th December 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BUDDHAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Dec. 20,* '75	Nil.	Rice being harvested generally. A very fair crop. State of rubber crop generally favorable. Autumnal fever, small-pox, and cholera, are prevalent specially.
	2 Bankoora, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather seasonably cool. State and prospects of the crops are good.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather unseasonably warm. Rice is nearly off the ground. Prospects of weather crops are good.
	4 Midnapore, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather cold and clear. Reaping of rice crops is going on. Outturn of rice is good.
	5 Hooghly, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather seasonable. About seven-eighths of the <i>amun</i> , or late rice crop in high land, has been reaped. The harvest of the rice in the low land has commenced. Potatoes and winter crops are doing well. The Collector found some potatoe plants cut off at the surface of the soil by a grub about inches long. It is not common enough to cause trouble. It is spoken of having no name as yet, but as being known to cultivators.
	Howrah, „ 18, „	Nil.	No change in the favorable condition of the weather and the crops.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Dec. 20,† '75	Nil.	Weather seasonable. Harvest of <i>amun</i> , or late rice crop, is well advanced. Prospects of cold weather crops are good. Cholera and fever still prevailing in sub-divisions of Busseerhat, Barripore, Satkhira, and Diamond Harbour.
	7 Nuddea, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather generally cool and seasonable; days occasionally cloudy. The <i>amun</i> late rice, is nearly harvested in parts; it is poor from want of moisture. Kooshtea, Bongong, and Chooadangah sub-divisions the <i>rubbee</i> crops are suffering from want of rain. Cholera is still bad in the Meherpore sub-division, in some villages in the Sudder and Bongong sub-divisions.
	8 Jessore, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather seasonable. The sky was clouded over for a few hours on two days, no rain fell. Cutting of <i>amun</i> , or late rice, continues. Sarsa or mustard is very poor, but rain would only injure it now, though other winter crops on high lands require rain very much.
	9 Moorshedabad, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather seasonable. Price of rice stationary. <i>Hemantee</i> crops are progressing favorably. Fever still continuing in Sujagunge. If any change, there is a slight decrease; otherwise the general health is good.
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	10 Dinagepore, „ 17, „	Nil.	Weather fair and cold. The crops are being generally cut; a moderate outturn on all lands, of between 8 and 10 annas, is expected. Five deaths from cholera in Putnitola. Single cases of cholera in Thakurgaon and Bungshebari than.
	11 Maldah, „ 15, „	Nil.	Weather fair and cold, and slight fogs. The reaping of <i>kalai</i> pulse and <i>hemantee</i> rice continues. The outturn is very fair. <i>Amun</i> , or late rice, is still being reaped; yield is not good. <i>Boro</i> rice is being sown. Eleven deaths from cholera were reported during the week.
	12 Rajshahye, „ 18, „	Nil.	Fine clear weather, without any sign of rain approaching. Cholera has almost disappeared. The cold weather crops are still thriving. The cutting of winter rice crops is progressing rapidly. Public health is generally good.
	13 Rungpore, „ 17, „	Nil.	Weather fair. No change in the state and prospects of the crops. Harvest is general. Cold weather crops are in fair condition. Cholera is abating.
	14 Bogra, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather fine, with heavy dews and cold nights. Days moderately warm. The crops are doing well. Rice crop about half cut.
COCH BEHAR DIVN.	15 Pubna, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather clear and fine. State and prospects of the crops are good. Cholera and fever are still prevalent.
	16 Darjeeling, „ 17, „	Nil.	Very cold in the early morning and after sunset; bright and clear during the day. In the plains the winter crop has been gathered in to a great extent. The want of rain towards the end of the season will not seriously affect the district. <i>kalai</i> and <i>teel</i> crops are ripening. In the hills the young crops of wheat and barley are progressing, but they need rain.
	17 Julpigoree...	.....	Return not received.
	Cooch Behar, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather cold and fair. There has been no change in the prospects of crops since last week. The outturn of the late rice crop will, it is believed, be out to be eight annas. The prospects of tobacco continue good.

* Telegram of the 20th December, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 20th December, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
Eastern Districts.			
Dacca Divn.	18 Dacca, Dec. 20,* '75	Nil.	Weather fine, but hot. State and prospects of the crops are good. Rain would do good to the crops.
	19 Fureedpore, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather colder and dry. The cutting of the paddy crops is progressing. Cholera is reported to be gradually disappearing.
	20 Buckergunge, „ 16, „	Nil.	Weather cool and fair. The Collector writes from the mofussil that as far as he has seen, the crops are good, but insects are reported to have done much mischief within Gournudy and Matbaria station limits, and throughout the Patooakhally sub-division. The Dowlutkhan report is fairly satisfactory; the Perompore report not so good, but Patooakhally report is to the effect that more than one-eighth of the paddy has been destroyed by insects. Cholera and fever are very prevalent just now throughout the district.
	21 Mymensingh, „ 17, „	Nil.	The weather, especially at night, is warmer than it should be at this season. State and prospects of the crops are favorable.
	22 Tipperah, „ 17, „	Nil.	Weather cool and seasonable. The <i>amun</i> paddy is still being reaped; the outturn is expected not to exceed three-fourths of an average in the district. The winter crops promise well, but want rain. Cholera is raging in some parts of the district, but not in a virulent form.
Chittagong Divn.	23 Chittagong, „ 16, „	Nil.	Weather very hot for the season of the year. The <i>amun</i> rice crop is being cut all through the district. Rain is much wanted for the cold weather crops. Cholera prevails at Roajan and Futtickcherry. A few cases of small-pox reported from Puttiah.
	24 Noakholly, „ 16, „	Nil.	Weather cold and clear. Wind generally northern. Mornings of the 13th and 15th were foggy. The reaping of the <i>amun</i> , or late rice crops, is not yet completed, and the sowings of pulses, chillies, &c., still continue.
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 14, „	Nil.	Weather clear and cold, with heavy dews at night. Cotton is being gathered in <i>jooms</i> . Mustard is coming on well; in some places it is in flower.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 15, „	Nil.	Weather cloudy, and not so cold as it ought to be. The harvesting of the late rice crop continues. The average outturn is about eight annas. At Koilashur it is said to be only a six anna crop.
BEHAR			
Patna Divn.	26 Patna, Dec. 20,* '75	Nil.	All signs of rain have disappeared. The days are bright and clear, and the mornings and evenings are exceedingly cold. No change in the prospects of the crops since last report, i.e., the rice crop is now being reaped, and the Collector does not think, on the whole, it will be a bad one. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are fair, but of course would be benefited by rain. Health of the district continues good.
	27 Gyn, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather fine and cool. Thermometer reached 76° 4. Rice crop is being cut. The outturn is expected to be as before, i.e., 8, 10, to 12 annas. Prospects of <i>rubbees</i> are good, but want of water is still felt. Public health is good.
	28 Shahabad, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather bright and cold. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report. <i>Rubbee</i> crops continue to promise well. Paddy crop is being harvested. Rain is much wanted. Health of the district is good.
	29 Durbhunga, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather cold and dry, but sometimes a little cloudy. The paddy crop is everywhere being harvested. In Tajpore it is producing from six to eight annas, in Durbhunga about eight annas. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are much in need of rain. No alteration in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
	30 Mozufferpore, „ 17, „	Nil.	Weather cold. The Collector, who is on tour in Seetamurhee sub-division, is now satisfied that the average outturn of the rice crop has been only five annas throughout the sub-division. The greater portion of the crop has been cut. The <i>rubbee</i> crops generally are very backward, and where irrigation is not possible, the crops are getting very thin. The <i>kurtsee</i> pulse in some places has been injured by caterpillars. <i>Rahur</i> generally is still very good. Prices are nearly stationary, and, contrary to the practice of past years at this season (including 1873), little or no rice is being exported from the sub-division. Small quantities of grain are stealthily imported from Nepal, where the order prohibiting exportation remains in force. Prospects of Hajeopore and Sudder sub-division are unchanged.
	31 Sarun, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather clear and cold; west wind prevailing. The harvest of <i>aughani</i> , or late rice, is almost completed, and the new rice has come into the market in small quantities. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> , or cold weather crops, continue excellent, but rain is still wanted for their growth. In some places they are being irrigated. Poppy plant is everywhere forward, and is looking very well. Prices have slightly fallen. General health is good.
	32 Chumparan, „ 17, „	Nil.	Weather cool. No rain. The late rice has almost been harvested, and the outturn would be as bad as reported before. Rain is very much wanted for the growth of the <i>rubbee</i> crops.

* Telegrams of the 20th December, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
BHAGULPORE DIV.	33 Monghyr, Dec. 18, '75	Nil.	Weather seasonable. Nothing new to report. The harvest is general all over the district; and the rubber crop so far is doing fairly.
	34 Bhagulpore, „ 20,* „	Nil.	Aghani harvest is rapidly progressing. No rise in prices. <i>Rubbee</i> crops are still good. General health is very good.
	35 Purneah, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather is getting colder. Mornings are very foggy. The harvesting of winter rice is progressing satisfactorily. From Dumdaha the reports are very favorable. All over the district on low lands there is a capital crop. The tobacco, mustard, and barley are looking well. New rice is being exported, but not very largely, from the northern pergunnahs and from Nepal. The <i>kurthi</i> now being cut is good. The heavy dew in the night makes up in some measure for the want of rain.
	36 Sonthal Pergna „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather cool and dry; occasionally cloudy, but no rain as yet. The harvest is progressing very favorably.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIV.	37 Cuttack, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather cold and a little windy. Early <i>sarud</i> crops are reaped with good outturn. Cutting of late <i>sarud</i> crop has commenced. Winter crops are flowering, with good prospects.
	38 Pooree, „ 16, „	Nil.	Weather seasonable. The <i>laghu</i> , or the first late rice, is being gathered. The <i>sarud</i> , or main late rice, is now fully ripe. The ryots have commenced to reap it. The mustard, <i>urhur</i> , <i>kuli</i> , <i>moongh</i> and <i>kulthi</i> pulses, and other winter crops, are progressing well. In Khurda the harvesting of the rice crop is going on. Winter crops are progressing. Cholera still lingers in different parts of the sub-division.
	39 Balasore, „ 17, „	Nil.	Weather set fine, the clouds of the last week having cleared off. More than half the rice harvest is completed, and the yield has realized favorable expectations. Cases of cholera are still very frequent and very fatal. This disease has caused much mortality in this season.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	<i>South-Western Frontier Agency.</i>		
	40 Hazareebagh, Dec. 17, '75	Nil.	Weather colder and more seasonable. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report, i.e., the condition of the crops remains the same, but would be greatly benefited by rain, which still holds off. The outturn of the paddy, which has now been reaped, is reported to be better than was expected. All indications of rain have disappeared.
	41 Lohardugga, „ 18, „	Nil.	Slight rain fell during one day to the south of the district. The rice crop has been harvested, and the outturn has been excellent. Rain is much wanted for the <i>rubbee</i> crops, particularly in the Palamow sub-division. General health is good.
	42 Singbhoom, „ 17, „	Nil.	Weather seasonable. State and prospects of the crops are favorable. Fever is still prevailing.
	43 Manbhoom, „ 18, „	Nil.	The weather has for some time past been too dry. State and prospects of the crops are favorable.

* Telegram of the 20th December, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 21st December 1875.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 28th November to 4th December 1875.	Rain from 5th to 11th December 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1875.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	58.66	11th Dec.	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	58.30	ditto	
		Culina	Nil	Nil	48.52	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	43.61	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	46.46	ditto	
	Jehanabad	Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	45.40	ditto	
		Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	57.93	ditto
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	64.63	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	Nil	75.49	ditto	
		Roy pore	Nil	Nil	5.99	ditto	From 19th, Sept. 1875.
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	0.02	53.28	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	56.57	ditto	
		Gurbetta	Nil	Nil	53.95	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office... Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	61.40 60.02	ditto 27th Nov.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	53.01	11th Dec.	
		Serampore	Nil	Not rec.	50.47	4th Dec.	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	Nil	59.89	11th Dec.	
		Moheshrekha	Nil	Nil	39.71	ditto	From 31st May 1875.
PRESIDENCY	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	73.56	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	59.02	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary Jail	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	57.62 57.16	ditto ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Nil	56.28	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	Nil	63.38	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	Nil	67.71	ditto	
		Burripore	Nil	Nil	60.49	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	64.05	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	47.31	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	50.88	ditto	
	Nuddon	Kishnaghur	Nil	Nil	54.70	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	62.44	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	Nil	51.00	ditto	
		Choondanga	Nil	Nil	50.13	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	55.92	ditto	
	Jessore	Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	54.28	ditto	
		Jessore	Nil	Nil	63.82	ditto	
		Nurrail	Nil	Nil	59.66	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	60.85	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	Nil	66.07	ditto	
	Moorshedabad	Bagirhat	Nil	Nil	75.01	ditto	
		Magoorah	Nil	Nil	64.82	ditto	
		Berhanpore	Nil	Nil	54.69	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	57.88	ditto	
		Lallbagh	Nil	Nil	57.86	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Jungypore	Nil	Nil	44.47	ditto	
		Azingunge	Nil	Nil	52.09	ditto	
		Lallgolla	Nil	Nil	43.22	ditto	
		Kandoo	Nil	Nil	54.77	ditto	From 14th Mar. 1871
		Dinagopore	Dinagopore	Nil	Nil	43.60	ditto
COOCH BEHAR.	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	54.40	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	62.16	ditto	
		Bauleah	Nil	Nil	49.00	ditto	
	Nattore	Nattore	Nil	Nil	51.07	ditto	
		Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	60.45	ditto
	Bogra	Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	52.70	ditto	
		Kurigram	Nil	Nil	18.36	ditto	From 25th July 1871
		Bagdogra	Nil	Nil	26.91	ditto	
	Pubna	Bogra	Nil	Nil	57.81	ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Pubna	Nil	Nil	50.08	ditto	
	Sernagunj	Nil	Nil	54.72	ditto		
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office Hospital	Not rec. 0.83	Not rec. Nil	101.79 115.17	15th Nov. 11th Dec.	
		Julpigoree	0.05	0.01	106.59	ditto	
	Julpigoree	Boda	Nil	Nil	72.07	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil Not rec.	Nil Not rec.	140.44 154.29	ditto 20th Nov.	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	90.09	11th Dec.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	90.40	ditto	

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 28th November to 4th December 1875.	Rain from 6th to 11th Decem- ber 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.—(Continued.)								
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1875.			
	Dacca	Dacca... { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Not rec.	66'36	4th Dec.		
			{ Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	59'42	11th Dec.	
			Moonsheergunge ...	Nil	Nil	50'97	ditto	
	Fureedpore	Manickgunge ...	Nil	Nil	55'00	ditto		
		Fureedpore ...	Nil	Nil	68'51	ditto		
		Goalundo ...	Nil	Nil	63'37	ditto		
	Backergunge	Madaripore ...	Nil	Nil	64'38	ditto		
		Burrisal ...	Nil	Nil	68'02	ditto		
		Perozepore ...	Nil	Nil	74'03	ditto		
		Patoakhally ...	Nil	Nil	119'10	ditto		
	Mymensingh	Dowlutkhan ...	Nil	Nil	110'46	ditto		
		Mymensingh ...	Nil	Nil	80'13	ditto		
		Jamalporo ...	Nil	Nil	75'06	ditto		
		Atia ...	Nil	Nil	72'56	ditto		
	CHITTAGONG.	Kishoregunge ...	Nil	Nil	88'43	ditto		
		Chittagong { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	140'30	ditto		
		{ Jail ...	Nil	Nil	135'72	ditto		
		Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	Nil	147'86	ditto		
		Noakholly ...	Nil	Nil	119'81	ditto		
		Comillah ...	Nil	Nil	89'30	ditto		
		Tipperah ...	Nil	Nil	78'29	ditto		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Brahmunberiah ...	Nil	Nil	78'29	ditto		
		Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	Nil	103'72	ditto		
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	Nil	Nil	101'02	ditto		
BEHAR.								
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	Nil	Nil	45'38	ditto		
		Behar ...	Nil	Nil	38'07	ditto		
		Barh ...	Nil	Nil	41'45	ditto		
		Dinapore { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	39'58	ditto		
		{ Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	43'89	ditto		
	Gya	Gya ...	Nil	Nil	38'25	ditto	Not recorded 1st to 4th Aug. 1875.	
		Nowadah ...	Nil	Nil	39'20	ditto		
		Arungabad ...	Nil	Nil	42'57	ditto		
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	32'68	ditto		
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	Nil	Nil	33'06	ditto		
		Sasseram ...	Nil	Nil	50'98	ditto		
		Buxar ...	Nil	Nil	42'63	ditto		
		Bhuboonh ...	Nil	Nil	49'17	ditto		
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	32'61	13th Nov.	Not rec. 31st Oct. to 6th Nov. 187	
		Hajeepore ...	ditto	ditto	56'27	ditto		
		Seetamurhee ...	ditto	ditto	20'07	ditto		
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga ...	Nil	Nil	45'82	11th Dec.		
		Mudhoobunnee ...	Nil	Nil	34'76	ditto		
		Tajpore ...	Nil	Nil	43'94	ditto		
	Sarun	Chupra ...	Nil	Nil	32'44	ditto		
		Sewan ...	Nil	Nil	43'55	ditto		
	Chumparun	Motibaree ...	0'20	Nil	47'93	ditto		
		Bettiah ...	Nil	Nil	51'68	ditto		
	Monghyr	Monghyr ...	Nil	Nil	46'51	ditto		
		Begoo Serai ...	Nil	Nil	42'04	ditto		
		Jamooee ...	Nil	Nil	45'48	ditto		
BHAGULPORE.	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	Nil	Nil	36'47	ditto		
		Soopool ...	Nil	Nil	43'50	ditto		
		Muddehpooora ...	Nil	Nil	42'26	ditto		
		Banka ...	Nil	Nil	39'94	ditto		
		Sonbursa ...	Nil	Nil	42'68	ditto		
Purneah	Purneah ...	Nil	Nil	44'16	ditto			
	Kissengunge ...	Nil	Nil	53'35	ditto			
	Arrareah ...	Nil	Nil	48'07	ditto			
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomks ...	Nil	Nil	55'38	ditto			
	Rajmehal ...	Nil	Nil	59'26	ditto			
	Deoghur ...	Nil	Nil	41'62	ditto			
	Jamtara ...	Nil	Nil	48'00	ditto			
Godda ...	Nil	Nil	36'30	ditto				

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 28th November to 4th December 1875.	Rain from 5th to 11th December 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	86.40	11th Dec.	Not recorded 2nd July to 11th Sept. 1875.
		... { Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	91.92	ditto	
		Jajepore ...	Nil	Nil	66.35	ditto	
		Kendraparah ...	Nil	Nil	60.80	ditto	
		Jugutsingapore ...	Nil	Nil	33.05	ditto	
	Pooree	False Point ...	Nil	Nil	88.10	ditto	From 16th May 1875.
		Pooree ...	Nil	Nil	64.18	ditto	
		Khoordah ...	Nil	Nil	85.81	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore ... { Exa. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	53.80	ditto	From 16th May 1875.
		... { Collector's Office	Nil	Not rec.	59.45	4th Dec.	
		Bhuddruck ...	Nil	Nil	50.83	ditto	
		Jellasure ...	Nil	Nil	60.57	ditto	
		Sorah ...	Nil	Nil	61.98	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Chandbally ...	Nil	Nil	57.08	ditto	11th Dec.
		Sumbalpore ...	Nil	Nil	66.02	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	43.52	ditto	
		... { Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	50.05	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Pachumbha ...	Nil	Nil	47.66	ditto	
		Ranchee ...	Nil	Nil	59.03	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Palamow ...	Nil	Nil	43.17	ditto	
		Chyebassa ...	Nil	Nil	63.76	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia ...	Nil	Nil	53.18	ditto	
		Govindpore ...	Nil	Nil	51.58	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet ...	Sylhet ...	Nil	Nil	183.57	ditto	
		Seemsaugor ...	Nil	Not rec.	102.14	4th Dec.	
	Seemsaugor ...	Golaghat ...	Nil	ditto	79.54	ditto	
		Jorehaut ...	Nil	ditto	85.16	ditto	
		Nazeerah ...	Nil	ditto	93.72	ditto	
		Deopanie ...	0.30	ditto	82.00	ditto	
		Mattiepootie ...	Nil	ditto	84.77	ditto	
		Mazengah ...	0.40	ditto	79.46	ditto	
		Suntack ...	Nil	ditto	90.32	ditto	
		Cherideo ...	Nil	ditto	104.34	ditto	
	Benares Akyab	Benares ...	Nil	ditto	45.05	ditto	11th Dec.
		Akyab ...	Nil	Nil	177.42	ditto	

CALCUTTA,
The 18th December 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 12th to 18th Dec. 1875.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat=100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Dec. 12th	10	30.004	30.083	69.0	63.0	70	N by W	6.2	...	.....	b.
		16	29.949	29.987	70.0	63.9	48	N N W	8.3	...	.....	b.
	13th	10	30.123	30.142	70.4	61.7	58	N by E	7.2	...	.....	b.
		16	29.981	29.999	77.5	66.0	51	N by E	9.0	...	.....	b.
	14th	10	30.103	30.122	71.0	63.3	62	N by E	4.9	...	.....	b.
		16	29.962	29.980	77.8	66.1	50	N N E	6.0	...	.....	b.
	15th	10	30.064	30.083	70.4	63.8	68	N N E	3.4	...	CK	b.
		16	29.937	29.955	76.0	65.0	52	N N E	3.8	...	.....	b.
	16th	10	30.075	30.094	71.0	62.8	61	E N E	2.3	...	.....	b.
		16	29.955	29.973	76.0	62.7	43	N N E	4.8	...	.....	b.
	17th	10	30.103	30.122	71.5	63.4	61	N E	3.1	...	.....	b.
		16	29.980	29.999	76.0	63.0	47	S W	4.7	...	.....	b.
	18th	10	30.124	30.143	70.3	61.5	57	S	2.0	...	.....	b.
		16	29.992	30.011	73.7	61.7	46	N W	4.8	...	.....	b.
	12th	10	30.058	30.084	71	66	75	N	12.8	...	.....	b, m
		16	29.966	29.973	76	65	52	N	22.0	...	.....	b, m
SAUGOR ISLAND.	13th	10	30.124	30.130	72	64	62	N	10.6	...	.....	b, m
		16	29.991	29.997	77	66	53	N N E	13.5	...	C	b, m
	14th	10	30.106	30.112	72	64	62	N	10.1	...	.....	b, m
		16	29.971	29.977	77	67	56	N W	11.1	...	CK	b, m
	15th	10	30.054	30.118	75	67	63	N N E	8.0	...	C, CK	b, m
		16	29.935	29.941	77	65	49	N N W	9.0	...	C	b, m
	16th	10	30.065	30.071	73	64	58	N N E	5.9	...	.....	b, m
		16	29.963	29.969	77	63	41	N	3.9	...	C	b, m
	17th	10	30.110	30.116	73	62	50	N E	6.8	...	.....	b, m
		16	29.994	30.000	76	63	44	N N W	5.1	...	.....	b, m
CHITTAGONG.	18th	10	30.117	30.123	73	65	62	N W	6.5	...	.....	b, m
		16	30.009	30.015	78	65	48	S S W	3.2	...	K	b, m
	12th	10	29.976	29.970	77	69	64	N	3.3	...	KS	m
		16	29.870	29.963	79	67	59	W	4.3	...	K	v
	13th	10	30.041	30.135	75	67	63	N N W	3.2	...	CS	m
		16	29.887	29.980	79	70	61	W	3.8	...	K, KS	v
	14th	10	30.021	30.115	74	62	47	N	3.5	...	.....	m
		16	29.910	30.003	80	60	41	W	2.9	...	.....	b
	15th	10	29.986	30.081	72	65	60	N N W	3.3	...	K, KS	m
		16	29.881	29.988	73	67	71	W	6.5	...	KC, CS, KS	v
MADRAS.	16th	10	29.994	30.088	73	67	71	N	3.3	...	.....	m
		16	29.835	29.928	78	66	49	W	6.2	...	K	v
	17th	10	30.029	30.124	71	65	70	E N E	3.5	...	.....	m
		16	29.875	29.969	77	65	49	N N W	0.0	...	C	v
	18th	10	30.019	30.114	70	64	70	E N E	2.7	...	C	v
		16	29.918	30.012	75	63	47	N W	6.5	...	K	v
	11th	10	30.009	30.039	79	73	73	N E	11	0.02	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.893	29.923	81	73	66	N E by N	11	...	.....	c
	12th	10	29.959	30.019	80	74	74	N N E	8	...	.....	c
		16	29.877	29.907	79	71	65	N N E	11	...	.....	i, c
COCHIN.	13th	10	29.994	30.024	78	74	81	N N E	7	...	.....	c
		16	29.886	29.916	80	75	78	E N E	6	0.09	.....	cloudy.
	14th	10	29.996	30.026	78	71	81	N	9	0.20	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.881	29.911	82	70	74	E N E	10	0.07	.....	cloudy.
	15th	10	29.965	29.995	83	76	71	E N E	12	0.05	.....	c
		16	29.895	29.925	80	74	74	N E by E	9	...	.....	cloudy.
	16th	10	30.012	30.042	78	75	86	N E by N	5	0.33	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.902	29.932	80	73	70	N N E	12	...	.....	c
	17th	10	30.031	30.061	83	74	63	N E by N	13	...	.....	c
		16	29.929	29.959	80	71	62	N E by N	15	...	.....	c
CUTTACK.	12th	10	29.989	30.073	73	62	59	N N E	1.3	...	CK, C	b
		16	29.876	29.959	81	67	44	N N E	4.5	...	C, CK	b
	13th	10	30.057	30.141	75	62	44	N N E	1.1	...	C	b
		16	29.936	30.019	79	63	36	N N E	5.1	...	C	b
	14th	10	30.039	30.123	74	62	47	N E	0.2	...	.....	b
		16	29.909	29.992	79	63	36	N E	4.0	...	C	b
	15th	10	29.979	30.063	75	64	51	N E	0.1	...	C	b
		16	29.829	29.912	80	60	44	E S E	1.4	...	C	b
	16th	10	29.992	30.076	74	65	59	N	0.1	...	C	b
		16	29.876	29.959	79	65	43	N N E	2.0	...	C	b
AKYAB.	17th	10	30.019	30.103	74	65	59	W N W	2.9	...	.....	b
		16	29.866	29.970	80	65	40	W N W	1.8	...	.....	b
	18th	10	30.042	30.126	73	64	58	W N W	0.2	...	.....	b
		16	29.926	30.009	79	64	49	W N W	2.3	...	.....	b
	12th	10	30.005	30.027	78	70	65	E N E	1.6	...	.....	b
		16	29.890	29.921	81	69	51	S W	3.6	...	.....	b
	13th	10	30.085	30.107	78	70	65	E	1.9	...	.....	b
		16	29.949	29.970	86	75	57	W S W	3.3	...	.....	b
	14th	10	30.068	30.090	77	69	64	E	2.0	...	.....	b
		16	29.932	29.954	80	69	54	S W	3.5	...	.....	b
PORT BLAIR.	15th	10	30.048	30.070	78	70	65	E S E	1.8	...	.....	b
		16	29.914	29.936	78	67	53	W	4.5	...	.....	b
	16th	10	30.020	30.042	77	69	64	N E	2.5	...	.....	b
		16	29.920	29.942	76	66	58	W	5.6	...	.....	b
	17th	10	30.018	30.040	78	68	67	E	2.5	...	.....	b
		16	29.930	29.952	77	66	53	W S W	5.8	...	.....	b
	18th	10	30.053	30.075	75	67	63	N E	2.6	...	.....	b
		16	29.960	29.982	78	69	61	W	0.0	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
22. 12th December 1875.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of October 1875.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER.				RADIATION.				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										HUMIDITY.		RAIN-FALL.						
		MEAN OF				SOLAR.				GRASS/NOCTURNAL.				MEAN OF				HIGHEST MAX.					LOWEST MIN.					
		4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	24 hours.	Mean.	Max.		Min.		Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	24 hours.	Day.	Night.	Day.		Night.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	24 hours.	Mean.
							Day.		Night.																			
							Day.		Night.																			
Haik	61	29.773	29.818	29.728	29.818	149.4	23rd	165.0	149.4	88.1	9.8	76.3	80.3	...	89.7	84.4	31st	89.0	14.0	29-30th	75.0	79.3	25	
Wry	78	29.812	29.863	29.771	29.863	157.6	3rd	174.0	157.6	84.4	8.7	75.7	78.8	...	82.3	81.6	31st	86.1	13.9	13.9	73.2	79.3	23	
at	27	29.828	29.865	29.768	29.865	117	5th	123.0	117	...	...	80.3	79.8	...	81.8	83.1	...	...	...	...	...	12.5	...	...	75.7	22
at	31	29.817	29.790	29.771	29.842	115.5	25th	151.0	115.5	...	4.5	80.3	82.5	...	83.2	84.1	1-2nd	89.0	9.8	21.2	76.5	81.6	30	
Point	21	29.832	29.828	29.800	29.832	140.4	10th	158.2	140.4	...	13.3	74.1	80.5	...	82.7	84.0	...	...	...	...	...	21.2	...	...	78.0	7
Point	187	29.843	29.824	29.889	29.843	145.9	10th	158.2	145.9	...	15.6	73.8	80.6	...	83.9	85.1	...	...	...	...	...	25.2	...	...	81.6	7
Point	80	29.777	29.765	29.821	29.777	140.8	5th	150.0	140.8	...	10.8	75.3	80.8	...	84.2	84.1	...	...	...	...	...	19.3	...	...	78.0	88
Point	6	29.837	29.812	29.804	29.837	147.8	25th	155.0	147.8	...	16.2	72.0	79.9	...	82.9	85.2	...	...	...	...	...	26.2	...	...	84.2	84
Point	90	29.755	29.755	29.811	29.755	109	1st	149.9	109	...	10.3	76.6	81.6	...	77.4	83.6	...	...	...	...	...	28.0	...	...	83.6	85
Point	18.1	29.332	29.807	29.800	29.807	109	17th	157.0	109	...	13.8	74.2	80.7	...	84.8	86.8	...	...	...	...	...	28.0	...	...	83.6	63
Point	90.08	29.755	29.836	29.706	29.836	110	17th	157.0	110	...	14.7	74.2	80.8	...	84.8	86.8	...	...	...	...	...	24.0	...	...	83.6	86
Point	20	29.817	29.803	29.757	29.803	146.0	15th	155.0	146.0	...	13.6	73.2	80.1	...	85.0	85.7	...	...	...	...	...	24.4	...	...	83.6	88
Point	35	29.803	29.792	29.803	29.792	146.0	1st	156.9	146.0	...	13.6	73.2	80.1	...	81.8	86.3	...	...	...	...	...	25.1	...	...	83.6	86
Point	2010	29.785	29.842	29.787	29.842	141.2	3rd	158.4	141.2	...	17.7	65.0	73.6	...	78.1	80.6	...	...	...	...	...	28.5	...	...	83.6	61
Point	64	29.785	29.842	29.787	29.842	141.2	4th	158.4	141.2	...	15.2	74.0	80.9	...	83.6	86.8	...	...	...	...	...	28.5	...	...	83.6	61
Point	347	29.489	29.523	29.415	29.523	108	7th	153.3	108	...	19.3	68.3	79.6	...	85.6	88.0	...	...	...	...	...	28.5	...	...	83.6	61
Point	179	29.663	29.723	29.608	29.723	114	1st	151.0	114	...	19.7	70.9	81.2	...	85.6	88.0	...	...	...	...	...	24.8	...	...	83.6	61
Point	125	29.700	29.742	29.629	29.742	113	7th	151.0	113	...	21.1	68.6	77.0	...	82.7	87.2	...	...	...	...	...	24.8	...	...	83.6	61
Point	8012	29.430	29.423	29.475	29.430	107.4	18th	151.8	107.4	...	17.3	48.9	57.3	...	81.1	82.3	...	...	...	...	...	27.1	...	...	83.6	61
Point	433	29.523	29.534	29.453	29.534	141	5th	146.9	141	...	16.2	70.1	76.3	...	78.4	84.3	...	...	...	...	...	27.1	...	...	83.6	61
Point	386	29.451	29.510	29.385	29.510	125	2nd	145.0	125	...	18.9	70.6	79.5	...	81.6	84.9	...	...	...	...	...	28.8	...	...	83.6	61
Point	262.74	29.592	29.615	29.542	29.615	103	1st	144.1	103	...	25.6	68.3	74.1	...	81.9	88.8	...	...	...	...	...	37.5	...	...	83.6	61
Point	879.7	29.858	29.905	29.811	29.905	138.2	1st	144.1	138.2	...	25.6	61.3	74.1	...	78.8	84.8	...	...	...	...	...	37.5	...	...	83.6	61

CALCUTTA—OCTOBER 1875.

Mean barometric pressure of 23 years	29.829	Mean temperature of 23 years	81.5	Mean humidity of 23 years	79	Mean rainfall of 47 years	5.61
Ditto ditto of 1875	29.833	ditto ditto of 1875	81.4	ditto ditto of 1875	76	Actual fall in 1875	5.43
Excess in 1875	0.003	Excess in 1875	0.1	Defect in 1875	3	Defect in 1875	2.19

W. G. WILSON,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Dated Calcutta, 20th December 1875.

*Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric Result-
and Observations of Sky Serenity.*

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pres- sure reduced to sea- level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Calm.				
Port Blair	29.836	80.4	2	15	1	21	3	20	...	...	...	37 S, 32 E	102.7	4.92
Nancowry	29.893	78.8	...	3	3	9	...	26	22	6	...	64 S, 68 W	123.2	2.94	
Madras	29.854	79.8	21	4	4	9	5	2	4	13	...	33 N, 4 W	163.4	...	
Vizagapatam	29.849	82.5	3	8	48	23	4	10	20	8	...	32 S, 71 E	45.4	5.33	
Akyab	29.854	80.4	11	22	12	9	18	11	27	14	...	9 N, 68 W	62.0	5.67	
False Point	29.868	80.9	21	25	27	6	1	1	4	20	19	45 N, 33 W	...	...
Cuttack	29.860	80.7	17	29	8	3	3	3	15	6	41	28 N, 16 E	32.5	5.56	
Saugor Island	29.843	80.8	25	29	11	6	3	4	13	32	1	47 N, 3 W	104.5	5.96	
Chittagong	29.851	80.1	30	6	10	12	4	12	22	29	...	35 N, 41 W	49.8	5.98	
Calcutta	29.851	81.6	25	12	22	8	8	13	17	17	...	19 N, 5 W	95.9	...	
Burdwan	29.858	80.9	21	11	6	2	...	2	5	14	1	58 N, 2 W	46.1	6.62	
Jessore	29.838	80.8	18	13	4	2	3	3	2	17	...	53 N, 3 W	48.2	5.06	
Dacca	29.845	81.0	19	7	5	5	8	7	8	14	48	16 N, 23 W	39.7	6.79	
Silchar	29.860	80.3	3	3	14	7	7	4	14	5	6	10 S, 7 E	43.8	5.45	
Hasarobagh	29.867	78.0	4	6	6	5	1	1	12	27	...	46 N, 39 W	126.2	6.53	
Berhampore	29.851	81.0	21	4	3	2	1	6	3	16	6	49 N, 23 W	31.8	6.53	
Gya	29.822	80.4	...	6	6	5	5	4	7	18	13	14 N, 60 W	27.8	7.48	
Patna	29.847	81.6	...	2	7	1	2	9	33	7	1	57 S, 86 W	67.3	7.27	
Monghyr	29.847	81.6	2	2	5	4	6	9	28	5	1	48 S, 74 W	26.2	7.35	
Purneah	29.838	77.3	1	1	1	6	2	11	30	10	...	63 S, 82 W	55.3	8.77	
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	30	19	15	28	24	6	2	36 S, 6 W	...	6.05
Sebsaugor	29.862	77.0	2	11	8	6	7	17	6	4	1	17 S, 4 W	45.1	2.69	
Goalpara	29.841	80.2	1	3	17	7	1	3	5	2	23	26 S, 77 E	49.8	8.35	
Benares	29.860	79.1	2	9	7	3	4	8	24	4	1	27 S, 88 W	88.5	8.30	
Koorkee	29.858	76.1	...	3	6	10	...	1	4	15	23	8 N, 1 W	38.3	9.55	

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 50 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables, as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahr. for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

W. G. WILLSON,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 20th December 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal for the month of October 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	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1	Bamboos, No 4/0	5	10,157	577	17,029	23,850	250 0 0	44	Boats pass- ed free	1,302	1,135	4,311	154	3,052	43 8 4	...	153</

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the *Taikanda Canal* for the month of *October 1875*.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	REMARKS.	
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.											
1	Paddy	25	200	528	19	255	Rs. A. P.	1 5 1	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	...	Rs. A. P.	A. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Flour	225	100	420	15	330	...	2 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Till-seed	529	1,820	1,317	106	198	...	0 13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	Local	1,793	2,430	382	1,518	11 3 10	0 13
1	Furniture	16	25	54	2	2	...	0 0 7	4	Laterite Stone.	1,937	3,371	120	2,521	12 2 4	...	Govt. stores	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Gunny bags...	20	200	370	14	14	...	0 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1,937	77	120	2,521	12 2 4	0 0 9
1	Rubble	310	15	560	20	20	...	0 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Young plants	414	30	927	33	41	...	2 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Empty boats	...	...	1,762	63	630	...	4 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Total	1,798	2,400	5,947	362	1,513	...	11 3 10	4	...	77	3,371	120	2,521	12 2 4	0 0 9	27	...	3,735	2,537	482	4,039	23 6 2	0 11
15	Total of same month last year	846	524	3,055	169	1,043	...	8 14 6	14	...	116	9,311	329	1,644	23 0 7	0 2 7	29	...	4,644	640	439	2,687	31 15 1	0 22

6 Logs	...	25	1 4 0</
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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Canal for the month of October 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.												
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.		Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.		Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.					
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.				Mds.	Tons.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.		Mds.	Tons.														
63	Betel-leaves	1,355	7,248	5,910	...	...	Rs. A. P.	A. P.	...	...	...	Mds.	Rs.	...	...	Rs. A. P. A. P.	...	...	...	...	Local	91,173	6,56,224	13,781	2,47,886	Rs. A. P. A. P.	3,482	15	0	0	2	7
6	Betel-nuts	805	5,250	1,800	...	...	13	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Bones	300	500	500	...	...	15	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Coal and Coke	3,480	1,940	7,050	...	...	48	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Cotton	5,065	89,130	11,850	...	...	94	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Cotton twist, European	690	23,080	2,600	...	...	16	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Cotton, European manufactures	1,575	99,425	4,250	...	...	45	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Cotton, Native manufactures	264	40,400	9,270	...	...	15	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Copper and Brass manufactures and their manufactures	770	25,100	2,455	...	...	16	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Cocoanuts	1,010	3,040	2,945	...	...	34	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Curd	348	1,044	1,220	...	...	5	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Castor seeds	425	1,700	725	...	...	15	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
759	Empty boats	...	...	62,815	...	...	502	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Fuel and fire-woods	800	516	1,850	...	...	8	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Fibres, manufactures	80	720	465	...	...	1	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Fishes	121	1,105	645	...	...	2	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Flour	225	1,075	1,385	...	...	7	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Fruits, dried	900	2,150	1,700	...	...	13	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Goats, No. 30	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Horns	130	2,625	305	...	...	2	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Hides	1,552	13,475	3,340	...	...	35	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Intoxicating drugs other than opium	20	2,000	250	...	...	7	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Indigo seeds	550	9,425	1,225	...	...	13	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Iron and its manufactures	100	500	225	...	...	6	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

in October 1874 it was 16 miles.

14	Jute and other raw fibres ...	790	8,180	2,130	9 11 0</
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A ton of food was carried on the vessel at 18 miles during the month, where

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.
Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of October 1875.
 LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.						
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	REMARKS.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.						Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.												
281	Paddy	28,621	28,903	52,692	...	...	Rs. A. P.	A. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,056	Local...	Mds.	Rs.	4,915	91,430	1,589 8 6 0 3 3	A ton of goods was carried an average distance of 19 miles.
20	Hemp	2,080	8,730	6,418	...	...	661 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Jaggery	285	982	945	...	...	67 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Rice	24	48	10	...	...	11 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Coal	230	102	665	...	...	1 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Fuel	211	34	670	...	...	5 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Passenger boats	...	...	4,890	...	...	5 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
431	Empty boats	...	...	30,828	...	...	69 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Pottery	430	193	1,945	...	...	352 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	Miscellaneous	5,031	25,194	14,820	...	...	13 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Salt	4,268	17,308	10,850	...	...	183 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sand	150	7	255	...	...	99 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Mats	220	2,200	600	...	...	1 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Guram-wood	...	185	225	...	...	6 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Straw	477	264	2,325	...	...	5 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Bricks	...	84	1,000	...	...	15 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Soap	10	3	40	...	...	16 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Basket	10	3	25	...	...	0 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Timber boats	...	...	435	...	...	4 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ghosting	600	315	1,080	...	...	8 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Oil-cake	285	208	700	...	...	4 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Cloth	...	1,050	145	...	...	4 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Betel	297	669	750	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Ganges water	20	30	450	...	...	5 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Ice	20	37	405	...	...	3 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sundriwood	63	54	200	...	...	3 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Sugar	5	45	50	...	...	1 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Spice	100	900	224	...	...	0 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Gram	88	131	470	...	...	1 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cocoanuts	...	185	715	...	...	3 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Iron	20	40	300	...	...	11 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Tamarind	61	29	235	...	...	5 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Cotton	200	4,000	550	...	...	2 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Tobacco	168	560	585	...	...	3 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,056	Total	43,879	92,493	1,37,623	4,915	91,430	1,589 8 6 0 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,056	...	43,879	92,493	4,915	91,430	1,589 8 6 0 3 3	...

A ton of goods was carried an average distance of 19 miles.

1,625	Total of same month last year ...	1,20,345	2,08,232	3,51,685	12,667	2,69,985	4,539	4 3	0 33	1,20,345	2,08,232	12,667	2,69,985	4,539	4 3	0 33
1,625	Passengers, No. 433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Demurrage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Timber Rafts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,625	Total of same month last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,625	Grand Total	43,879	92,493	1,37,623	4,915	91,430	1,619	2 0	...	43,879	92,493	4,915	91,430	1,619	2 0	...
1,625	Grand Total of same month last year ...	1,20,345	2,08,232	3,51,685	12,667	2,69,985	4,539	4 3	...	1,20,345	2,08,232	12,667	2,69,985	4,539	4 3	...

ABSTRACT.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1875-76.				• TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1874-75.				REMARKS.
	During the month.		To end of month.		During the corresponding month.		To end of corresponding month.		
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
ORISSA CIRCLE.									In the Orissa circle the falling off was chiefly caused by the decrease in the transport of Government stores and materials.
Kendrapara	881	15 6	5,159	15 6	956	0 4	6,316	14 10	
High Level, Section I	242	13 10	1,793	5 4	293	8 10	1,330	4 6	
Tahundab	38	4 10	667	10 2	52	15 1	365	9 7	
Total Orissa Circle	1,143	2 2	7,525	15 0	1,302	8 3	8,012	12 11	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.									On the Hingellee Tidal Canal the falling off is due to the stoppage of the transport of food-grains to famine-stricken districts.
Mahanore	3,862	10 6	30,547	6 11	3,679	13 6	33,728	2 7	
Tidal	1,619	2 0	18,896	8 0	4,591	4 3	46,525	6 9	
Total South-Western Circle	5,481	12 6	49,443	14 11	8,271	0 9	80,253	9 4	
Grand Total	6,624	14 8	56,969	13 11	9,573	9 0	83,266	6 3	

The 9th December 1875.

G. A. SEARLE, Lieut.-Col., S.C.,
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

**Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the
Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of November 1875.**

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" North. Longitude 88° 20' 34" East. Height of the cistern of the standard
barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·988
Max. height of the barometer, occurred at 9 & 10 A.M. on the 13th & 17th	30·149
Min. height of the barometer, occurred at 4 P.M. on the 3rd	29·867
<i>Extreme range</i> of the barometer during the month	0·282
Mean of the daily max. pressures	30·060
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·934
<i>Mean daily range</i> of the barometer during the month	0·126
<hr/>	
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	73·7
Max. temperature, occurred at 3 P.M. on the 6th	86·0
Min. temperature, occurred at 7 A.M. on the 24th	61·3
<i>Extreme range</i> of the temperature during the month	24·7
Mean of the daily max. temperature	82·2
Ditto ditto min. ditto	66·5
<i>Mean daily range</i> of the temperature during the month	15·7
<hr/>	
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	66·8
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	6·9
Computed mean dew-point for the month	62·0
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	11·7
<hr/>	
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·559
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Mean weight of vapour for the month	6·10
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	2·86
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	0·68
<hr/>	
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	136·9
<hr/>	
Rained no days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	Nil
Total amount of rain during the month	Nil
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	Nil
Prevailing direction of the wind	W, N W. & S W.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,

In charge of the Observatory.

The 21st December 1875.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 4th December 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	31,143½	22,305 4 4	2,044 12 11	1,46,185 11	36,707 9 0	3,370 7 2	5,415 0 1
Or per mile of railway	197	140 15 2	12 18 5	923 30	232 5 5	21 5 11	34 4 4
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	685,216½	4,28,202 11 5	39,257 8 0	27,28,167 14	7,91,023 1 2	72,510 10 1	111,707 18 1
Total for 23 weeks	716,360	4,50,507 15 9	41,302 0 11	28,74,352 25	8,27,790 10 2	75,890 17 3	117,182 18 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,222½	23,634 10 0	2,106 10 3	1,22,552 15	27,662 11 5	2,535 15 0	4,702 5 8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	197	140 5 8	13 13 10	774 17	174 12 10	16 0 5	29 14 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	688,003½	4,28,636 2 9	39,291 13 3	37,30,723 6	10,70,800 14 3	98,890 12 8	138,182 5 11

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th December 1875, on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TOTAL TR MILES
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs.	A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs.	A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	107,570½	1,99,289	7 0	18,268 4 0	9,82,107 0	4,63,583	3 3	42,495 0 9	60,763 4 0	{ 44,722½ Coac 95,473 chal
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	155	11 7	14 5 0	.....	362	3 11	33 4 1	47 9 7	
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	2,777,898	32,82,093	2 4	300,658 10 9	1,47,32,504 0	65,19,119	3 9	597,585 19 7	898,444 9 4	20,8
Total for 23 weeks...	2,185,468½	34,81,382	9 10	319,126 14 9	1,57,14,611 0	69,82,701	7 0	640,089 10 4	959,207 14 1	22,1
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	109,015	1,74,009	15 0	15,950 18 4	8,28,355 0	4,12,825	1 9	37,842 6 1	53,793 4 5	{ 41,923 Coac 67,021 chal 3,963 R comp
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	135	15 6	12 9 3	.....	322	9 4	29 11 5	42 0 8	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,574,644	35,15,422	1 7	322,247 0 6	1,70,92,202 20	80,30,395	10 2	736,119 12 0	10,58,366 12 6	25,1

* Added miles 554 to Coaching, and 17,652½ to Merchandise, short included in week ended 13th November 1875.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th December 1875, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	4,401½	15,763 13 6	1,445 0 4	72,564 0	18,516 7 0	1,697 6 10	3,112 7 2	• { 5,689½ Coac 3,514 chal 16
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	70 7 3	6 9 2	.....	82 12 1	7 11 9	14 0 11	
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	92,127	2,81,276 1 9	23,783 12 11	9,59,511 20	2,82,316 8 3	23,879 0 3	51,662 13 2	
Total for 23 weeks...	96,528½	2,97,039 15 3	27,228 13 3	10,32,075 20	3,00,832 15 3	27,576 7 1	54,805 0 4	17
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,733	23,027 3 9	2,110 16 7	61,303 0	10,048 15 0	1,746 3 1	3,856 19 8	• { 4,871 Coac 4,001 Mer disc. 1,01
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	102 14 8	9 8 8	.....	83 2 2	7 10 1	17 4 9	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	90,896	2,98,797 2 9	27,389 14 8	11,59,274 0	3,70,098 12 0	33,923 14 5	61,315 9 1	

* Added miles 726½ to Coaching, and deducted 1,590½ from Merchandise, short and excess included in week ended 13th November 1875.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th December 1875, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	10,775	1,345 0 0	134 10 0	17,758 0	534 0 0	53 8 0	187 18 0
Or per mile of railway ...	385	48 0 0	4 16 0	634 0	19 0 0	1 18 0	6 14 0
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	192,928	24,379 0 0	2,437 18 0	3,49,609 0	10,768 0 0	1,076 12 0	3,514 10 0
Total for 24 weeks ...	203,703	25,724 0 0	2,572 8 0	3,67,367 0	11,300 0 0	1,130 0 0	3,702 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	8,313	1,072 5 3	107 4 8	14,823 0	458 7 9	45 17 0	153 1 8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	297	38 4 0	3 16 7	529 16	16 6 0	1 12 9	5 9 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	181,235	23,258 4 1	2,325 16 6	3,01,306 35	9,245 12 0	924 11 6	3,250 8 0

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th December 1875, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,872	883 0 0	88 6 0	2,674 0	271 0 0	27 2 0	115 8 0
Or per mile of railway ...	69	32 0 0	3 4 0	98 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	4 4 0
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	30,350	18,850 0 0	1,885 0 0	1,10,502 0	10,070 0 0	1,007 0 0	2,892 0 0
Total for 24 weeks ...	32,202	10,733 0 0	1,073 6 0	1,22,176 0	10,341 0 0	1,034 2 0	3,007 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,375	983 9 9	98 7 3	7,472 10	628 9 6	62 17 2	161 4 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	50	36 1 6	3 12 2	274 8	23 1 1	2 6 2	5 18 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	27,566	20,262 9 6	2,026 5 2	1,06,031 20	13,199 3 9	1,310 18 5	3,346 3 7



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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SHUMBOO NATH PUNDIT HOSPITAL.

No. 3940, dated Calcutta, the 27th December 1875.

From—J. CRAWFORD, Esq., Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your office memorandum No. 229, dated the 21st instant, and in reply to say that, in compliance with the desire of the Committee for the management of the Sumboo Nath Pundit dispensary, the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes the publication in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the Resolution of this Government, dated the 25th October last, regarding the transfer of the in-door department of that institution to the premises of the Presidency General Hospital, and the custody of the funds for its maintenance.

Resolution—By the Government of Bengal, Political Department (Medical).

Dated Darjeeling, the 25th October 1875.

READ—

A letter, No. 194, dated the 30th September 1875, from the Officiating Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, submitting copy of a Resolution, dated the 18th idem, recorded by the Committee for the Management of the Sumboo Nath Pundit Hospital at Bhowanipore, stating the terms on which they are willing to transfer the Sumboo Nath Pundit Hospital to the Presidency General Hospital.

FROM the above Resolution it appears that the members of the Committee of the Sumboo Nath Pundit Hospital desire the transfer of the in-door department of that hospital to the premises of the Presidency General Hospital on the following conditions. viz.. that a native surgical ward. to be called the

“Sumboo Nath Pundit Ward,” should be maintained by Government in connection with the General Hospital in consideration of the Committee making over to Government four per cent. Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,000, and a moiety of the subscription of the Suburban Municipal Commissioners not exceeding Rs. 50 per month; that the Government consent to open a separate account for the Trust Fund in its books; and that the income derived therefrom be applied towards defraying the charges of the ward.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Committee of the Sumboo Nath Pundit Hospital be informed that he accepts the terms mentioned above, which have been proposed by them, and requests that they will make over to the Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital the Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,000, together with the sum of Rs. 50 monthly, being the moiety of the subscriptions of the Suburban Municipal Commissioners for the maintenance of the “Sumboo Nath Pundit Ward,” which was opened in the General Hospital on the 7th August 1873. In accordance with this Resolution, which has been recorded for the purpose of ratifying the arrangements which have been already carried out, the interest accruing from the Government Securities and the half of the Municipal subscriptions will be payable to the Superintendent of the General Hospital from the 7th August 1873, from which date the monthly sum of Rs. 100, paid by Government as a money grant to the Sumboo Nath Pundit Hospital, has ceased to be drawn by the Committee for the management of that institution.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor further desires that the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, will be good enough to instruct the Superintendent of the General Hospital to receive the Government Securities and the moiety of the Municipal subscription from the Committee of the Sumboo Nath Pundit Hospital; to deposit the Securities in the Bank of Bengal for safe custody; and to open an account showing the amount of the sums received by him under this arrangement from the Committee, and the dates of payment, and of the realizations on account of interest on the Government Securities, and of the payments made by him to the credit of Government on account of the expenses of the “Sumboo Nath Pundit Ward.”

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS FOR CALCUTTA.

Patrons:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

President:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

PROSPECTUS.

THE Committee appointed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the Government Resolution dated the 9th December 1875, for the temporary management of the Zoological Gardens, desire to lay before the public the following statement.

In January 1867 Dr. Fayer, C.S.I., proposed a scheme for the establishment of such an institution, which was considered by the Natural History Committee of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. In February 1873 Mr. L. Schwendler again addressed the Council of the Asiatic Society on the same subject, and his suggestions were carefully discussed by Sub-Committees of the Asiatic Society and of the Agri-Horticultural Society. On both occasions unanimous opinions were expressed in favour of the schemes submitted, and they were only abandoned for want of a suitable site.

The principal features of the scheme now proposed are:—

- (1.)—To provide recreation, instruction, and amusement for all classes of the community.
- (2.)—To facilitate scientific observations of the habits of animals, more especially those peculiar to tropical climates.
- (3.)—To encourage the acclimatization, domestication, and breeding of animals, and to improve the indigenous breed of cattle and farm stock.
- (4.)—To promote the science of zoology by the interchange, import, and export of animals.

After laying out the ground, the Committee propose to construct deer paddocks, aviaries for pheasants and fancy fowls, houses for aquatic birds, and, as soon as possible, a bear-pit, a substantial building for carnivora, iron enclosures for birds of prey, a large monkey-house, a snake-rockery, and an aquarium on the most approved plan; it is also proposed to devote some money to the adaptation of part of the grounds for the requirements of the acclimatization and agency branches. After the attainment of these objects the Committee would enclose the Garden by an ornamental iron railing, and build a bandstand, an entrance lodge for keeper, servants' houses, a refreshment room, and finally a hall to be devoted to lectures, with accommodation for a zoological library and museum. Places for picnic parties will be prepared as soon as possible.

The site having been presented by the local Government, the Committee have estimated that to establish the Gardens on an adequate and attractive scale the sum of Rs. 3,00,000 will be required. This amount they confidently expect can be raised by donations and the sale of tickets. They rely on the liberality of the public for support.

Donors.—Donors of Rs. 10,000 and upwards will be Life Governors of the Gardens. They will belong to the General Council of the Gardens, and large donations will be spent as far as possible on the erection of a complete building in honour of the donor.

Donors of Rs. 5,000 and upwards will be Life Members of the General Council of the Gardens, *i.e.*, will have a voice in their management.

Donors of Rs. 1,000 and upwards will be Honorary Members of the Gardens, and their names will be enrolled on the list.

Donations may be made by instalments.

All donors will, with their families, have—(i) free admission on all days except those set apart for the zenanas; (ii) privilege of entrance in private carriages; (iii) the right to introduce two friends on Members' days; (iv) facilities for the export and import of animals; (v) use of the hall, zoological library, and museum.

Members.—Membership can also be obtained by the purchase of tickets according to the following scale:—

Personal life tickets, and not transferable, Rs. 100. Personal life tickets Rs. 150, transferable when the holder leaves India or Calcutta permanently, on payment of a registration fee of Rs. 25 for transfer.

Privileges of Members.—All Members will have—(i) free admission on all days except those set apart for the zenanas; (ii) privilege of entrance in private carriages; (iii) one day a week exclusively for Members; (iv) the right to elect annually from among themselves three Members to belong to the General Council; (v) facilities for the export and import of animals; (vi) use of the hall, zoological library, and museum.

Fees for admission (subject to revision if thought advisable).

Sunday	...	...	4 annas.
Monday	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna (intended for the poorer classes only).
Tuesday	...	...	1 anna.
Wednesday	...	...	For members only.
Thursday	...	...	8 annas (the 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month for zenanas, at 8 annas for each native lady in a palanquin and 2 annas for each native woman on foot).
Friday	...	...	2 annas.
Saturday	...	...	4 annas (band will play).

Tikka gharries and carriages not belonging to members will be charged one rupee for admission, in addition to the entrance fee.

Palanquins 8 annas additional.

The Gardens will be open from half an hour before sunrise to an hour after sunset.

The Committee now trust that they may obtain the cordial support of all classes. Donations have been received, and more have been promised: all will be duly notified. At the same time the Committee are fully aware of the difficulties which beset a novel undertaking, and, being anxious to meet the wishes of the public, will be glad to receive and take into consideration any suggestion that may be offered.

Applicants for Membership, either by donations or by tickets, would oblige the Committee by now addressing the Honorary Secretary.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Honorary Secretary, Zoological Gardens.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 25th December 1875.

District and date of return.		Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
Duan,	Dec. 27,* '75	Nil.	Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> , or cold weather crops, are favorable. <i>Amun</i> , or late rice crop are being harvested. Fever is prevalent. Cholera has broken out in some places.
Boora,	" 25, "	Nil.	Weather seasonably cool. State and prospects of the crops are good.
Rubhoon,	" 25, "	Nil.	Weather fine and cold. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Manapore,	" 25, "	Nil.	Weather fine and seasonable. State and prospects of the crops are good as before.
Highly,	" 25, "	Nil.	Weather seasonable. The entire <i>amun</i> , or late rice crop on the high land, and about eight annas of the crop on the low land, have been cut.
Wrah,	" 25, "	Nil.	Weather seasonable. Rice harvest nearly reaped and quite safe.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
Pergunnahs,	Dec 27,† '75	Nil.	Weather seasonable. Harvest of <i>amun</i> is well advanced, and the winter crops promise well. Cholera has abated at Satkhira and Barripore.
Medinipur,	" 25, "	Nil.	No rain or sign of rain. Cold weather crops are doing fairly in most parts, though in some places rain is required.
Baranagar,	" 25, "	Nil.	Weather generally clear. Wind from the north. The <i>amun</i> crop is being harvested. The prospect of the winter crop appears to be fair.
Baranagar,	" 25, "	Nil.	Weather seasonable. <i>Chaitali</i> crops, which ripen in March and April, are in a backward state for want of rain. Prices of rice are almost steady. Public health is good.
Medinipur,	" 24, "	Nil.	Weather getting very cold. Harvesting is going on, and a moderate outturn is expected. Eight deaths from cholera are reported from the interior.
Medinipur,	" 22, "	Nil.	Weather is cold; cloudy at times. <i>Rubbee</i> , or cold weather crops, are thriving, but require rain. Crops attacked by insects in thana Gorgoriba. Produce from <i>haimante</i> rice and <i>kalai</i> pulse is good. <i>Amun</i> , or late rice crop, and <i>haimante</i> are still being reaped. <i>Boro dhan</i> shoots are being transplanted. There were ten deaths from fever and twelve from cholera during the week.
Medinipur,	" 25, "	Nil.	The weather continues to be seasonable. There has been no rain. No change in the prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops, which are still doing well. There is no sickness prevalent.
Medinipur,	" 24, "	Nil.	Weather cold. 32 inch rain fell at Gaibanda on the 21st. No change in the crops generally.
Medinipur,	" 25, "	Nil.	Weather fine, with heavy dews and cold nights. Days moderately warm. All the crops are doing well. Paddy crop about half cut.
Medinipur,	" 25, "	Nil.	Weather is clear and fine. State and prospects of the crops are good. The harvest of the <i>amun dhan</i> continues. Winter crops are doing fairly, but would be improved by rain. Cholera continues.
Medinipur,	" 24, "	Nil.	Weather very cold in the early part of the week, but in the latter part the days were bright and sunny. The reaping of the <i>haimante</i> paddy in the Terai is progressing. The deficiency in the outturn will not be seriously felt in this district. All the young crops of barley and wheat in the hills are progressing well.
Medinipur,	" 25, "	Nil.	Nights and mornings are cold. Harvest operations are going on. No change to report in the prospect of the crops. Cholera is disappearing. Fever is still prevalent.
Medinipur,	" 23, "	Nil.	Weather cold and fair. A rather strong easterly wind has been blowing from Tuesday, the 21st instant. <i>Haimante</i> paddy is being reaped. No change in the prospect of the crops since last report.

* Telegram of the 27th December, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 27th December, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVS.	18 Dacca, Dec. 27,* '75	Nil.	Fine weather. State of the crops is good.
	19 Fureedpore, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather dry and slightly colder than last week. The paddy crops have almost all been reaped. The <i>amun</i> is said to have been somewhat damaged by insects in the Madaripore sub-division. <i>Rubbee</i> crops promising well. Cholera has almost disappeared from the district. Some few sporadic cases reported.
	20 Backergunge, „ 22, „	Nil.	Weather fair and cool. State and prospects of the crops are fair. Insects have done much damage to the rice crop throughout the Peroz-pore and Patuakhally sub-divisions. The Dowlutkhan reports are better than last week, and those of the head-quarter's sub-division are fair. Fever and cholera are still very prevalent.
	21 Mymensingh, „ 24, „	A light shower, not sufficient to be gauged.	Weather clear and cool. A light shower of rain fell on the 17th December. State and prospects of the crops are favorable.
	22 Tipperah, „ 24, „	Nil.	Weather cool and seasonable. The winter rice is still being reaped, and the outturn will, it is believed, be about twelve annas on the whole. The winter crops are generally in fair condition, but are likely to suffer for want of rain, which is much wanted. Cholera prevails to some extent in various parts of the district.
CHITTAGONG DIVS.	23 Chittagong, „ 28, „	Nil.	Weather cold in the morning and evening, but hot during the rest of the day. The <i>amun</i> , or late rice crop, is being cut all through the district. Rain is still much wanted for the cold weather crops. Cholera is prevalent at Futtickcherry, Seetahkund, and Hathazari.
	24 Noakholly, „ 23, „	Nil.	Weather clear and sufficiently cold. The mornings of the 16th, 21st, and 22nd were foggy, and the evening of the 22nd was cloudy. The reaping of the <i>amun</i> , or late rice crop, is not yet completed. The sowing of pulses, chillies, &c., is completed. Several cases of cholera have been reported by the police of Lakhimpur, Bamni, Hatia, and Sudharam, and a few cases have also occurred in the town. In Begumgunge it has abated.
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 21, „	Nil.	Weather very cold. Fogs up to 9 o'clock in the morning. The gathering of the cotton in the <i>jooms</i> is nearly over. Mustard is in flower. Tobacco, chillies, &c., &c., are being sown.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 22, „	Nil.	No rain. Weather colder than it was. The harvesting of the winter rice crop continues. Outturn as before reported. Public health is good, except near Udaypore, where a good deal of cholera prevails.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVS.	26 Patna, Dec. 27,* '75	Nil.	Weather still continues fine, with no appearance of rain. Prospects of the crops remain unchanged. Health of the district is good.
	27 Gya, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather clear and cool. The <i>dhan</i> crop has been harvested in most places. The outturn is expected to be from 8 to 10 annas. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> are fair.
	28 Shahabad, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather bright and cold. Rice crop is still being reaped. <i>Rubbees</i> promising well. Health of the district is good.
	29 Durbhunga „ „ „	.....	Return not received.
	30 Mozufferpore, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather cold and clear. West wind prevailing. In Hazeepore sub-division the <i>rubbee</i> crops are doing well generally. The sub-divisional officer, after going carefully over Lalgunge thana, reports that, with the exception of a tract extending five miles in length on the north and east sides of Lalgunge town, where the <i>rubbee</i> crops without rain will be only 2 annas, prospects in this thana are as good as in other parts of the sub-division. In Mozufferpore sub-division prospects are unchanged. During the last week the Collector has personally made very careful enquiries, and inspections of crops both cut and standing, in 85 villages of the Shewhur and Seetamarhee thanas in Seetamarhee sub-division, and has seen no reason to question the correctness of his last estimates of rice and <i>rubbee</i> crops. The <i>rahur</i> in nearly all villages is still very good. <i>Kurthees</i> pulse is now being gathered yield less than was expected. The poppy crop generally is bad. At some points along the frontier, importation of Indian-corn from Nepal has lately recommenced, and very large quantities pass through Bairuggia, a most important mart in the north-west part of the sub-division. Prices in the sub-division are nearly stationary.
	31 Sarun, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather seasonable and cold, with westerly wind. The <i>aughani</i> , or late rice, has been harvested, and the new rice is coming into the market. Prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> , or cold weather crops, are excellent. Rain is wanted. In some places the crops are being irrigated. Indigo fields are being prepared for the next year's crop. Poppy plant is everywhere very forward, and is looking very well. Prices remain stationary. General health is good.
	32 Chumpanan, „ 24, „	Nil.	Weather nice and cool. No rain, though now and then the sky is overcast. There is nothing to report about the crops. Though there has been no rain, the <i>rubbee</i> crops are still looking well, and with rain will still yield a good harvest.

* Telegrams of the 27th December, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33 Monghyr, Dec. 25, '75	Nil.	Weather fair. Nothing new to report. The rice harvest is now far advanced and the <i>rubbee</i> so far is looking well.
	34 Bhagulpore, „ 27, „	Nil.	<i>Aghani</i> harvest is almost over. Sloopool officer reports that the outturn all over the sub-division will be 6 annas. The <i>rubbee</i> , or cold weather crop, is still looking well. Prices are steady, and nowhere is rice dearer than 20 seers. General health is very good.
	35 Purneah, „ 27, „	Nil.	Weather cold and foggy. There has been no rain during the week, notwithstanding a considerable portion of the <i>rubbee</i> crops has been sown. The report from Kishengunge states that all the <i>rubbee</i> lands have been sown, and prospects good; a sixteen-anna outturn is expected. At Dumdaha wheat and barley and all other <i>rubbee</i> plants are looking well, and a sixteen-anna outturn is also expected. But the report from Kusa Amour is not favorable, as the <i>rubbee</i> crops will suffer to a considerable extent for want of rain, and only a poor outturn is expected. The harvesting of the <i>aghani</i> paddy is progressing favorably. The sub-division officer of Arrareah reported that the greater part of the crop has been gathered. The district officer is of opinion that on the whole the crops throughout the district may be considered fair for the season; the moisture in the soil at the night dews having to some extent made up for the want of rain.
	36 Sonthal Pergas, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather dry and cooler than the previous week. The harvest is progressing favorably.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN.	37 Cuttack, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather cold, with occasional clouds. Rice crop is being reaped, with an outturn above the average. Winter crops coming on well. Public health is fairly good but a little cholera here and there.
	38 Poores, „ 23, „	Nil.	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of the late paddy crops is going on. The winter sowings of oil-seeds and pulses are progressing well. In Khurda the harvest of rice crops continues, and <i>moong</i> pulse is being sown.
	39 Balasore, „ 24, „	Nil.	Weather fine, pleasant, and cool. No rain during the week. The sky is clear and serene. About 3-4ths or 12 annas of the paddy crops have been cut. The rice crops promise well, and in some places they have advanced. Rice is sold within the district at from 32 to 44 seers per rupee. The general health during the week is good. Small-pox has made its appearance among cattle in some localities within the jurisdiction of Balasore thana.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	<i>South-Western Frontier Agency.</i>		
40	Hazareebagh, Dec. 24, '75	Nil.	Weather fine and seasonable. Rain is much wanted for the cold weather crops though they have not suffered much as yet from want of moisture. Health of the district is good.
41	Lohardugga, „ 25, „	Nil.	No rain during the week. Weather is cold and bright. Rain is much wanted. If the present dry weather continues, the <i>rubbee</i> crops will be materially affected. Health of the district is generally good.
42	Singbhoom, „ 24, „	Nil.	Weather seasonable. Rice crops are all harvested, and the outturn has been very favorable, but the weather is much too dry for the <i>rubbee</i> crops. The general health is reported to be good.
43	Manbhoom, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather very dry. The main rice crop has been harvested. The state and prospects of the cold weather crops are favorable.

* Telegram of the 27th December, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 28th December 1875.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offy. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 5th Decem-ber 1875.	Rain from 12th Decem-ber 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1875.			
		Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	56.66	18th Dec.	
			Cutwa	Nil	Nil	58.30	ditto	
			Culna	Nil	Nil	48.52	ditto	
			Bond-Bond	Nil	Nil	43.61	ditto	
			Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	40.46	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	45.40	ditto		
		Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	57.93	ditto	
			Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	64.03	ditto
		Hetampore		Nil	Nil	75.49	ditto	
	Roypore	Nil		Nil	5.99	ditto	From 19th Sept. 1875.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0.02	Nil	53.28	ditto		
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	56.57	ditto		
		Gurbetla	Nil	Nil	53.95	ditto		
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office... Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	61.49	ditto	Not rec. 28th Nov. to 4th Dec.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	53.01	ditto		
		Serampore	Not rec.	Nil	50.47	ditto	Not rec. 5th to 11th Dec. 1875	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	Nil	59.89	ditto		
		Moheshrekha	Nil	Nil	39.71	ditto	From 31st May 1875.	
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
		24 Pargunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	73.56	ditto	
			Calcutta	Nil	Nil	59.02	ditto	
			Alipore { Dispensary Jail	Nil	Nil	57.62	ditto	
			Busseerhat	Nil	Nil	57.16	ditto	
			Baraset	Nil	Nil	56.28	ditto	
			Diamond Harbour	Nil	Nil	63.38	ditto	
			Barripore	Nil	Nil	67.71	ditto	
			Satkhira	Nil	Nil	80.49	ditto	
			Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	84.95	ditto	
	Dum-Dum		Nil	Nil	47.31	ditto		
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	Nil	59.88	ditto		
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	64.70	ditto		
		Melherpore	Nil	Nil	62.44	ditto		
		Chooadanga	Nil	Nil	51.00	ditto		
		Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	50.13	ditto		
	Jessore	Ranghat	Nil	Nil	55.92	ditto		
		Jessore	Nil	Nil	54.28	ditto		
		Nurrail	Nil	Nil	63.82	ditto		
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	59.66	ditto		
		Jhenida	Nil	Nil	60.85	ditto		
	Moorshedabad	Bagirhat	Nil	Nil	66.07	ditto		
		Magoorah	Nil	Nil	75.01	ditto		
		Berhampore	Nil	Nil	64.82	ditto		
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	54.60	ditto		
		Lalbagh	Nil	Nil	67.88	ditto		
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	67.86	ditto		
		Azumunge	Nil	Nil	44.47	ditto		
	Dinagapore	Lallgolla	Nil	Nil	52.09	ditto		
		Kandee	Nil	Nil	48.22	ditto		
					54.77	ditto	From 14th Mar. 1875.	
RAJSHAHY.	Dinagapore	Dinagapore	Nil	Nil	43.60	ditto		
		Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Not rec.	64.40	11th Dec.	
			Chanchal	Nil	ditto	62.16	ditto	
			Bauleah	Nil	Nil	49.00	18th Dec.	
	Rajshahye	Nattore	Nil	Nil	51.07	ditto		
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	60.45	ditto		
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	52.70	ditto		
		Kurigram	Nil	Nil	14.36	ditto	From 26th July 1875.	
	Bogra	Bagdogra	Nil	Nil	26.91	ditto	Ditto ditto.	
		Bogra	Nil	Nil	57.81	ditto		
COOCH BEHAR.	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	Nil	50.08	ditto		
		Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	54.72	ditto		
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office Hospital	Not rec.	Not rec.	101.79	15th Nov.		
			Nil	Nil	115.17	18th Dec.		
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0.01	Nil	106.59	ditto		
		Boda	Nil	Nil	72.07	ditto		
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	Nil	149.44	ditto		
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	154.28	ditto		
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	90.99	ditto		

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 5th to 11th December 1875.	Rain from 12th to 18th December 1875.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.—(Continued.)							
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1875.		
	Dacca	Dacca... { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	66.36	18th Dec.	

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 5th to 11th Decem-ber 1875.	Rain from 12th to 18th Decem-ber 1875.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
RISRA.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	86'40	18th Dec.	Not recorded 2nd July to 11th Sept. 1875.
		... { Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	91'02	ditto	
		Jajepore ...	Nil	Nil	66'35	ditto	
		Kendraparah ...	Nil	Nil	60'00	ditto	
		Jugutsingapore ...	Nil	Nil	33'05	ditto	
	Pooree	False Point ...	Nil	Nil	88'10	ditto	From 16th May 1875.
		Pooree ...	Nil	Nil	64'18	ditto	
	Balasore	Khoordah ...	Nil	Nil	85'81	ditto	
		Balasore ... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Not rec.	53'80	11th Dec...	
		... { Collector's Office	Nil	Nil	59'45	18th Dec.	
		Bhuddruck ...	Nil	Nil	50'03	ditto	
		Jellasore ...	Nil	Nil	60'67	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mahale	Sorah ...	Nil	Nil	61'08	ditto	From 16th May 1875.
		Chandbally ...	Nil	Nil	57'08	ditto	
	Sumbalpoore ...	Sumbalpoore ...	Nil	Nil	66'02	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE. SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Hazareebagh ... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	43'52	ditto	
		... { Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	50'05	ditto	
		Pachumba ...	Nil	Nil	47'06	ditto	
		Ranchee ...	Nil	Nil	59'03	ditto	
		Palamow ...	Nil	Nil	43'17	ditto	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Singbhoom	Chyebassa ...	Nil	Nil	63'76	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia ...	Nil	Nil	53'18	ditto	
		Govindpore ...	Nil	Nil	51'58	ditto	
	Sylhet	Sylhet ...	Nil	Nil	183'57	ditto	
		Seesaukor ...	1'14	Not rec.	103'28	11th Dec.	
		Golaghat ...	0'43	ditto	79'97	ditto	
		Jorehaut ...	0'73	ditto	85'89	ditto	
		Nazeeran ...	1'23	ditto	94'95	ditto	
	Seesaukor	Deopanie ...	0'43	ditto	82'43	ditto	
		Hattiepootie ...	0'45	ditto	85'22	ditto	
		Mazengah ...	0'45	ditto	79'91	ditto	
		Suntok ...	0'80	ditto	100'12	ditto	
		Cherideo ...	1'18	ditto	105'52	ditto	
	Benares	Benares ...	Not rec.	ditto	45'05	4th Dec.	
		Akyab ...	Nil	Nil	177'42	18th Dec.	

CALCUTTA,
The 25th December 1875.

W. G. WILLSON.
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 19th to 25th Dec. 1875.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat=100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Dec. 19th	10	30.101	30.120	66.0	60.0	68	N by W	3.8	...	...	b.
		16	29.962	29.981	75.0	61.7	64	N N E	5.2	...	...	b.
	20th	10	30.132	30.151	71.3	64.0	65	N E	1.8	...	...	b.
		16	30.006	30.025	75.0	63.8	51	N	4.8	...	...	b.
	21st	10	30.136	30.155	68.9	62.6	68	N W	2.6	...	...	b.
		16	29.983	30.001	75.5	64.5	51	W	3.7	...	...	b.
	22nd	10	30.078	30.097	70.5	63.4	65	W by S	2.0	...	...	b.
		16	29.988	30.006	76.6	62.5	41	N W	5.2	...	...	b.
	23rd	10	30.155	30.174	68.6	63.8	75	N N W	4.5	...	...	b.
		16	30.024	30.043	74.8	63.0	48	N	7.7	...	...	b.
SAUGOR ISLAND.	24th	10	30.180	30.199	70.5	63.5	65	E by N	3.4	...	...	b.
		16	30.056	30.075	74.0	62.4	48	W by N	4.0	...	...	b.
	25th	10	30.136	30.155	68.2	61.7	66	W by N	2.0	...	...	b.
		16	29.977	29.996	74.5	63.5	51	W S W	3.7	...	...	b.
	19th	10	30.094	30.100	69	62	65	N	9.4	...	...	b, m
		16	29.973	29.979	74	62	47	N W	7.4	...	...	b, m
	20th	10	30.133	30.139	72	65	66	N W	4.1	...	...	b, m
		16	30.016	30.022	77	66	53	E	7.0	...	S	b, m
	21st	10	30.145	30.151	71	61	66	N W	5.8	...	...	b, m
		16	29.996	30.002	77	67	50	W	6.5	...	K	b, m
CHITTAGONG.	22nd	10	30.082	30.088	73	66	67	W	6.0	...	...	b, m
		16	30.001	30.007	78	67	53	S S W	6.2	...	KS	b, m
	23rd	10	30.154	30.160	70	65	75	N W	7.3	...	...	b, m
		16	30.031	30.037	75	63	47	N	1.4	...	...	b, m
	24th	10	30.180	30.186	73	61	54	N E	6.8	...	...	b, m
		16	30.061	30.067	75	63	47	N W	6.6	...	...	b, m
	25th	10	30.138	30.144	72	60	71	N W	6.1	...	...	b, m
		16	30.002	30.008	76	64	48	S W	7.2	...	...	b, m
	19th	10	30.002	30.007	69	63	70	N N E	1.7	...	...	m
		16	29.998	30.002	77	63	41	W N W	3.7	...	...	m
MADRAS.	20th	10	30.096	30.101	72	65	66	E N E	4.0	...	...	m
		16	29.978	30.073	77	64	45	W N W	3.5	...	...	m
	21st	10	30.006	30.160	73	66	67	N E	3.8	...	K	m
		16	29.993	30.025	75	65	55	W N W	4.5	...	...	m
	22nd	10	30.094	30.100	63	60	83	E N E	3.0	...	...	m
		16	29.993	29.997	75	66	59	W	2.9	...	K, KS	m
	23rd	10	30.099	30.104	72	62	53	E N E	5.0	...	...	m
		16	29.913	30.007	77	65	49	W N W	6.4	...	...	m
	24th	10	30.099	30.104	72	65	66	E N E	5.0	...	...	m
		16	29.958	30.052	76	68	64	N W	4.2	...	K	m
CUTTACK.	25th	10	30.052	30.147	70	63	64	N N E	3.4	...	...	m
		16	29.910	30.001	76	63	44	N W	3.1	...	...	m
	18th	10	30.077	30.107	81	70	55	N N E	14	...	...	c
		16	29.985	30.015	81	70	55	N N	12	...	...	b, c
	19th	10	30.083	30.113	79	69	68	N N E	6	...	...	b, c
		16	29.978	30.008	80	69	54	N N E	9	...	...	b, c
	20th	10	30.100	30.130	79	70	61	N by E	7	...	...	b, c
		16	29.973	30.003	80	69	54	N N E	11	...	...	b
	21st	10	30.113	30.134	80	68	51	N by E	12	...	...	b, c
		16	29.990	30.010	81	69	51	N N E	13	...	...	b, c
AKHAR.	22nd	10	30.105	30.135	78	69	61	N by E	10	...	...	b
		16	29.983	30.013	79	69	58	N by E	13	...	...	b
	23rd	10	30.097	30.127	80	69	61	N by E	8	...	...	b
		16	30.097	30.127	80	69	54	N E by N	14	...	...	b
	24th	10	30.113	30.141	82	70	52	N E by N	16	...	...	b, c
		16	29.993	30.026	80	69	54	N N E	15	...	...	b, c
	19th	10	30.045	30.120	73	61	46	E	0.1	...	...	b
		16	29.911	29.994	77	62	38	W	2.6	...	...	b
	20th	10	30.077	30.151	70	61	57	W	0.3	...	...	b
		16	29.944	30.027	78	63	39	N N E	1.1	...	...	b
AKHAR.	21st	10	30.085	30.109	72	63	68	W N W	0.3	...	...	b
		16	29.941	30.024	79	65	43	W N W	2.0	...	...	b
	22nd	10	30.025	30.109	72	62	54	N N W	0.3	...	...	b
		16	29.924	30.007	79	63	36	N	2.2	...	...	b
	23rd	10	30.092	30.176	74	61	43	N N E	0.3	...	...	b
		16	29.971	30.054	78	63	39	N W	2.7	...	...	b
	24th	10	30.122	30.206	74	62	47	N E	0.1	...	...	b
		16	29.994	30.077	79	63	36	N W	3.1	...	...	b
	25th	10	30.075	30.159	74	61	55	W S W	0.2	...	...	b
		16	29.941	30.024	80	65	40	W N W	2.0	...	...	b

• Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th December 1875.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Beng

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, DECEMBER 29, 1875.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st December 1875.

Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
		Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb.	Miles.	In.		
15th	29.989	77.2	62.8	131.0	68.4	62.9	58.5	0.72	N N E	...	109.5	.....	..	Cirrostrati and Slightly foggy at night and from 11 P.M.
16th	.998	78.0	60.3	130.5	68.1	61.7	56.6	.68	N N E & N by W.	...	76.6	.....	...	Clear. Slightly from midnight A.M.
17th	30.029	76.9	60.0	133.0	67.5	61.4	56.5	.69	N by W & S S W	...	97.6	.....	...	Clear. Slightly at 10 and 11 P.M.
18th	.061	75.5	59.0	125.2	66.6	60.1	54.9	.68	E by S S W & N W	...	63.4	.....	...	Clear. Slightly at midnight and
19th	.036	76.5	57.3	127.0	65.9	61.0	55.3	.70	N W & N N E	...	95.2	.....	..	Clear. Slightly at 11 P.M.
20th	.059	76.0	60.0	131.5	67.7	62.2	57.8	.72	W S W & N	...	65.3	.....	...	Chiefly clear. S foggy from 3 to 7 A.M.
21st	.043	76.8	59.6	128.0	67.3	61.7	57.2	.71	N by E & W by S	...	75.6	.....	...	Clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of our rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches, above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	20.7
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	78.0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	76.4
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.70
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.6

The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st		...	{ by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
		...	{ by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	average of twenty-one previous years	...	0.0
Ditto	ditto	between the 1st January and the 21st December		...	59.8
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	average of twenty-one previous years	...	67.7

GOPEENATH SEN,

In charge of the Observatory.

The 27th December 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 11th December 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
the week	33,146½	24,808 0 0	2,274 1 5	1,07,447 31	27,540 8 8	2,524 11 0	4,798 13 5
railway	200	156 12 3	14 7 5	678 39	174 0 6	15 19 0	30 6 9
weeks of half-year	716,360	4,50,567 15 9	41,302 0 11	28,74,352 25	8,27,790 10 2	75,890 17 8	117,182 18 2
l for 24 weeks ...	749,506½	4,75,376 0 6	43,576 2 4	29,81,900 16	8,55,331 2 10	78,405 8 3	121,981 10 7
PARISON.							
spending week of	30,143½	21,865 6 8	2,004 6 7	1,27,364 32	29,218 12 7	2,678 7 9	4,682 14 4
way corresponding	190	138 2 0	12 13 4	804 33	184 10 2	16 18 6	29 11 10
ous year							
spending date of	718,147	4,50,501 0 5	41,205 19 10	28,58,092 38	11,00,025 10 10	1,01,569 0 5	142,865 0 3

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th December 1875, on 223½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TOTAL TRAIN MILES.
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.
or the	110,700	135,429 5 6	3,247 13 9	173,351 30	120,358 9 0	1,866 4 1
f rail-		158 5 6	14 10 3	.....	90 15 10	8 6 40
weeks	96,528½	2,07,039 15 3	27,228 13 3	10,32,075 20	3,00,832 15 3	27,576 7 1
ooks... ..	1,07,228½	3,32,469 4 9	30,476 7 0	11,05,427 10	3,21,191 8 3	20,442 11 2
ON.						
spend-	3,611	10,122 4 3	1,752 17 6	65,116 0	21,549 5 0	1,975 7 1
vious		85 7 3	7 16 3	.....	96 4 11	8 10 7
ailway						
week						
ar						
spend-	1,03,507	3,17,919 7 0	20,142 12 2	12,24,390 0	3,01,648 1 0	35,901 1 6
vious						

d miles 333½ from Coaching, and added 90½ to Merchandise, excess and short included in week ended 20th November 1875. ors No. 1,000, and amount Rs. 10,000 added to this as short taken in previous weeks on account of traffic from foreign lines. ads. 162 and Rs. 3,271-3-0 on account of differences between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th December 1875, on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TOTAL TRAIN MILES.
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.
or the	1131,820½	12,93,826 12 9	26,934 2 6	10,33,146 30	14,24,697 6 9	38,930 11 11
rail-		229 9 7	21 0 11	.....	331 13 9	30 8 5
weeks	2,485,468½	34,81,382 9 10	319,126 14 9	1,57,14,611 0	69,82,701 7 0	640,080 19 4
ooks... ..	2,617,289	37,75,200 6 7	346,060 17 3	1,66,47,757 30	74,07,398 13 9	679,011 11 3
N.						
spend-	103,270	1,64,480 8 8	15,077 7 7	8,20,269 10	4,18,523 4 0	35,364 12 8
vious						
ailway						
week		128 8 5	11 15 7	.....	327 0 7	29 19 7
ar						
nding	2,677,914	36,79,003 9 10	337,324 8 1	1,87,22,471 30	84,48,918 14 2	774,484 4 8
vious						

as 759½ to Coaching, and 17,383½ to Merchandise, short included in week ended 20th November 1875. ght of mds. 12,977 and deducted Rs. 3,230-3-0 on account of differences between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks No. 5,000 and amount Rs. 2,500 added to this as short taken in previous weeks on account of traffic from foreign lines.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

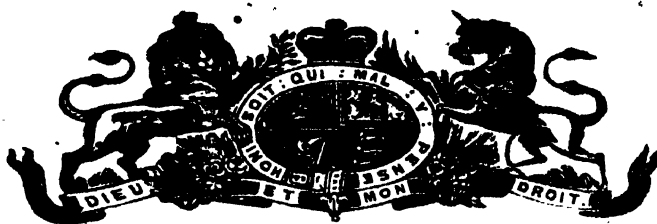
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th December 1875, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mile for the week	10,083	1,263 0 0	126 6 0	16,866 0	496 0 0	49 12 0	176 18 0
Mile of railway	380	45 0 0	4 10 0	602 0	17 8 0	1 15 0	6 5 0
ious 24 weeks of half-year	203,703	25,724 0 0	2,572 8 0	3,67,367 0	11,300 0 0	1,130 0 0	3,702 8 0
Total for 25 weeks	213,786	26,987 0 0	2,698 14 0	3,84,233 0	11,796 0 0	1,179 12 0	3,878 6 0
COMPARISON.							
r corresponding week of us year	7,850	1,017 15 9	101 16 0	17,201 20	532 0 6	53 4 0	155
of railway corresponding of previous year	280	30 5 8	3 12 8	614 14	19 0 0	1 18 0	5 10 5
o corresponding date of us year	189,085	24,276 8 10	2,427 12 6	3,18,568 15	9,777 12 6	977 15 6	3,405 8 0

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th December 1875, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mile for the week ...	1,620	813 0 0	81 6 0	3,477 0	316 0 0	31 12 0	112 18 0
Mile of railway ...	50	29 8 0	2 19 0	128 0	11 8 0	1 3 0	4 2 0
ious 24 weeks of half-year	32,202	19,733 0 0	1,973 6 0	1,22,176 0	10,341 0 0	1,034 2 0	3,007 8 0
Total for 25 weeks ...	33,822	20,546 0 0	2,054 12 0	1,25,653 0	10,657 0 0	1,065 14 0	3,120 6 0
COMPARISON.							
r corresponding week of us year ...	1,242	965 4 3	96 10 6	5,121 10	403 13 0	40 7 8	145 18 3
of railway corresponding of previous year ...	46	35 6 9	3 10 10	187 37	18 1 11	1 16 3	5 7 1
o corresponding date of us year ...	28,808	21,227 13 9	2,122 15 8	2,01,152 30	13,693 0 9	1,369 6 1	3,492 1 9



The Calcutta Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1875.

Government of Bengal.

THE following reports regarding HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES are published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal

R. L. MANGLES,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DAILY REPORT OF THE MOVEMENTS OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Tuesday, the 28th December 1875.

COMMENCING at 11 A.M., HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES returned the visits of the following Chiefs:—

His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir, G.C.S.I.

Ditto ditto of Johore, K.C.S.I.

Ditto ditto of Jeypore, G.C.S.I.

Ditto ditto of Indore, G.C.S.I.

Ditto ditto of Jodhpore.

At 3 P.M. the PRINCE held a Levée at Government House, and after dinner HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS attended a Fête given in his honor by the Native Community of Calcutta at Balgachia.

Wednesday, the 29th December 1875.

THE visits of the undermentioned Chiefs were returned during the forenoon by HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES:—

His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior, G.C.S.I.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, G.C.S.I.

His Highness the Maharajah of Rewah, G.C.S.I.

Ditto the Rajah of Jheend.

Ditto the Maharajah of Puttiala, G.C.S.I.

Ditto the ditto of Punnah.

In the afternoon HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, accompanied by His Excellency the Viceroy, attended the Races. A Reception was held at Government House after dinner.

P. D. HENDERSON,

Political Officer on the Staff of

